

CHAPTER VIII.

THE LAND.

SECTION I.—ACQUISITION.

THE lands of the district of Dhárwár have been gained by cession, purchase, and conquest. Except the city of Dhárwár which was ceded under the treaty of Poona (June 1817), most of the district fell to the British on the overthrow of Bájiráv Peshwa in November 1817.² In June 1821 the chief of Sángli, under articles dated the 12th of December 1820, ceded New Hubli, Taras, and Samat Bammigatti, instead of pay due to British troops. In 1837, on the death of the Chinchni chief, one village in Kundgol lapsed; in 1839, on the death of the Pipáni chief, thirteen villages in Annigeri lapsed; in 1842, on the death of the chief of the fourth share of the Miraj estate, eight villages in Lakshmeshvar lapsed; in 1845 on the death of the Soni the village of Behatti lapsed; and in 1848, on the death of the Son chief, one village in Ingalhali and seventeen villages in Kundgol lapsed. In 1858, under a proclamation dated the 3rd of June 1858, five villages in Savanur, two in Bádámi, one in Behatti, thirteen in Nargund, two in Navalgund, and two in Kundgol were taken from the rebel chief of Nargund.

SECTION II.—HISTORY.

THE earliest government whose influence on the system of land settlement remained at the beginning of British rule was the government of Anegundi or Vijayanagar, which, from about the middle of the fifteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century, 1533 to 1573,

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ACQUISITION,
1817-1858.

HISTORY.

Anegundi,
1533-1573.

Materials for the Land History of Dhárwár include, besides a memorandum by Survey Commissioner Colonel Anderson, November 1879, on the revenue of Dhárwár, Mr. Elphinstone's Report dated the 25th of October 1819 (Ed. 1822), Mr. Chaplin's Report dated the 20th of August 1822 (Ed. 1877); East India Company Reports, Nos. I. and IV. (Ed. 1826); Survey Reports in Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. CLIV. CLV. CLIX. CLX. CLXI. CLXII. and the Survey Commissioner's Files of Navalgund and Nargund Survey and Settlement Reports; Annual Jamábandi, Census, Season, and other Reports and Statements in Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. Nos. 13, 95 of 1824, 123 of 1825, 167 of 1827, 549 of 1834, 627 of 1835, 771 of 1836, 972 of 1839, 1097 of 1840, 1238 of 1841, 1342 of 1842, 1451 of 1844, 90 of 1861, 235 of 1862-64, 75 of 1866, 57 of 1867, 59 of 1868, 65 of 1871, 81 of 1872, 89 of 1873; Gov. Res. on Revenue Settlement Reports Nos. 4, Rev. Dept. 6092, dated the 27th of October 1875; Bom. Pres. Genl. Adm. Nos. 1872 to 1883; and the printed Acquisition Statement of the Bombay Government.

The greater part of the present (1884) district of Dhárwár became British under a Proclamation dated the 11th of February 1818.

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Anegundi,
1333-1573.

ruled the south and east of Dhárwár as far as the Krishna.¹ The foundation of the system of assessment in force under the Bijá (1573-1686), the Savanur (1686-1752), and the Marátha (1752-1817) governments, was laid during the reign of the great Anegundi king Krishnaráya (1508-1542). With Krishnaráya and his minister Solu Appáji originated the unit of land assessment and measurement known as the *ráya-rekha* or royal line, also called the *hulmár*, a field-measure, which, on their assumption of power about 1570, the Bijápur princes took as the *rakam* or basis of their settlement. The original Anegundi settlement dry-lands were alone measured and the survey even of the dry-lands seems not to have been completed. In 1833 in many parts of the west, bordering on the *malnád* or wet land villages, the land units bore peculiar names and varied considerably from each other. In 1833 Mr. Elliot noticed that a standard of the *ráya-rekha-már*, cut on a post in the gateway of the Gadag fort, measured 7 feet 9 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches. Twenty of these units made a *bigga* and thirty-six *biggas* a *ráya-rekha-már* or royal-line plot of sixteen to eighty acres.² A second unstandard line in the Basvana temple at Navalgund measured 7 feet 6 $\frac{6}{10}$ inches. Vithalpant a later governor introduced into many black soil villages a new unit of measurement, which, after his own name, he called the Vithalpanti *már*. This standard, which was cut in the temples of Annigeri and Aminbhávi, and on a stone at Hebli, measured 10 feet 6 $\frac{3}{10}$ inches in the Annigeri temple, 10 feet 11 $\frac{8}{10}$ inches in the Aminbhávi temple, and 10 feet 6 inches in the stone at Hebli.³ The Vithalpanti plot may be roughly estimated to be equal to three *ráya-rekha-márs* or royal-line plots that varied from forty-eight to 240 acres. Other Anegundi dry land measures were the *patti* or pole, the *galla*, and the *kui*. Another probably an older dry land measure was the *kui* *hun kulvan*, which in Mr. Elliot's opinion was originally that which yielded one *hun* of rent.⁴

¹ Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 29th Oct. 1833 with Appendix. The divisions of Dhárwár in 1833 were Dhárwár, Parasgad, Navalgund, Páe Dambal, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, Kod, Sampgaon, Bidli, Bágalkot, Bádami, Hungund, Indi, and Muddebihal. Of these five were under the sub-collector of Hubli, six under the sub-collector of Bágalkot, and the rest under the Collector of Dhárwár. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 90-91, 233-23 Rec. 771 of 1837, 222.

² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 94-95. *Rekha* also termed *ráya-rekha* the title of the Vijayanagar rulers, was the fixed standard assessment lands of the Karnatak according to a survey measurement and classification of soils, and a register of the money rates of payment drawn up by order of the government of Vijayanagar in the reign of Krishnaráya (1508-1542); it was so arranged that the assessment of each plot of land was shown on a line, whence the term *rekha* a line or row. *Hul-már*, the other name of the assessment, came from *hola* a field and *már* a land measure varying from 4 to 20 *kurgis*, the *kurgi* being the area a drill plough could do in a day. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 210, 331, 443.

³ Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 1833, in Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 94-95. According to Mr. Elliot, Vithalpant was an Anegundi governor; but to Ráv Bahádúr Tirmalráv, he was a Bahmani (1343-1490) officer.

⁴ Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 29th Oct. 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1834, 94-95. The *hun* was a gold coin current in the south of India. It was usually about 50 grains in weight, but of different standard and value according to the place where it was coined. The *hun* or star *pagoda* of the Company's currency was intrinsically worth 7s. 5d., but was rated in the public accounts at 8s. Glossary of Indian Terms, 211.

hus in Anegundi times, the dry land was assessed either on the measure of its actual extent by the *rāya-rekha* standard or by some other measure, or it was estimated by the area to which the payment of a certain sum was attached, which was stated in *huns* or in fractions of *huns*. In the wet or *malnād* lands under the seed or *bijvari* system, the area of land was estimated by the number of *khandis* and *kudus* of seed required to sow it.¹ According to Mr. Elliot this seed assessment also was part of the Anegundi land system. To fix the government share under the seed system, the land was taken in kind for a series of years, the fees of village officers and all other charges were taken from the grain on the threshing floor, and the rest was divided into two equal shares, of which the landholder was allowed to take his choice. The average money proceeds of the government share formed the assessment on the area which the seed which produced the whole could sow.² *Ardens* were estimated by the space occupied by a certain number of trees and were called *thals* or estates. In all the modes of assessment whether by the *chāhur* of about ninety acres, the *ār* of sixteen to eighty acres, the local *kulvan* that is the *hun* unit, or the *bijvari* or seed system, the area of the unit of measurement varied according to the quality of the soil, while the amount which each unit paid was always the same.³ Thus *higgaon* in Bankāpur had three *mārs* or plots all assessed at the same *akam* or rate. The first or standard *mār* for good soil was of *kurgis* that is sixteen to twenty acres, the second for medium soil was six *kurgis* that is twenty-four to thirty acres, and the third for poor soil was eight *kurgis* that is thirty-two to forty acres.⁴ Like the other lands, the *bijvari* or seed system lands were further divided into classes paying different rates, and difference of rates was also sometimes found in dry land particularly in Chikodi.⁵ In 1846 the names of king Krishnarāya and of his minister Solu Appāji, by whom this system of assessment was completed, were held in high reverence.⁶

In 1573 the Anegundi possessions in Dhárwār passed to Bijāpur. Like other parts of Bijāpur, where the land unit was the *chāhur* of about ninety acres, in Dhárwār the different methods, which were introduced or completed by Solu Appāji about 1530, were continued.⁷ Though they adopted the Anegundi settlement, the Bijāpur rulers were not satisfied with the share which the Anegundi rulers secured to the state. They increased the original share or *hiss* by cesses which were nominally introduced from time to time for special objects and to last only a short time but most of which in

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Anegundi,
1333-1573.

Bijāpur,
1573-1686.

¹ Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 96. A *kudu* of seed-land was considered equal to the fourth part of the *chāhur*. Ditto, 97.

² Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 96.

³ Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 97. ⁴ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 75.

⁵ Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 29th Oct. 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 97. In Hubli and Navalgund the usual local land measures were *mārs* of four to eight or even twelve *kurgis*, a *kurgi* being the area which a drill could sow in a day. Captain Wingate, Surv. Supt. 25th Oct. 1844 para. 32. Bijāpur Survey Report, 1846, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 75.

⁶ Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 96.

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Bijápur.
1573-1686.

practice became permanent. An excellent village system known as *cháli*,¹ apparently meaning either permanent or managing, enabled the Bijápur officers to increase the government share of the revenue without stopping the spread of tillage or impoverishing the landholders. The backbone of the Bijápur *cháli* or lasting system was a managing body of village landholders called *chálíkar*s, who, in return for certain privileges and concessions, agreed to hold specially heavily assessed land, and, in addition, to be responsible for the balance of the village rental. Besides the social respect which attached to them as sharers in the village management, the *chálíkar*s were allowed to till waste and private lands on unusually favourable terms. As any village landholder who rose to independence was freely admitted to be a *chálíkar*, the system offered the ordinary landholder a strong inducement to thrift and forethought, and, as the body of *chálíkar*s was responsible for any failure in the village revenue, they were careful to see that the cultivation of the village did not decline. With this object they were active in bringing settlers, and ready to help needy or unlucky villagers with seed or with the loan of their ploughs, oxen, or servants.²

About the middle of the seventeenth century, when the power of Bijápur had grown weak and when the needs of the state forced its officers to raise their demands, the people of Dhárwár grew discontented and under local *desáís* or hereditary land managers rose in revolt.³ Baylol Khán, the founder of the house of Savanur, who was sent to Bijápur to restore order, put down the revolt. At the same time he found that the state demands were pressing so heavily on the people that to secure order the revenue demands must be greatly reduced. In 1670 (*H.* 1080) during the reign of Ali Adil Sháh the rates were revised, and a new standard was fixed which has since been known as the *asal* that is the original and also as the *tankh* name apparently adopted from Sháh Jahán's settlement of the north Deccan. Though the new rates were higher than the former Anegri prime standard or *rakam*, all cesses were stopped and the whole demand under the new settlement was less than under the former settlement. In the disorders which had preceded this settlement much arable land, especially in the west, had passed out of tillage and large tracts were entered as *jhád-khand* or forest.⁴

Savanur.
1686-1752.

About sixteen years later (1686) when the territories of Bijápur passed to Aurangzeb, the revised settlement of 1670 was accepted as the basis of the Moghal collections. Along with the other Bijápur possessions south of the Krishna, which formed the three districts *sarkárs* of Belgaum or Assadnagar, Torgal, and Bankápur, the lands of Dhárwár were not managed direct by Moghal officers, but continued to be managed by the chief of Savanur.⁵ On the establishment of Nizám as an independent ruler in 1723, the allegiance of the Sa-

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 97, 100.

² Further details of the *cháli* village system are given under the Marátha period. as the available information belongs to the Marátha rather than to the period.

³ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV, 75-76. See Sel. CXIII, 207.

⁴ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 98-99, and Rec. 698 of 1836, 52.

⁵ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 91, 99.

chief passed from the Moghal emperor to the Nizám. Still Savanur continued practically independent,¹ till in 1752-53 (*Fasli* 1162) Peshwa Báláji Bájráv (1740-1761) wrested from the Nawáb half of his territories.² After the overthrow of Bijápur in 1686 the country was much disturbed, and, in spite of the lowering of the state demand, little improvement was made. A few years later Aurangzeb placed Abdul Rauf Khán in charge of the three districts south of the Krishna. With the help of his minister Ali Khán, this chief brought the waste under tillage by liberal leases or *kauls*. He kept the *már*, or sixteen to eighty acre plot, as the unit of measurement in the revenue accounts, but changed the *rakam* that is the fixed sum or standard, and styled his new rate, which included part of the cess revenue in addition to the original Anegundi standard, *aináti* that is the original standard assessment.³ In 1833 the people still remembered and praised the fairness and liberality of Ali Khán's settlement.⁴ This settlement did not last long. Under Hatim Khán the son-in-law and successor of Ali Khán, Ali Khán's rate or *aináti* in government land was doubled, the increase being styled a cess or *patti*. In private or *inám* lands the quit-rent was raised to a fourth or even a half of the full assessment.⁵ This enhancement of the government demand reduced the country to great distress.⁶ The detailed collection of the land assessment seems to have been left to local *desáís* who had to pay the Nawáb a lump sum as tribute or *peshkush*.⁷ After Hatim Khán's time the ministers were Bráhmans and one of them Khandaráv made great reductions in Hatim Khán's total.⁸ Still compared with the amount fixed in 1670 the assessment levied by the Savanur chief between 1686 and 1752 was very high, the increase being due to the levy of extra cesses or *izáfa taufer* which, at first levied as special and temporary, were continued as part of the regular demand.

In 1752-53 (*Fasli* 1162), already noticed, Peshwa Báláji Bájráv (1740-1761) forced the Nawab of Savanur to yield him half of his territory. As regards the management of the land the sixty-five years of Marátha rule in Dhárwár (1686-1752) form two periods before and after the accession of Peshwa Báláji Bájráv in 1752. During most of the first forty years of the first period of Marátha rule, the country was unsettled by the struggles between Peshwás and Haidar Ali of Maisur (1762-1782). Even in times of public peace, in many parts of the district Marátha authority was limited to the levy of lump sums as quit-rent or tribute from local chiefs called either *desáís* or

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Savanur,
1686-1752.

Maráthás,
1752-1817.

¹ Compare Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para. 22, and Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 91, 98-99.

² For details see Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 91. See also Bom. Gov. Sel. CXIII. 208, 209, and Major West's Southern Marátha Country (1878), 22, 23.

³ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 76; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 99.

⁴ Mr. Elliot in Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 99. According to stories current in 1821 Ali Khán the Nawáb of Savanur let the lands at nominal rents, two pounds of butter and a horse bag or *tobra* full of grain for a field. In seven or eight years the whole waste was taken for tillage. East India Papers, IV. 790.

⁵ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 76.

⁶ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 99.

⁷ Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para. 22.

⁸ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 99.

⁹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 98.

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Maráthás,
1752-1817.

páligárs.¹ Three grades of Marátha officers were employed in managing the country and gathering the revenue: A *sarsubhedár* or provincial manager, *mámlatdárs* also called *amildárs* or divisional managers, and *kamávísddárs* or village managers. In 1752 Báláji Bájiráv appointed as his provincial manager or *sarsubhedár* Náráyan Vyankatesh Ichalkaranjekar whose chief divisional managers or *amildárs* were Yesájiráv Hervádkar for Dhárwár and the west, and Rámchandra Náráyan Huparikar for Gadag, Dambal, and the east. This arrangement nominally remained undisturbed for nearly twenty-five years until Haidar Ali's conquest of Dhárwár in 1777 (*Fasli* 1187).² Under the Maráthás a *sarsubhedár's* charge was a province yielding a yearly revenue of £20,000 to £30,000 (Rs. 2,00,000 - Rs. 3,00,000).³ When a *sarsubhedár* or province manager, and this also applied to *amildárs* or division managers, was appointed, the probable receipts and charges during the year were calculated and one-fourth of the estimated revenue was taken in advance. Before the arrangement was concluded, one per cent was taken off because the officer paid the instalment in advance, and a second deduction of one per cent was granted to make up to him for the premium he had to pay in sending money to Poona. Remissions on account of bad seasons were promised, though in practice the government seem to have rarely remitted any of their claims on the province manager; the *subhedárs* and *amildárs* engaged to do their utmost to spread tillage, and promised to treat the landholders with moderation, and were warned that complaints of oppression would cause the serious displeasure of government.⁴ So long as he paid to the Peshwa the amount which was held to be the proper rent of his charge, the *sarsubhedár* was left practically independent.⁵ Under the *sarsubhedár* came the *subhedár*, *mámlatdár*, or *amildár*. These officers were of three classes, holders on a lease from government, nominees of the *sarsubhedár*, and bankers who had loaned money to the *sarsubhedár* and were allowed to collect the rents of a district with the powers of a *mámlatdár* till the amount loaned was realized.⁶ Before entering on their duties, which generally began in August, the *mámlatdárs* advanced one-fourth of the revenue as security.⁷ Under Nána Fadnavis (1763-1800) the *mámlatdárs* or *amildárs*, with the help of a jury or *panchdít*, had to settle all disputes regarding contracts,

¹ Capt. Wingate, Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para. 22. Few of the first twenty-five years of Marátha rule in Dhárwár (1752-1777) were years of peace. In 1762 Haidar ravaged Savanur and levied tribute from the petty Marátha chiefs or *páligárs*. Marátha authority was restored in 1770. A few years later the struggle again began and ended in 1778 by the conquest by Haidar of nearly the whole country south of the Ghatprabha and Krishna. Between 1779 and 1786 most of the country was held by the Nawáb of Savanur the ally and son-in-law of Haidar. The hostility between the Nawáb of Savanur and Tipu in 1787 ended in the transfer of Hubli and Navalgund to Tipu and the retreat of the Savanur Nawáb to Poona. Tipu held the country destroying the power of the local chiefs or *desáds* till 1790. It was then overrun by Parashurám Bháu and continued under Marátha management till 1818. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 86-87. Captain Wingate, Survey Supt. 25th October 1844 paras 22, 23. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 90-94.

² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 92.

³ Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para 25.

⁴ East India Papers IV. 786.

⁵ Mr. Thackeray in East India Papers, IV. 784.

⁶ Mr. Thackeray in East India Papers, IV. 794.

⁷ East India Papers, IV. 794.

sales, and inheritance; to punish thieves except in cases deserving death or mutilation; and to fine up to £10 (Rs. 100). They had power to confiscate the private lands or *ináms* of *pátils* and *kulkarnis*; and they might add to or reduce the village rental.¹ A *mámlatdár* or *amildár* superintended a division yielding £1000 to £10,000 (Rs. 10,000 - Rs. 1,00,000). He fixed the rental due from each village according to the tillage area and the state of the landholders. The distribution of the village rental among the village landholders was left to the village officers and to the *kamāvisdár* or government village manager. From their decisions the village landholders had the right of appeal to the *mámlatdár* and from the *mámlatdár* to higher authority.² To the *kamāvisdár* or village manager was entrusted the duty of collecting the revenue and encouraging tillage. Their connection with the *mámlatdár* enabled the *kamāvisdárs* to develop the resources of the country, but they were a badly paid body and usually spent more revenue than they brought to light, often made the villagers work for their private gain, and did mischief by meddling with the inner affairs of the village.³ They often so lowered the authority of the village headman or *pátíl*, that the headman's only care was to enjoy his allowance, pay his quit-rent, and act on the orders of the *kamāvisdár* or village-manager.⁴ With the headman or *pátíl* and the village clerk or *kulkarni* the manager arranged how much of the whole village rental each landholder should pay.⁵ Between the stipendiary divisional officers or *amildárs* and the stipendiary and hereditary village officers, came the district hereditary revenue officers. These were the *deshmukhs* or *desáis* and the *deshpándes* whose Kánarese names, the *deshmukhs* of *nád gauda* or district head and the *deshpándes* of *nád shānbhog* or *nád kulkarni* that is district clerk, explain the original nature of their duties. Their names show that the institution of hereditary district revenue officers dates from before the Musalmáns. Their authority was confirmed and in some cases extended by the Bijápur government. Even under the Maráthás the *deshmukhs* and *deshpándes* were used, as they were used in the home or strictly Marátha Deccan districts, as a check on the *amildárs* or stipendiary officers.⁶ They kept accounts of the tillage, produce, and revenue; encouraged poor landholders and recalled deserters. The position of Dhárwár, the southern fringe of Bijápur, Moghal, and Marátha rule, gave a political importance to the hereditary district officers which they did not possess in the more settled Marátha Deccan districts. The frequent changes of rulers in Dhárwár raised the stronger and more pushing *desáis* to be independent or tributary chiefs. In times of trouble some of them were loyal to their overlord, driving out invaders and keeping the peace; others took advantage of disorder to found independent chiefships or *sammáthárs*. Among

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Maráthás,
1752 - 1817.

¹ East India Papers, IV. 798.

² Capt. Wingate, Surv. Supt. 445 of 25th Oct. 1844, para 25; East India Papers, IV. 782.

³ East India Papers, IV. 782.

⁴ East India Papers, IV. 797.

⁵ East India Papers IV. 788.

⁶ Colonel Wilks derived *deshmukh* from *dasmukar* or a tenth land-fort. Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers IV. 798, 'with more regard to the spelling of the word and to the Marátha way of collecting the revenue,' humorously traced it to *das mukka* or *buka* that is ten blows.

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Maráthás,
1752 - 1817.

the loyal *desáís* was the *desái* of Dhárwár, whom in 1696 the local Moghal governor made *nád gauda* or district head in reward for defeating the rebellious *desái* of Navalgund. Of rebel or independent *desáís*, besides the chief of Navalgund, are mentioned the chiefs of Shirhatti, Havkannar, and Dammat.¹ Between 1787 and 1790 Tipu is said to have destroyed the power of the Marátha *desáís* of the Dhárwár district.² The allowances of the *nád gaudás* or district heads and of the *nád kulkarnis* or district clerks were drawn from private villages and grants to enable them to maintain the honours of the *gádi* or cushion, the *pálkhi* or litter, the *chhatrí* or umbrella, and the *chauri* or fly-whisk. They also received fees in butter, in labour, and in grain, and cesses from craftsmen and shopkeepers. When they visited a village the people had to make them a present under the name of *nazar*.³

Fifteen public village servants are mentioned, though the whole number were found in few perhaps in no villages.⁴ These village office-bearers were the *pátíl* or chief landholder who collected the revenue, tried to spread tillage, encouraged landholders, and carried out government orders; the *kulkarni*⁵ or village clerk; the *lohár* or ironsmith, who made ironfield tools; the *barhái* or *sutár*, the carpenter who made wooden tools; the *dhobi* or washerman; the *hajám* or barber and apothecary; the *talvár* or village watchman and guide; the *bárikí* or crop-watcher who acted as the *kamávís-dár's* servant; the *dhór* who supplied leather articles, cut grass and wood, swept yards, and carried baggage; the *potdár*, who was a goldsmith or *sonár* and assayed the coins in the market; the *mathápati* or Lingáyat beadle, who brought food to the people at the yearly rent settlement or *jamábandi* and catered for government officers when they came to the village; the *pujári* or village ministrant; the *joshi* or village fortune-teller and astrologer; the *hire mathadaiya* or Lingáyat priest; and in some villages the *bágiválás* who held festivals in honour of the gods. The village staff were known as *bára balutás* or the twelve sharers. According to some accounts the number twelve referred to the strength of the staff, the twelve being the *pátíl*, *kulkarni*, *lohár*, *barhái* or *sutár*, *dhobi*, *talvár*, *dhór*, *mathádhikári*, *hajám*, *bárikí*, *mathápati*, and *potdár*. According to other accounts they were called twelve sharers, because the sum allotted to them was divided into twelve shares. The distribution was six to the *dhór*, one and a half to the *lohár*, *sutár*, and *talvár*, and one-half to the *hajám*, *dhobi*, and *bárikí*. When the village staff were to receive their shares of grain, the husbandman twice thrashed his crop. He thrashed it a third time, gathered the grain in a heap, and divided it among the staff. Sometimes the landholder paid them so much for every plough or for every man in his family. In some places when the landholder began to sow, he divided fourteen pounds of grain (4 *shers*) between the *lohár*, *sutár*, and *dhór*, and when he began to reap, the same three office-bearers went to the field and got

¹ Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers IV. 798-799.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 86-87.

³ East India Papers, IV. 798.

⁴ East India Papers, IV. 795, 804.

⁵ Mr. Thackeray derives *kulkarni* from the Kánarese *kul* a landholder and *karni* an account. East India Papers, IV. 795.

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half as much grain and straw as each could carry.¹ When the reaping was over, the village servants in some places went to the field and each got a horse's grain bag or *tobra* full of grain heads. When a landholder emptied his grain-pit, he left two or three grain bags full for the Dhor. In some villages the watchmen were each given a blanket. The coin-tester or *poitdār* was paid one or two *pie* for each *pagoda* assayed.²

In 1752 when Ichalkaranjikar the first Marātha province-manager or *sarsubhedār* took charge, his first act was to remodel the assessment. The basis of the new assessment was the *rakam* or *aināti* that is apparently Ali Khān's 1690 standard. At the same time customary or *māmul* and extra or *jāsti* cesses raised the nominal total rental, the *jama* or *berij*, to double or treble the original standard.³ This total or *berij* was seldom realised and deductions were made for villages which could not afford to pay their full rental.⁴ The *chāli*, apparently meaning the lasting or managing, Bijāpur village system was continued.⁵ As has been noticed in the Bijāpur period, the backbone of the *chāli* system were the *chālikars* a class of responsible and privileged village landholders. The *chāli* lands were supposed to take their name from the Hindustāni *chal* to go or remain with, because the holder was not allowed to throw them up. These lasting or *chāli* lands were generally the best in the village and paid a special cess in addition to the regular rental. The holders of the lasting lands were further bound to make good any failure of the other village lands to pay their proper rent. The other arable village lands were held under one of four tenures all of which paid something less than the full rental. These four short-rent tenures were: *kattguta*⁶ or short-rent lands which paid only the original standard or *aināti* without any or with few additions, and were usually, but not always, held by the lasting holders or *chālikars* to make up for the high rates they paid on the *chāli* land; *makta*, also called *khandmakta* that is

¹ East India Papers, IV. 796

² East India Papers, IV. 796. Of smaller perquisites chiefly enjoyed by the village headman and the village clerk, were a share in the customs revenue; a due on every bullock-load of merchandise; the right to more than one house, to a sheep at *Dasara*, and to the Dhor's services as sweeper; in some villages a percentage on the revenue; a fee from money-changers and traders; fees from gardeners, weavers, and liquor-sellers; a mint fee; a dole of molasses on the Cobra's Fifth or *Nāgpanchni*; a perquisite from things sold in the market, from oil, and from cattle; the right to have a jacket washed; a supply of stationery; and a marriage fee. East India Papers, IV. 796-797.

³ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 99; Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para 25. It is not certain whether the Anegundi *rakam* or Ali Khān's *aināti* was adopted as the basis of the new assessment. The passages in the original run, 'All the lands under cultivation were entered in each landholder's name at the *aināti* or standard rent only, this being generally the old *rakam* or *rāya rekha* assessment.' Mr. Elliot, 1833, Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 101. 'The assessment was made up of the *rakam* or *aināti* that is the original standard rate, the *māmul patti* or customary cess, and the *jāsti patti* or extra cess.' Capt. Wingate, 445 of 25th October 1844 para 25.

⁴ There were many *pattis* or cesses, the *aināti māmul* or customary cess, the *gaon-sādildār* or contingent cess, the *darbār kharch* or state expense cess, and the *tashrif* or complimentary presents cess when a new manager came to a district. In addition to these customary cesses, special cesses were levied on particular occasions. Mr. Thackeray in East India Papers, IV. 788.

⁵ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 100.
⁶ *Kattuguttagai*, corruptly *kattguta*, is land held in farm at a permanently fixed money rent which is usually light. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 270.

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agreement lands, generally arable waste taken for tillage which never paid more than the original standard or *aináti* assessment; *hursul* or *paikári*, light-rented lands which could be held only by *chálíkar*s; and *kaul* or lease land also light rented and a perquisite of the *chálíkar*s. It was chiefly because the *chálíkar*s had the uncontrolled power of arranging for the tillage of the light rented *paikári* and lease or *kaul* lands that they were able to bear the burden of making good any shortcoming in the village rental.¹ In fixing the village rental the lands were entered in the holders' names at the *aináti* or original standard, that is, apparently, Ali Khán's standard which was introduced about 1690. Apart from enhancements due to the greed and the necessities of Marátha rule, the fall in the value of money, between the middle of the sixteenth and the middle of the eighteenth century, had made the original Anegundi rental represent a much smaller share of the produce than the state had a right to claim.² In any year to fix how much of Ichalkaranjkar's *berij* or total rental a village could pay, the public officers examined former collections and other records and, with the consent of the permanent holders or *chálíkar*s, fixed a sum in addition to the *aináti* total. This addition was called the cess or *patti*. It was generally known as the *mámul* or customary cess as opposed to the extra or *jásti patti* which were being constantly levied as special charges but always tended to become permanent demands. The customary cess was fixed in proportion to the *aináti* or standard rental of the permanent holders or *chálíkar*s. The customary cess sometimes amounted to as much as and sometimes to double the original standard. Strictly no one but a *chálíkar* should have been called to pay the customary cess. Occasionally short-rent or *kattguta* holders who were not *chálíkar*s paid, according to their means, a cess or *patti*, a quarter of, or a half of, and in all cases something less than the customary cess paid by the *chálíkar*. Though the customary cess or *mámul patti* was a regular and admitted charge, the amount was never entered in the village accounts.³ Lands held by ordinary villagers, without paying any part of the customary cess, were called contract or *makta* lands. Except lease or *kaul* land no land paid less than the regular standard or *aináti*. As the *chálíkar*s had to make good any failure in the village rental they took care to prevent the tillage from declining. They kept landholders from leaving the village, persuaded new men to join it, helped newcomers or unfortunate villagers by advances of seed or by granting them the use of their oxen and servants, and, to induce them to bring arable waste under tillage, till the field was in working order, gave them leases on easy terms known as *haryáli kauls* that is grass-clearing leases. When with this or similar help or by his own exertions a villager was established as

¹ Mr. Elliot, 1833, Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 100-101; East India Papers, IV. 782.

² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 101. In consequence of the working of the rich South American gold and silver mines (1545), between 1570 and 1640 the price of corn rose in Europe from about two to six or eight ounces the quarter. During this period Mr. Hume makes the general rise in European prices threefold or fourfold. Walker on Money, 135. See East India Papers, IV. 426 and Rev. Rec. 117 of 1825, 489.

³ Mr. Elliot, 29th October 1833, writes, 'I have hardly seen one tillage paper before the Maisur conquest in 1778, in which the *mámul patti* was shown.' Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 103-104.

an independent holder, he was allowed to share in the gains and the risks of a *chálíkar*. If a *chálíkar* through ill-health or ill-luck failed to pay his share, he was charged only standard or a little over standard rates. If he could not pay even standard rates, some of the *chálíkar*s advanced the amount on his account and were repaid the advance by instalments. The class of leading or managing landholders or *chálíkar*s was found both to the north and the south of the Krishna. The system to the north of the Krishna was more exclusive than the system to the south of the Krishna. In Indi and Muddebihál, now in Bijápúr, the *chálíkar*s all belonged to the head or *pátíl* family. They divided the village into shares or *bhāgs* and each became responsible for the rental of one or more shares. The constitution of these villages to some extent resembled the sharehold, called *bhāgdári* and *narvadári*, villages of central Gujarát.¹ In the lands to the south of the Krishna the constitution of the village was more democratic. They were more like the villages of the Madras Karnatak where the whole body of landholders had a share in the management of the village. Any man who rose to be an independent landholder, was allowed to join the managing body of *chálíkar*s.² The privileges of a *chálíkar* in the north Krishna villages differed from the privileges of a *chálíkar* in a south Krishna village. In the northern or more exclusive villages, in proportion to the amount of heavily assessed and responsible *cháli* land which he held, the *chálíkar* was allowed to hold rent-free land called *sarv inám* or wholly alienated; if he reduced the amount of his stake in *cháli* land, he forfeited a corresponding share of his rent-free land.³ In the less exclusive south Krishna villages where any landholder might be admitted, the position of a *chálíkar* was much sought after. Among the gains which overweighed the risks of a *chálíkar*'s position, were that the best lands and the best houses in the village could be held only by *chálíkar*s; plough leases or *nāngar kauls* for breaking long waste land were granted only to *chálíkar*s; the right of letting *inám* or private lands, which were always rented on lighter terms than government land, was confined to *chálíkar*s.⁴ As the fulfilling of the duties of a *chálíkar* carried with it the respect of the villagers, so a *chálíkar*, who through his own fault failed to fulfil his duties, was shunned and despised; a special house-tax was levied from him and he was liable to lose his privilege of grazing cattle on the village waste or of tilling private or *inám* lands.⁵ In bad years it was usual for the Marátha officers to forego part, an eighth, a quarter, or a half, of the customary cess. Except in very extreme cases the district manager had to pay the full amount to the provincial manager, and granted these remissions only on the understanding that the

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¹ Mr. Elliot, 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 105.

² Mr. Elliot, 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 102, 105.

³ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 104.

⁴ Bráhmans, Musalmáns, and other holders of village grant or *inám* lands were forced to allow the friends of the village headman to till their lands at low rents. If the proprietor let his land to any one else the tenant was not allowed to till it. Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers IV. 801. A common origin of village grant or *inám* land was to the relations of those who had lost their lives in village boundary fights. Ditto, 795.

⁵ Captain Wingate, Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para 28.

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amount forgone would be recovered in the next season.¹ The police of the country were the village militia or *shetsanadis* who also carried letters and served summonses. When employed beyond the limits of the district, they were entitled to an allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ (1 a.) a day.² The *sarsubhedár*, when he reached his district and made the rent settlement or *jamábandi*, fixed how much each *amilddár* was to collect, and the *amilddár* fixed how much in each village the *kamávisddár* or in some cases the village headman and the village clerk were to collect.³ In fixing the rental of the village, the *mámlatddár* with the help of the village manager or *kamávisddár*, the village head, and the village clerk, found the area under tillage and compared it with former rentals and the state of tillage in the last year, and on this fixed the standard rental or *aináti*, the customary cess or *mámul patti*, and the extra cesses and additional items for *nemnuk* or fixed allowances and *sádilvár* or contingent expenses. From this estimate the village manager, the village head, and the village clerk, fixed what share each landholder was to pay. From the amount to be realized they took the amounts which were to be spent in the village in *nemnuk*s or fixed allowances and in *sádilvár* or contingent charges, and handed over a statement of the remainder. In a village most of whose arable land was under tillage, the whole rental was levied; in a village with much arable waste, reductions had to be made. The village manager or *kamávisddár* examined into the actual state of tillage. If he found much less land under tillage than had been supposed, a certificate was taken from the village headman, the clerk, and the leading landholders, and a remission was granted in the last payment, and an equal remission was made by government in the *subhedár's* favour. The landholders paid their rents through the village-headman and clerk. If a landholder from death, flight, or beggary, failed to pay, at the end of the year the manager either levied the amount from other landholders if the village was populous, or, if there were few landholders, he remitted the amount and the *sarsubhedár* confirmed the remission.⁴ Except in the case of a few villages in the extreme west of the district where the crop was uncertain, in one year wet, in another year dry, and no rate could be fixed, the Marátha land revenue was taken in cash.⁵ It was sometimes taken by a bill from a money-lender or shroff; sometimes in detail in cash from the landholders.⁶ The coins in which collections were usually made were Dhárwár *pagodás* in Dhárwár, Navalgund, Hubli, Mishrikot, Betgeri, and Belgaum; Pirkhání rupees in Chandgad and Kalánidhigad; Sikka rupees in Bágalkot and Bádámi; Jeary (?) *pagodás* in Alsor, Kod, Bankápur, Gutal, Hángal, Kágnelli, Ránebennur, and Dambal; Sikka, Chándvadi, and Ankushi rupees were received in Bijápur. Other coins were taken at their market value.⁷

The revenue was collected from the landholders by weekly instalments.⁸ The proportion in which a black soil village, whose whole

¹ Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers, IV. 793; Mr. Elliot, 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 104.

² East India Papers, IV. 795.

³ East India Papers, IV. 787.

⁴ Mr. Thackeray in East India Papers, IV. 785.

⁵ East India Papers, IV. 789-790.

⁶ According to Mr. Thackeray (East India Papers, IV. 794) it was usual to take a bill for the assessment from a shroff.

⁷ East India Papers, IV. 792.

⁸ East India Papers, IV. 794.

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rental was £10 (Rs. 100), paid, was £1 (Rs. 10) from the 26th of October to the 26th of November, £1 (Rs. 10) from the 25th of November to the 26th of December, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) from the 25th of December to the 23rd of January, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) from the 24th of January to the 21st of February, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) from the 22nd of February to the 30th of March, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) from the 3rd of April to the 1st of May, £1 (Rs. 10) from the 2nd of May to the 31st of May, and £1 (Rs. 10) from the 1st of June to the 19th of June. If any arrears remained, they were collected in September and October, and the monthly instalments were made up by weekly collections. In a red soil village yielding £10 (Rs. 100) the proportion was £1 (Rs. 10) in October, £1 (Rs. 10) in November, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) in December, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) in January, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) in February, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) in March, £1 (Rs. 10) in April, and £1 (Rs. 10) in May. Arrears were collected in August and September.¹ The instalments due from the *kamāvisdār* or village manager to the *amildār* or division manager were for black soil villages yielding £100 (Rs. 1000), £25 (Rs. 250) in advance in August, £27 (Rs. 270) in November, £10 (Rs. 100) in December, £15 (Rs. 150) in January, £15 (Rs. 150) in February, £10 (Rs. 100) in March, £17 (Rs. 170) in April, £5 (Rs. 50) in May, and £5 (Rs. 50) in June.² In red soil villages yielding £100 (Rs. 1000) the proportion was £25 (Rs. 250) in August, £7 10s. (Rs. 75) in October, £10 (Rs. 100) in November, £15 (Rs. 150) in December, £15 (Rs. 150) in January, £10 (Rs. 100) in February, £7 10s. (Rs. 75) in March, £5 (Rs. 50) in April, and £5 (Rs. 50) in May. The *amildār* paid the *sarsubhedār* or province manager a quarter of the collections in advance in August, and paid the rest by instalments within fifteen days after each receipt from the *kamāvisdār*. The *sarsubhedār* paid the Peshwa about a quarter of the revenue or a bill for a quarter of the revenue in advance in August. If the Peshwa required an advance for the rest, he borrowed it from the Poona bankers, and gave them an order on the *sarsubhedār*, which the *sarsubhedār* discharged by six monthly instalments, beginning in January and ending in June. Afterwards in Bājirāv's time the *kamāvisdār* and others collected the assessment in the same way, except that when the landholder was a man of substance two or three instalments were sometimes collected at once; also the manner of payment from the *kamāvisdār* to the *amildār* and from the *amildār* to the *sarsubhedār* was the same. The *sarsubhedār* advanced a quarter to the Peshwa; or if he was a man of substance, and the Peshwa wished it, he paid the whole by instalments within eight months beginning in November and ending in June. Frequently the *sarsubhedār* lived at Poona in which case he received the assessment from the *amildār* in bills.³

The chief change between the system of land management during the first (1752-1796) and the second (1796-1817) periods of Marátha rule, was the introduction by Bājirāv in 1796 of the system of farming the land revenue. For the first five or six years of Bājirāv's reign the revenue was farmed at a fixed rent, the farmers taking all

¹ East India Papers, IV. 790.

² East India Papers, IV. 790-791. The total of these items is Rs. 1290 instead of Rs. 1000.

³ Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers, IV. 791.

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risks. The country was full of disorder; the *mámlatdárs* failed to put down disturbances, and the troops sent from Poona to restore peace proved a grievous burden to the people, in some cases ruining and plundering the villages they were sent to guard; the landholders were impoverished and large tracts fell waste. In the early years of the nineteenth century these evils were increased by farming the revenue to the highest bidder. The new farmers cared nothing for the state of the country; their one object was to realize more than they had paid. With this object the head farmer, who was often a Poona courtier, sublet his farm to another, who went to the district, sent to the original farmer the share he had promised, and proceeded to collect as much as he could by subletting groups of villages and even single villages.¹ The village managers or the village farmers in fixing the sum to be recovered from a village no longer compared former payments and present tillage or attempted to distribute the amount due in accordance with the paying power of the different landholders. The revenue farmer called villagers whom he knew to be at enmity with each other; and empowered any one of them to collect the rental who agreed to raise the required sum.² The villager or the under-farmer, who undertook to collect the village rental, paid no attention to the different tenures under which the lands were held or to the rights and privileges of the landholders. He was guided solely by interest and caprice. If the oppressed landholder complained he received no redress.³ In the beginning of the year only a small rental was asked but when the landholders had sown their fields and could not leave, heavy additional sums were exacted.⁴ The landholders were unable to pay; and the keep of the duns was added to their other burdens. They had to borrow from moneylenders, were ruined, and forced to leave their villages. Every year the area under tillage shrank.⁵ In the last years of Bájiráv's reign the Bombay Karnatak was a prey to a rapid succession of revenue farmers. When a new farmer came, he had often to drive out the last farmer by force. As soon as he had the country to himself, the farmer lost no time in making good the amount he had paid in Poona. Rapid and heartless exaction was the farmer's only safeguard from loss as at any moment his successor might be on his way from Poona. There was little inducement even to maintain public order, and the district, especially Kod and other remoter

¹ East India Papers, IV. 785, 788.² East India Papers, IV. 786.³ In the agreements between Bájiráv and the revenue farmers, the former provision enforcing moderation on the part of the revenue collectors was left out (East India Papers, IV. 786-787). Under Bájiráv the great farmers lived in Poona and had agents or *kárkuns* in Dhárwár. If a complaint was brought against one of the under-farmers, he bought over the local agent. In this way the under-farmers were able safely to practise the most glaring oppression. The landholders were harassed by the perpetual fear of exactions. Even if their crops were seized, they had no redress. East India Papers, IV. 800-802.⁴ East India Papers, IV. 786. These exactions took the form of fresh cesses. Besides the old cesses there are mentioned a number of *tut* or deficiency cesses levied to make up for defalcations; *tashrif* or a clothes cess for the farmers; *darbár kharch* to travelling officers of state; *ghás dána* grass and grain to buy off an enemy; *shibandi* or militia cess; *galla-tota* or crop-share deficiency cess. There were many other cesses on special articles, a cattle cess, a butter cess, and others. Lastly, there was a *jásti sádilvár* or fresh contingent cess to meet the expense of persons sent to receive debts. Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers IV. 788.⁵ East India Papers, IV. 786.

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parts, was overrun by freebooters.¹ During these years of suffering large numbers of landholders fled to Maisur; village clerks retired with their accounts to other districts, and all rules settling the assessment were forgotten. The hereditary village and district officers who remained, taking advantage of the confusion, seized large areas of government land to which they had no claim.²

SECTION III.—BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

From the acquisition of Dhárwár in 1818 till 1843 the Marátha assessment remained without revision. During the first ten years of British rule a survey was attempted and the measurements were to a small extent adopted, but no revision of assessment was carried out.³ During the first twenty-five years of British rule, 1818-1843, the principal features of the land-rent settlement were a very high nominal demand and large remissions granted every year after an inspection of the crops. The assessment was exceedingly unequal both on whole villages and on individual holdings. Little that was in the smallest degree trustworthy was known about the areas of individual holdings. Natural boundary marks were rare and artificial boundary marks were unknown. The old land measures were not area measures but seed or *bijvari*⁴ measures, that is the area which a certain quantity of seed was estimated to sow. In each village the assessment on the unit was the same but the unit varied in area according to the supposed productiveness of the land.⁵ Before the survey settlement was begun in 1843-44 less than half of the arable Government area was held for tillage. The rest was waste. Large sums were remitted or left outstanding. During this period Indian millet or *javari* prices at Dhárwár fell from 50 pounds the rupee in 1819 to 102 pounds in 1842.⁶ In 1843-44, when the survey settlement was introduced in thirty villages of Hubli, the occupied

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¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 89; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 85-86.

² Mr. Thackeray, 1821, East India Papers IV. 798; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 89. An examination of the registers of grant or *inám* lands at the beginning of the Marátha rule showed that great additions had been made between that time and 1833. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 86.

³ Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 6th November 1879.

⁴ *Bijavari* or *bijvari* means extent of land computed according to the quantity of seed required to be sown in it. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 86.

⁵ Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 6th November 1879.

⁶ The details are: Dhárwár Indian Millet Prices, 1817-1842.

| YEAR. | POUNDS THE RUPEE. | | | | | YEAR. | POUNDS THE RUPEE. | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------------|----------|------|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------------|----------|------|-----------|
| | Hubli. | Naval-gund. | Hán-gal. | Kod. | Dhár-wár. | | Hubli. | Naval-gund. | Hán-gal. | Kod. | Dhár-wár. |
| 1817 | 100 | .. | 150 | ... | ... | 1830 | 80 | 120 | 185 | 241 | 98 |
| 1818 | 95 | 56 | 163 | 240 | ... | 1831 | 75 | 144 | 169 | 241 | 105 |
| 1819 | 90 | 60 | 166 | 240 | 50 | 1832 | 60 | 84 | 22 | 243 | 129 |
| 1820 | 95 | 64 | 160 | 240 | 49 | 1833 | 40 | 74 | 96 | 33 | 54 |
| 1821 | 92 | 60 | 153 | 240 | 51 | 1834 | 50 | 52 | 105 | 123 | 60 |
| 1822 | 80 | 90 | 134 | 241 | 73 | 1835 | 45 | 108 | 109 | 150 | 111 |
| 1823 | 95 | 92 | 137 | 240 | 114 | 1836 | 45 | 124 | 163 | 166 | 90 |
| 1824 | 80 | 96 | 153 | 246 | 102 | 1837 | 47 | 172 | 157 | 147 | 90 |
| 1825 | 71 | 70 | 179 | 244 | 84 | 1838 | 60 | 104 | 169 | 198 | 102 |
| 1826 | 83 | 64 | 157 | 243 | 63 | 1839 | 70 | 100 | 213 | 213 | 78 |
| 1827 | 95 | 72 | 144 | 244 | 96 | 1840 | 75 | 104 | 180 | 240 | 102 |
| 1828 | 100 | 96 | 128 | 240 | 102 | 1841 | 65 | 108 | 172 | 240 | 120 |
| 1829 | 90 | 130 | 179 | 240 | 90 | 1842 | 70 | 112 | 198 | 241 | 102 |

Compiled from Survey Reports.

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area was even less than in the preceding year. Owing to the introduction of lower rates under the survey settlement, during the seven following years, compared with the year before the survey settlement, in spite of an increase in tillage, the collections in the settlement year showed a fall of about thirty per cent. In 1850 when the survey settlement was completed, the occupied area was a little less than two-thirds of the whole arable area, remissions had fallen to £18 (Rs. 180), and at the close of the year only £4 (Rs. 40) were outstanding. Two years later in 1852-53 the revenue under the survey settlement for the first time exceeded the revenue in 1842-43 the year before the survey settlement was begun. Since 1852-53, except during the famine of 1876 and 1877, the progress of the district under every head has been rapid and unbroken. In 1882 the occupied area was more than double what it was in 1843-44, and comprised more than nine-tenths of the whole arable area of the district. Remissions and outstandings had practically ceased. The collections had risen from £104,986 (Rs. 10,49,860) in 1843-44 to £142,807 (Rs. 14,28,070) in 1873-74 or 36 per cent, and arable waste had fallen from 769,376 to 115,328 acres or 85 per cent. During the thirty-two years ending 1874 Indian millet prices at Dhárwár rose from 123 pounds the rupee in 1843 to 44 in 1874, an increase of 180 per cent.¹ At the end of thirty years, that is in 1874-75, the revision of the 1843 survey assessment was begun, and by 1880-81 the 1173 villages of the district were brought under the revised assessment. During the seven years ending 1881 the only large remissions were £635 (Rs. 6350) in 1876-77, and the only large outstandings were £3732 (Rs. 37,320) in 1876-77 and £3480 (Rs. 34,800) in 1877-78. These were due to the losses in the 1876-77 famine which caused severe suffering especially in the east of the district. The rupee price of Indian millet at Dhárwár was 59 pounds in 1875, 47 in 1876, 14 in 1877, and 23 in 1878.² At the close of 1881-82 the collections amounted to about £190,000 (Rs. 19,00,000) or nearly double what they were before the survey

¹ The details are :*Dhárwár Indian Millet Prices, 1843-1874.*

| YEAR. | POUNDS THE RUPEE. | | | | | YEAR. | POUNDS THE RUPEE. | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------|----------|------|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------------|----------|------|-----------|
| | Hubli. | Naval-gund. | Hán-gal. | Kod. | Dhár-wár. | | Hubli. | Naval-gund. | Hán-gal. | Kod. | Dhár-wár. |
| 1843 ... | 111 | 120 | 235 | 243 | 123 | 1859 ... | 77 | 94 | 100 | 212 | 100 |
| 1844 ... | 132 | 120 | 239 | 243 | 111 | 1860 ... | 59 | 82 | 112 | 208 | 96 |
| 1845 ... | 144 | 184 | 228 | 243 | 123 | 1861 ... | 47 | 48 | 100 | 128 | 84 |
| 1846 ... | 96 | 128 | 192 | 324 | 96 | 1862 ... | 49 | 48 | 48 | 76 | 60 |
| 1847 ... | 84 | 216 | 180 | 324 | 108 | 1863 ... | 21 | 26 | 44 | 36 | 44 |
| 1848 ... | 96 | 136 | 192 | 320 | 111 | 1864 ... | 29 | 22 | 40 | 38 | 20 |
| 1849 ... | 162 | 180 | 132 | 320 | 120 | 1865 ... | 28 | 22 | 44 | 46 | 28 |
| 1850 ... | 121 | 176 | 336 | 320 | 126 | 1866 ... | 11 | 24 | 48 | 32 | 22 |
| 1851 ... | 162 | 162 | 172 | 320 | 144 | 1867 ... | 45 | 84 | 56 | 52 | 52 |
| 1852 ... | 108 | 128 | 160 | 336 | 148 | 1868 ... | 77 | 112 | 100 | 98 | 84 |
| 1853 ... | 121 | 98 | 320 | 320 | 116 | 1869 ... | 59 | 62 | 104 | 146 | 96 |
| 1854 ... | 88 | 76 | 144 | 316 | 140 | 1870 ... | 56 | 68 | 96 | 72 | 44 |
| 1855 ... | 71 | 94 | 120 | 276 | 92 | 1871 ... | 53 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 56 |
| 1856 ... | 88 | 94 | 104 | 260 | 76 | 1872 ... | 40 | 44 | 48 | 72 | 38 |
| 1857 ... | 88 | 96 | 112 | 260 | 124 | 1873 ... | 42 | 40 | 56 | 72 | 43 |
| 1858 ... | 81 | 96 | 96 | 242 | 98 | 1874 ... | ... | ... | 64 | 80 | 44 |

Compiled from Survey Reports.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 20.

settlement was introduced. This enhanced revenue was raised on a tillage area more than double the area held for tillage before the survey settlement, and with Indian millet prices averaging more than double the prices of 1840.¹

At the beginning of British rule the revenue farming system was stopped and in its stead the personal or *rayatvār*, then known as the Madras system, was introduced.² The ruin which Bājirāv's revenue farming had wrought in the district, made the introduction of a personal settlement a work of very great difficulty. There was no record of individual payments. In many cases the village accounts had been removed to distant places of safety, in others they had been destroyed, and in other and far more numerous instances the account holders kept them back because they knew that the accounts would bring to light many usurpations on the part of hereditary district and village officers. The only documents forthcoming were general accounts, called *tālebānds* and *patraks*, of the assessments imposed in the years before the conquest. These generally showed little more than the sums imposed on villages or village groups without specifying the detailed assessment paid by individual holders or by particular fields. Even such information as they gave was of little value as it belonged to a time of exaction and oppression. As this was the only available information, the assessment had to be fixed on what seemed as nearly as possible to be average rates. In addition, the performance of many services and the supply of various articles were turned into money payments and added to the rental or *jama*. The anxiety which the village officers showed to withhold their accounts, raised the suspicion that their object was to turn some hidden revenue to their private advantage. To prevent this, under the name of *munāsab jāsti* or fitting enhancements, arbitrary additions were made to the village rental or *jamābandi*, and the landholders were left to arrange their shares among themselves. These fitting enhancements were never realized. Heavy outstandings in 1820-21 and 1821-22 showed that the assessment had been fixed at too high not at too low a

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¹ The rupee price of Indian millet at Dhárwār was 102 pounds in 1840, 50 pounds in 1875, 23 pounds in 1878, and 46 pounds in 1880. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 20.

² 'All the Collectors abolished *jāsti pattis* or arbitrary taxes having no reference to the land or trade, and all regulated the *sādīlvār* or contingent charges, doing away all exactions on that account, more than were necessary for the village expenses. All paid great attention to the circumstances of the *rayats*, and made their assessment studiously light. There were, however, some points of difference in their proceedings. Mr. Chaplin in the Karnátak and Capt. Grant in Sātára contented themselves with ascertaining the extent of the land under cultivation, by the information of neighbours and of rival village officers, aided by the observation of their own servants. Capt. Pottinger in Ahmādnagar and Capt. Robertson in Poona had the lands of some villages measured but only in cases where they suspected fraud; and Capt. Briggs in Khāndesh began by a measurement of the whole cultivation. All the Collectors kept up the principle of the *rayatvār* settlement and some carried it to a greater extent than had been usual with the Maráthás. Mr. Chaplin, after settling with the *pātil* for the whole village, settled with each landholder and gave him a *patta* or agreement paper for his field. Captain Grant and Captain Robertson settled with the *pātil* and gave him a *patta*, but first ascertained the amount assessed on each *rayat* and enquired if he was satisfied with it; and Captain Briggs, though he settled for each field, did it all with the *pātil*, taking an engagement from him to explain at the end of the year how much he had levied on each *rayat*.' Mr. Elphinstone, 25th October 1819, Edition 1872, 32.

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figure. To remedy this evil Mr. Thackeray, who was then Collector, proposed that a fresh survey and settlement should be started.¹ On the establishment of order large numbers of the landholders returned who had fled from Marátha oppression to Maisur.² To ensure their settling to tillage and to tempt others to follow their example, arable waste was granted on liberal leases or *kauls*. These specially low rented lands and the remissions granted at the yearly village rent settlement or *jamábandi*, prevented the actual demand rising to more than one-half of the nominal total survey rental or *taram* assessment.³

In 1818 the British district of Dhárwár was about 240 miles long and seventy to 150 miles broad,⁴ and included 2152 villages and 285 hamlets.⁵ In 1818-19 of a gross revenue of £239,454 (Rs. 23,94,540) a net revenue of £220,014 (Rs. 22,00,140) was realised.⁶ In 1819-20, including the trade or *mohtarfa* and other taxes, the land rent amounted to £235,423 (Rs. 23,54,230), excise or *abkári* yielded £3825 (Rs. 38,250), and customs £14,900 (Rs. 1,49,000), that is a total revenue of £254,148 (Rs. 25,41,480).⁷ A variety of claims amounting altogether to £31,150 (Rs. 3,11,500) reduced the revenue to £222,998 (Rs. 22,29,980).⁸ From this the expenses of administration, amounting to £76,663 (Rs. 7,66,630),⁹ left a net revenue of £152,151 (Rs. 15,21,510). Of £222,998 (Rs. 22,29,980) the revenue for collection, £222,401 (Rs. 22,24,010)¹⁰ were collected and £597 (Rs. 5970) were left outstanding at the end of the year 1819-20. According to orders issued in 1819-20, the proportion in which the land assessment was to be paid was in the case of a red-soil village yielding £1 (Rs. 10), 3s. (Rs. 1½) to be paid within fifteen days after September 25th, 4s. (Rs. 2) within fifteen days from October 26th, 5s. (Rs. 2½) within fifteen days from November 25th, 4s. (Rs. 2) within fifteen days from December 25th, 2s. (Rs. 1)

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 86-88.² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 89.³ Captain Wingate, Surv. Supt. 554 of 20th September 1845, about Dambal; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 74-75.⁴ The territory since obtained from the Nizám in the Kolhápúr division was about seventy-five miles by twenty. East India Papers, IV. 776.⁵ East India Papers, III. 792.⁶ East India Papers, IV. 776.⁷ East India Papers, IV. 321. In 1819-20 of a gross revenue of £239,146 (Rs. 23,91,460), the net revenue amounted to £222,988 (Rs. 22,29,880) or an increase over the previous year of £2974 (Rs. 29,740). East India Papers, IV. 776.⁸ The details of the claims are: Lands held by the police militia called *shetsanadis* or *shibandis* £15,002 (Rs. 1,50,020), *mokása* and other rights enjoyed by proprietors and others £785 (Rs. 7850), rights of hereditary district officers £4950 (Rs. 49,500), rights of village officers £3370 (Rs. 33,700), allowances to temples and mosques £4738 (Rs. 47,380), annuities or *varshásans* £1632 (Rs. 16,320), village expenses £628 (Rs. 6280); total deductions £31,150 (Rs. 3,11,500). East India Papers, IV. 321-322.⁹ The charges were: Head-quarters office and contingent that is *huzur-kacheri* and *sádílvar* £17,847 (Rs. 1,78,470) or seven per cent; *asham* or *shibandi* peons £33,330 (Rs. 3,33,300) or thirteen per cent; irregular horse £6983 (Rs. 69,830) or two per cent; *táluka shibandi* and *sádílvar* £9067 (Rs. 90,670); extra charges £1099 (Rs. 10,990); pond repairs £181 (Rs. 1810); pensions £177 (Rs. 1770); *Shrávanmās* or August allowances £978 (Rs. 9780); annuities or *varshásans* and charities £1400 (Rs. 14,000); court or *adálát* charges £149 (Rs. 1490); political charges £2720 (Rs. 27,200); post office charges £999 (Rs. 9990); and loss from exchange £398 (Rs. 3980); total £76,663 (Rs. 7,66,630). East India Papers, IV. 321-322.¹⁰ Collections of judicial fines and extra revenue amounted to £6413 (Rs. 64,130), making a total of £228,814 (Rs. 22,88,140). East India Papers, IV. 321-322.

within fifteen days from January 24th, and 2s. (Re. 1) to be paid in March. In the case of a black-soil village yielding £1 (Rs. 10), the proportion was 2s. (Re. 1) to be paid within fifteen days from October 26th, 3s. (Rs. 1½) from November 25th, 4s. (Rs. 2) from December 25th, 4s. (Rs. 2) from January 24th, 4s. (Rs. 2) from February 25th, and 3s. (Rs. 1½) from March 25th to the end of April.¹ The landholders were made to pay their instalments in the presence of the village headman and clerk who passed receipts specifying the amount and the coin in which the instalment was paid. The *amildárs* or divisional officers took care that receipts were passed and themselves gave a similar receipt for the remittances made by the village officers. All payments were forwarded to the treasury in the same coin in which they were received from the landholders, except in the case of small coins, which could be changed in the sub-division with the sanction of the *amildár*. In 1820-21 most of the land revenue was collected through bankers or *sávkárs* whom the landholders had to repay in kind at an enormous loss. The *akoih* (?) or cropshare settlement was never resorted to, except when all attempt at a money settlement had failed.² In 1820-21 the 2217 villages and 290 hamlets³ of the district yielded a gross revenue of £271,096 (Rs. 27,10,960), and a net revenue of £255,627 (Rs. 25,56,270), an increase over 1819-20 of £32,639 (Rs. 3,26,390).⁴ The yearly rent settlement or *jamábandi* for 1820-21 yielded £27,322 (Rs. 2,73,220) more than the settlement of 1819-20. Part of this increase was due to the acquisition of fresh territory and part to a change in the mode of keeping accounts, which, by substituting the calendar for the *Fasli* year, threw two instalments of 1819-20 (*Fasli* 1229) into the following year.⁵ The average total collections from each sub-division during the three years ending 1820-21 were £14,433 (Rs. 1,44,330). In 1821 the Collector Mr. Thackeray expected, apparently from increase of territory, that in future they would be £15,121 (Rs. 1,51,210).⁶ In 1821 Mr. Thackeray the Collector found that to compete successfully with the neighbouring chiefs and with local proprietors who were in want of tenants, the specially favourable terms which had been granted in the 1819 leases or *kauls* must be extended from five to nine years.⁷ It was also deemed advisable to encourage cultivation by granting specially favourable rising or *istáva* leases for all villages which had fallen to one-third of their former rental.

A subject of importance in the first settlement of the district was the local militia or *shetsanadis*. They had a total strength of 13,246 and yearly allowances in money and land amounting to £15,558 (Rs. 1,55,580) or seven per cent of the land revenue. In consequence of political and local changes the militia was badly distributed. Mr. Thackeray thought the best plan was to assess their land liberally that they would not be inclined to give them up.⁸

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Shetsanadis,
1821.

¹ East India Papers, IV. 787.

² East India Papers, III. 792.

³ East India Papers, III. 792.

⁴ East India Papers, IV. 392.

⁵ East India Papers, IV.

⁶ East India Papers, I.

⁷ East India Papers

⁸ East India Papers

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THE BRITISH.
Land Measures,
1821.

In Dhárwár, as in other parts of the country, the variety of land measures in every group of villages and often in every village, caused serious inconvenience in making the revenue settlements.¹ According to Mr. Thackeray there was perhaps no district in India where a standard land measure was more required than in Dhárwár. Some sub-divisions had no fewer than nine land measures. These again varied in almost every village; and as none of them had reference to any fixed length, there was not one of them that would answer as a standard. The Dhárwár sub-division contained 123 villages. In fifty-eight of these the pole or *patti* was the usual measure; but there was one pole or *patti* for the black soil, a second for the mixed or *masab* soil, and a third for the *tari* or rice land. Even in black soil the pole or *patti* varied from twenty-four to forty-eight *kurgis* or drill-plough's days' work.² From its inherent uncertainty and from the roguery of village officers, the *kurgi* was found to vary from two to eight acres; its average size was about five acres. In villages where dry and mixed or *masab* lands prevailed, the rod or *patti* contained two to twelve variable *kurgis*. The rod or *patti* in *tari* or rice villages was still smaller, containing only two to eight *kurgis* generally of one and a half to four acres.

Kul.

In nineteen villages in the Dhárwár subdivision the lands were divided into shares each of which was termed *kul*. *Kul* meant a landholder. As a land measure it might mean the area which one landholder was expected to plough. It contained six to eight *kurgis*. In seven

Sthal.

villages the *sthal* was the land measure. According to Mr. Thackeray the *sthal* answered to the Marátha *thekina*³ apparently *thikán* or place, and was about the same size as the *kurgi*. In five villages the

Phalni.

lands were divided into parcels called *phalnis* each equal to about two *kurgis*. In Mr. Thackeray's opinion the *phalni* probably originally meant the area of land that paid a tax of one *fanam*⁴ in one-tenth of a *pagoda*. In seventeen black-soil or *regad* villages of Dhárwár the lands

Már.

were divided into *márs* of six to twenty *kurgis* each *kurgi* of two to eight acres. In Mr. Thackeray's opinion *már* the Kánarese for a fathom was probably the origin of this measure. Twenty fathoms made a *bigha*, and thirty-six *bighás* made a *már*. But the fathom varied so greatly in length that the *már* was of very uncertain size. The *rāja rekha* or Anegundi fathom appears to have been equal to four and a half *háths* or cubits. This was formerly the common Karnatak fathom; and Vithalpant, an officer of one of the Bahmani kings, immortalised his name by increasing the fathom length from four and a half to five and three-quarters *háths*, and twenty of the new *márs* made the side of a Vithalpanti *bigha*. The average five and three-quarters *háths* fathom was about ten and a half feet, the side of a Vithalpanti *bigha* was two hundred feet long. In

¹ East India Papers, IV. 320.

² The *kurgi* was the space which a drill-plough could sow in one day. East India Papers, IV. 389.

³ East India Papers, IV. 389. *Theki* is a land measure in use in some parts of the an indefinite area from one to twenty *bighás*. Wilson's Glossary of India, 519.

⁴ East India Papers, IV. 389. *Phalam* or *fanam* is a small silver coin formerly used; 12½ were equal to one rupee. Wilson's Glossary of Indian

thirteen sub-divisions the *rāja rekhi mār*, and in five sub-divisions the *Vithalpanti mār* were the usual measures. Both varied considerably. The side of a *bigha* according to the *rāja rekhi* rate would be twenty times four and a half *hāths* or ninety *hāths*; but, in order to stretch it, an addition of twelve *hāths* was usually made as an allowance for *hinjel munjit* or the leap supposed to be taken from each end of the side of a *bigha* by the measurers. To appease the landholders half a *hāth* more to each fathom or ten *hāths* to each *bigha*, were usually added, so that the *rāja rekhi bigha* was stretched to one hundred and twelve *hāths* or about 181 feet.¹ In twelve villages of the Dhárwār sub-division the lands were divided into plots called *gules*. The word meant a one yoke plough, and had the same reference to ploughing that the *kurgi* had to sowing. The *gule* was usually equal to thirty-two *kurgis*. In one village each division was called *chakli* or a piece; the *chakli* was about half a *kurgi*.²

Thus there was no local standard measure which could be made the basis of a survey. The *kurgi* was a nominal measure and the *bigha* though more satisfactory in some places was so variable that Mr. Thackeray thought much discontent would be caused by adopting an average *bigha* as the standard. In villages where an average *bigha* took the place of the large *bigha*, there would be great discontent.³ Mr. Thackeray thought that all the local measures should be given up and the English acre used in their place. He had measured several villages by the acre with satisfactory results.⁴ He thought that the survey rules introduced into the ceded districts of Madras might be applied to Dhárwār. He proposed to measure one sub-division in the first year, four in the next, six in the third, and the rest in the fourth year. A number of *amildárs* who had studied the survey rules and helped in surveying several villages were (1821) ready to take the field. With the Commissioner Mr. Chaplin's permission Mr. Thackeray proposed to begin the survey at once. The gradual progress of the work would enable him to correct mistakes before they multiplied, to find remedies, and to make improvements, and would give him time to superintend the work, which he could not do if a more extensive survey were at once attempted. By starting with a heavily assessed sub-division, he would be able to make reductions which would please the landholders, and make the survey popular. He estimated the expense of the survey at about five per cent of a year's revenue. The landholders everywhere asked for some assurance that so much tax and no more should be levied on each field. The irregularity of the land measures made it impossible to comply with this reasonable demand. At present it was necessary not hope that kept the landholder at work. The decline in the revenue made an enhanced

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Land Measures,
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¹ *Rāja rekhi bigha* originally ninety *hāths*, *hinjel munjit* twelve, for *rayats'* satisfaction ten, total 112. East India Papers, IV. 390.

² East India Papers, IV. 389-390.

³ East India Papers, IV. 390. Vithalpant an officer of one of the Bahmani kings had increased the length of the rod by which the side of his *bigha* was 200 feet instead of 156 feet.

⁴ East India Papers, IV. 390.

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Survey,
1821.

assessment necessary. It was the frauds of the hereditary district and village officers which had lowered the revenue, and, unless a survey was introduced which fixed the rent of a field apart from the position of its holder, these powerful classes would turn all enhanced assessment from themselves to their weaker neighbours.¹ Mr. Chaplin the Commissioner agreed with Mr. Thackeray that a survey was the only cure for the present evils. A survey would show Government the resources of the district and would prevent over-assessment which in their existing ignorance it was impossible to avoid. Mr. Chaplin recommended that the survey should be begun early in 1822 and that the rules which Sir T. Munro had laid down for the Madras ceded districts should be adopted as the ground work.² In 1821-22, as noticed in a despatch dated the 27th of November 1822, a revenue survey was begun in the Karnatak. In November 1823 the Bombay Government in a despatch to the Court of Directors held that a survey was necessary because of the general destruction of all village accounts. Still the evils of a crude and hasty survey were so great that unless it was superintended by able revenue officers, the survey would cause more harm than good.³

1818-21.

Three evils, short crops, cholera, and a murrain prevented Dhárwár from making any progress in the first years of British management. In 1818-19 and 1819-20, of the population of about 550,000 the loss from cholera was estimated at 25,000 of whom about 10,000 were landholders. The number of landholders had been further reduced by the panic caused by this deadly sickness. Flight seemed the one chance of safety and numbers fled from their homes.⁴ In 1818-19 1819-20 and 1820-21 the crops were so scanty⁵ that the smaller landholders and field labourers suffered severely,⁶ and their resources were further crippled by a murrain among their cattle. The Peshwa's government had favoured trade at the expense of agriculture. As most of the revenues were collected through moneylenders, their interest was much more regarded than the landholders' interests. Substantial farmers were (1821) very rare. In many villages, partly on account of the murrain, the landholders had not stock enough to keep up the usual cultivation. Advances helped the people to some extent; but Government could not afford to raise the stock to anything like its proper strength.⁷ The transit duty on grain pressed very heavily on the landholder. The accumulation of road dues completely barred the landholder from exporting his surplus produce to distant markets. The landholder was obliged to sell on the spot to carriers

Condition,
1821.¹ East India Papers, IV. 391.² Mr. Chaplin, Comr. 5th Nov. 1821; East India Papers, IV. 323.³ East India Papers, III. 810.⁴ East India Papers, IV. 388.⁵ East India Papers, IV. 320.⁶ Indian millet or *jvāri* rupee prices were, at Hubli, in 1817, 100 pounds; in 1818, 95; in 1819, 90; in 1820, 95; in 1821, 92; for Navalgund the corresponding figures were 56 in 1818, 60 in 1819, 64 in 1820, 60 in 1821; for Hángal 150, 163, 166, 160, and 153; for Kod 240 in each of the four years from 1818 to 1821; in Dhárwár they were 50 in 1819, 49 in 1820, and 51 in 1821. These prices are from survey reports.⁷ East India Papers, IV. 392.

or to grain-merchants who alone could afford to carry on the whole-sale trade and to advance the road duties.¹

In 1821 the principal division of Dhárwār contained eighteen sub-divisions and the Kolhápúr division four sub-divisions. In future the principal division was to contain only sixteen, and the Kolhápúr division five sub-divisions.² Of the agriculture and other resources of the district in 1821-22 Mr. Thackeray gave the following account.³ There were three leading divisions of land, dry crop or *khushki*, wet or *tari*, and garden. Of sixteen parts $13\frac{1}{2}$ were dry crop, $2\frac{1}{4}$ wet, and $\frac{1}{4}$ garden.⁴ There were two classes of dry crop land, the black or *regad* and the mixed or *masab*. Of black there were three varieties *san-yeri* or pure-black, *kart-yeri* or stony black, and *halak-yeri* or patchy black. Of mixed there were four varieties, *hit* or flour-like, *kempu* or reddish, *kallu* or stony, and *kosak* or sandy. Wet or *tari* land was of two classes *kadarnaibh* watered by rain and *miraumbh* channel or well-watered. Most of the wet land was red. Gardens were of three classes vegetable, betel-leaf, and palm gardens. Of these the palm-gardens were the best. Since the beginning of British management no new reservoirs had been dug, but many old ones had been repaired, and many more required repair. The old Hindu rulers had left few suitable sites without a lake or a reservoir. But to the east the land was not suited for storing water and in the west the south-west rains were so abundant that water was of comparatively little value. Ponds and wells were much required in the Navalgund and some other sub-divisions where the people had to bring their water from great distances; but in these tracts the porousness of the cotton soil scarcely admitted of reservoirs. There were no rules regarding the repairs of ponds and water-courses. After the conquest many were repaired by Government, part of the cost being afterwards recovered from alienated landholders in proportion to the benefit they derived from the repairs. When any village benefited by the repairs, a general subscription or *tafrik* was made. Land grants or *ináms* were in some instances given by Government to public-spirited persons who repaired ponds at their own cost. Some of the wet or *malnád* west lands, watered by new or repaired reservoirs, had been given on seven to twelve year leases or *kauls* to the builders or repairers of the reservoirs. Short rent leases for nine to twelve years were granted to the builders of wells which turned dry land into garden.⁵

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1821.

¹ Mr. Chaplin, Commissioner in the Deccan, 5th November 1821; East India Papers, IV. 323-324.

² Revenue Enclosure in Mr. Chaplin's Report of 20th August 1822, East India Papers, IV. 777. The names of the eighteen and four sub-divisions are not given. In 1835-36 the eighteen Dhárwār sub-divisions were Dhárwār, Paragad, Navalgund, Páchhápúr, Dambal, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, Kod, Sampgaon, Bidi, Chikodi, Bágalkot, Bádámi, Hungund, Indi, and Muddebihál. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 42.

³ East India Papers, IV. 779.

⁴ Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para. 56. The details in *kurgis* were, dry crop 119,795, wet 8732, garden 996, total 129,523. East India Papers, IV. 779-780.

⁵ The details of the well-digging lease or *kaul* were: A dry land assessment or *khushki tirva* for six years if the cost was £2 10s. to £25 (Rs. 25-250), seven years if £25 to £35 (Rs. 250-350), nine years if £35 to £50 (Rs. 350-500), and

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1821.

Great reservoirs could be undertaken only by the state or by individuals and village communities richer than those of Dhárwár. Where there were large reservoirs, a channel-man or *narkatti* distributed the water and received fees in grain; in small reservoirs the landholders helped themselves according to custom under the control of the head of the village.¹ The leases or *kauls* which had been granted to the tillers of waste land by the British were much the same as the leases granted by the Maráthás. It had been found necessary to raise the term of the lease from five to nine years.² The breaking up of waste land was costly and required capital. Waste land was granted on leases or *kauls* subject to increasing rent till the full assessment was paid. The term of light rents lasted four to eight years according to the length of time the land had been waste. Extra cesses were not always levied till some time after the lease had expired. To prevent the *jágirdárs* drawing off Government landholders, more favourable terms were held out in Dhárwár, which, with Government advances or *tagáti*, were effectual and a rapid spread of tillage was (November 1823) expected. *Istávás* or rising leases for deserted villages had hitherto (November 1823) been granted only to a limited extent.³

Tenures,
1821.

Except in parts of Kolhápúr, as far as Mr. Thackeray could find, Dhárwár had none of the hereditary or *mirás* land which in the Deccan carried with it the right of selling and of taking back. Mr. Thackeray thought that the absence of *mirás* land was due to the abundance of waste and to the very high rates of assessment which had deprived the land of any sale value. Under the Peshwa a man who changed dry land into garden by digging a well, would not have been turned out so long as he paid his rent, nor would the government have objected to his selling his garden, but the assessment was so high that garden lands had seldom any sale value.⁴ The term *sheri* or Government land was scarcely known in Dhárwár. The corresponding Dhárwár word seemed to be *kamat*⁵ under which term were included lands reserved by Government officers for their own use; lands kept by proprietors and tilled by their private servants; and lands held by great men and tilled by forced labour.⁶ In dry crop lands in regular tillage the names of the three old tenures the *cháli* or over-assessed, the *katguta* or short-rent, and the *makta* or contract were preserved. A landholder's fields were

eleven years if £50 to £75 (Rs. 500-750). If it cost between £75 and £150 (Rs. 750 and 1500), one-fourth of the land under the well was to be permanently free of rent or *indám* and when more than £150 (Rs. 1500) were spent, one-third of the area was to be free of rent. East India Papers, III. 811; Ditto, IV. 777-778.

¹ East India Papers, IV. 778.² East India Papers, IV. 784; Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para 97.³ East India Papers, III. 806-807.⁴ East India Papers, IV. 781. Mr. Chaplin informs us that *mirásdárs* do not exist at all in the Karnatak. Mr. Elphinstone, 25th Oct. 1819, Ed. 1872, 17.⁵ *Kamatamu*, *kamat*, or *kamatam* means the cultivation which a cultivator carries on with his own stock, but by the labour of another; the land which a *zamindár* *jágirdár* or *indámár* keeps in his own hands cultivating it by labourers in distinction to that which he lets out in farm. In Upper India *kamat* signifies lands held by a non-resident tenant, who cultivates by a hired servant. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 254.⁶ East India Papers, IV. 782.

generally nominally divided into these three classes, but all traces of the original assessment were lost.¹

Slavery was uncommon though it had somewhat increased under the Peshwa. A woman guilty of theft or fornication was sometimes kept as a state slave or sold. In famines people sometimes sold their girls to be slaves. The slave could not leave the master and might be sold to another owner. Still the form of slavery was very mild. The master was bound to feed and clothe any children he had by a slave-girl, and to perform their marriage ceremonies. The son of a slave-girl acted as a house servant and the daughter, if not married, became a slave or a prostitute. The son was his mother's heir. On failure of a son the master inherited the slave girl's property except what she had earned by prostitution which she was free to leave to her daughter. The master might beat a female slave or her son if they behaved badly. If he caused their death he was heavily fined. Slavery saved many lives during times of famine, and did not shake the affections of parents or encourage oppression. Bondmen were hereditary servants rather than slaves. Some slaves were imported. The position of all slaves was governed by the same rules. A child, after being sold, and eating with or marrying with a low caste buyer, could not be redeemed.²

Between 1818 and 1821 seventy-one villages were re-peopled. In 1821 the revenue of these villages was small but it was growing.³ Owing to the oppression of the revenue contractors in many villages the landholders though frugal and provident were much in debt to moneylenders and merchants. Many of these debts were of long standing and were often made of compound interest and fresh occasional aids which went on growing so as to make the accounts exceedingly complicated. A landholder once embarrassed could seldom free himself. The landholder's fields were sometimes mortgaged for these debts. In some cases the landholders and in others the mortgagees paid the Government dues.⁴

All *amildárs* or stipendiary officers were appointed by Government.⁵ Their charges yielded a yearly rental of £8000 to £15000 (Rs. 80,000-Rs. 1,50,000). The village managers or *kamávisdárs* had been dismissed, and their duties given to the village officers with a *zilládár* to check twenty to forty villages. The hereditary feemen or *darakdárs* were replaced by stipendiary clerks styled *shirastedárs* and *peshkárs*, and shroffs.⁶ The removal of the village managers or *kamávisdárs* had added to the duties of the village headman and clerk. The headman collected each instalment and sent it to the *amildár* or divisional authority and once a year attended at head-quarters to settle the rent settlement or *jamábandi* of his village. The village clerk or *kulkarni* had to send to the *amildár* monthly tillage returns, to attend at head-quarters and present his accounts to the Collector at the yearly rent settlement,

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¹ East India Papers, III. 806 ; IV. 780. ² East India Papers, IV. 806-807.

³ East India Papers, IV. 785.

⁴ Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para 341.

⁵ Under the Peshwa the division authorities were sometimes chosen by government sometimes by the *sarsubhedár*, and were sometimes bankers who had made advance.

⁶ East India Papers, IV. 794. C 25

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to send a note to the *amildár* of each individual payment, stating the coin in which the payment was made, and to give a similar receipt to the landholder. When the *amildár* made the *kulvár* or personal settlement of the village rental, the clerk had to write a paper or *patta* for each landholder; he was obliged to write a census or *khānesumári* and all extraordinary returns when called upon; he had to attend the alienation and inquiry clerks called *inám* and *daryáft mutsaddis* and furnish them with old land accounts.¹ The village clerks were supposed to keep fourteen accounts, but their habits were so irregular that they seldom prepared them when they were due.² The *shetsanadis* or militia were employed to escort remittances of treasure for which they received an allowance.³ The introduction of order and the restoration of the village headman's authority reduced the power of the heads or *náiks* of Vadders Korávars and other wandering and turbulent tribes.⁴

In 1821 of twenty-two *mámlatdárs*, one only was a native of Dhárwár. The rest of the *mámlatdárs* and all their *shirastedárs* or head clerks were natives of the country to the south of the Tungbhadra. The majority of the *peshkárs* or treasury clerks were also foreigners. Of the ordinary clerks three out of four were natives of the Marátha country. The rest came from the older British provinces of Madras. The servants of the late government had been so corrupted by the renting system that it was unsafe to employ them in situations of importance or trust.⁵ The *mámlatdárs*' salaries were less than two per cent on their collections.⁶ In Mr. Thackeray's opinion, the existing type of revenue officer was more inclined to bully than to encourage the villagers; their object was rather to display their zeal by showing an increase of tillage on paper than to add to the resources of the country. Where advances and remissions were called for, the advantages which they caused depended chiefly on the judgment of the *mámlatdár*. When he was friendly and popular, his influence gave the poorer villages confidence and was a check on the oppression of bad village headmen.⁷

It was difficult to find employment for the hereditary district revenue officers the *desáís* or district heads, and the *deshpándes* or district clerks. Places were given to some *desáís*, but they had no business habits and almost all were corrupt. They kept no regular accounts, and many of their imperfect records were false. In some cases their *mutálik*s that is agents or deputies were caught fabricating

¹ East India Papers, IV. 797-798.

² The fourteen village accounts were: A monthly cultivation return; a register of increase or decrease of cultivation; a general cultivation return; a statement of extra cesses; a statement of the individual distribution of the assessment; an account of daily collections; a general half-yearly statement of daily collections; a monthly account of the same; a statement of arrears; a general statement of receipts; a general statement of receipts and expenditure for the year; a separate statement of the *nemruk* or village religious allowances; a register of the village militia or *shetsanadis*; the land accounts of the village; and if necessary a census. East India Papers, IV. 797.

³ East India Papers, IV. 795.

⁵ Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para. 371.

East India Papers, IV. 783.

⁴ East India Papers, IV. 799.

⁶ East India Papers, III. 811.

accounts to substantiate false claims. Their influence had considerably fallen. They had less to do with the settlement and the collection of the revenue; the landholders were more independent of them; and their agents or *mutálik*s had in many places superseded them.¹ Mr. Chaplin's experience was that the power of the *zamindárs* or district hereditary officers was always exercised to the prejudice both of Government and of the landholders. All they had to do was to furnish information, and as members of juries or *pancháits* their rights and privileges were continued. Most of them were said to be better off than under the former government, though those who had lost employment by the change were dissatisfied.²

The chief improvements in the revenue system were substituting *tagáí* or *takávi* that is advances for *havála* or crop-assignments; restoring the authority of village officers; stopping vexatious interference; fixing the yearly assessment and taking no more than the amount fixed; securing to every landholder the benefit of his labour; allowing each landholder to pay his rent in any coin so long as the coin was good; and granting remissions in years of failure of crops.³

The tillage returns were so grossly falsified both before and for some time after the British accession that up to 1820 the area held for tillage was uncertain. During 1821-22 fresh tillage yielded a revenue of £3431 (Rs. 34,310); on the other hand deaths and poverty and the temptation of short-rent leases led to the abandonment of land yielding £2287 (Rs. 22,870). As the lease or *kaul* lands paid only half to two-thirds of the full rate, husbandmen were always anxious to increase their area of lease land. To check this evil in 1821 rules were introduced making concessions to the landholders who continued to till their old lands. During 1819-20 and 1820-21 about 12,000 acres of land were held on *istáva* or rising leases. In 1819-20, 3840 acres of waste land were taken on *kaul* or lease, and in 1820-21 26,000.⁴

Complainants usually attended in the afternoon. The registrar filed civil suits on three days of the week, and revenue cases were registered every other day. The registry of revenue cases helped business and supplied a valuable record which was (1821-22) early kept both in Maráthi and in English. Querulous persons

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India Papers, IV. 799. *Mutálik* is the agent or deputy of a *deshpánde*. Wilks, *History of Indian Terms*, 359.

¹ Revenue Letter from Bombay, 5th November 1823; East India Papers

²

India Papers, IV. 783. In November 1823 the Government of Bombay (F. No. III. 812) thus summarised the changes which had been made in Dhárwar: the farming system was abolished; the legitimate authority of *mutálik*s was now substituted for much arbitrary power; rents were cut down from the landholders; landholders enjoyed greater security of property from exactions; the amount and the mode of their payment, and when necessary they were aided with advances or *tagáí*; the expense of the new system and the curtailment of disbursement charges was felt as a set-off against these benefits. The system depending on prompt payment and on the indiscriminate sale of land was also unpopular.

⁴ India Papers, IV. 784-785.

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who could write and had much to say, were sometimes asked to bring their complaints in writing. This had some effect in checking falsehood and litigation, for the complainant who talked at random was often afraid of committing himself on paper.¹

The lands of every village were classed and allotted so that each landholder had a share of the good the indifferent and the bad, of the highly the moderately and the lightly assessed land. Thus a landholder cultivating about forty acres (8 *kurgis*)² might have half a *kurgi* or 2½ acres of *cháli* or over-rented, half a *kurgi* or 2½ acres of *katguta* or moderately rented, three *kurgis* or fifteen acres of *khand makta* or low-rented, and four *kurgis* or twenty acres of *karul* or *inám* which was always held on specially easy terms. The lots of land and the assessment on each were distributed by the village officers with the concurrence of the village community. A landholder, who refused to till his share of *cháli* or over-rented land, might appeal to the *amildár* or to a *pancháit* or jury. At the same time he had to throw up the good and the bad land together. He was not allowed to keep the good unless he agreed to take the bad as well.³ It was chiefly on the *cháli* land that the extra cesses were imposed. This land was always taxed above its value. It agreed closely with the *vaita* of Gujarát and the *appanam* of the ceded districts. The division into separate classes of land had become almost nominal. All traces of the original assessment of the several parts were confounded.⁴

The Dhárwár rate of dry land varied from 6*d.* to 14*s.* (Rs. ¼-7) the *bigha* or about three-quarters of an acre. This included the very best rich black land, and all the varieties of mixed soil. Seven rupees the *bigha* was a very high rate for dry crop land, and was seldom paid unless some lightly assessed land was held with it. Well-watered garden land paid 6*s.* to £1 (Rs. 3-10) the *bigha*, and channel-watered garden land 8*s.* to £1 6*s.* (Rs. 4-13) the *bigha*. Rain-watered rice land paid 4*s.* to £1 4*s.* (Rs. 2-12) the *bigha*.⁵

The share of the produce which went to the landholder and to Government varied greatly in different places and under different circumstances. If the land was rich and well placed, after allowing for the cost of tillage, the holder without any distress could pay Government one-half of what was left. If the land was poor he could pay so large a share as half would not leave the landholder enough to keep himself, his family, and his cattle. Assuming a middling landholder kept four bullocks and two ploughs, and held thirty *bighás* of dry land, each *bigha* yielding a gross 144 *shers* of grain, or in the aggregate 4320 *shers* the produce of which might be forty-eight *shers* the rupee which

¹ India Papers, IV. 779.

² *ji*, a measure of land, as much as may be ploughed and sown by a pair of bullocks and a drill plough; the extent varies from 10 to 15 acres; the average is said to be about five. Wilson's History, III. 303.

³ India Papers, III. 806; East India Papers, IV. 782.

⁴ India Papers, 20th August 1822 para. 93.

⁵ India Papers, 20th August 1822 para. 103; East India Papers, IV. 781.

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give a return of £9 (Rs. 90), and that he also held one *bigha* of garden land worth on an average an outturn of about £3 (Rs. 30) that is a total outturn of £12 (Rs. 120); of this whole amount the Government share would be, of the dry land crop £3 10s. (Rs. 35) or about two-fifths, and of the garden 14s. (Rs. 7) or about one-fourth; that is a total Government share of £4 4s. (Rs. 42). This would leave the landholder a balance of £7 16s. (Rs. 78). From this balance the landholder had to meet the following expenses. A share of the prime cost of his four bullocks valued at £10 (Rs. 100). These bullocks were estimated to be serviceable for eight years, so that the yearly share of the cost would be £1 5s. (Rs. 12½). The cost of his ploughs and the occasional hire of a help about 16s. (Rs. 8), seed for his dry and garden lands about 19s. (Rs. 9½), fees to district and village officers and his share of village charities about 12s. (Rs. 6), that is a total expenditure of £3 12s. (Rs. 36). The cost of keeping the landholder's family was: Food grain, four *shers* daily, £2 4s. (Rs. 22); clothes £1 10s. (Rs. 15); sundries at the rate of half a rupee a month, 12s. (Rs. 6); total £4 6s. (Rs. 43). Against the total expense of £7 18s. (Rs. 79), might be set 14s. (Rs. 7) gained by the sale of butter, milk, sheep, manure, buffalo, calves, and sometimes poultry; and by his own or his wife's labour in the field or in spinning cotton. These extra gains might lower the cost of the family keep from £7 18s. (Rs. 79) to £7 4s. (Rs. 72). This taken from £7 16s. (Rs. 78) his share of the gross produce, would leave a profit of 12s. (Rs. 6), after paying his rent and all charges. Reducing the amount of the total outturn to the scale of 100 the Government share was thirty-five and the landholder's share sixty-five per cent. Of the landholder's sixty-five per cent, fees, village officers' dues, and the cost of tillage accounted for thirty per cent; the keep of his family of six persons accounted for thirty per cent more, and left a saving of five per cent.¹

After paying the current year's revenue, no law prevented a landholder throwing up his fields provided he threw up the highly and the lowly assessed lands together. Still the ties which forced every landholder to till the land allotted to him by custom and the village community were stronger than laws. The landholder must till.

... ceased to till, he subjected himself to a house-tax, became to his neighbours, and was considered an alien. If a landholder threw up his lands, he generally left the village. At the same time it was the interest of the village to keep him, the obligation mutual and gave rise to a feeling which bound the landholder to the village and his village to him. This was the best safeguard against the decline of tillage and the best preventive to emigration.² A *patta* or agreement was given to each landholder stating what he had to pay. The village officers were also obliged to give him these precautions in time would prevent extra exactions. When these came to light, the village officers were obliged to repay him and were also severely fined.³

¹ In, 20th August 1822 paras. 104-105.

² Papers, IV, 752. ³ East India Papers, IV, 794.

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Every year as he moved about the district, on materials supplied by the different village officers and checked by the *mámílatdár*, the Collector or the assistant collector fixed what increase or decrease each village had to pay compared with the rental of the previous year.¹ The Collector generally superintended the *kulvár* or personal settlement of a few villages in each sub-division, that of the rest was made by the *mámílatdár* subject to the Collector's revision. After the *mauzevár jamábandi* or yearly village settlement had been fixed, the *mámílatdár* went to each village, made minute inquiries as to each landholder's tenure, field, family, and property. When the village rental was fixed, the Collector told the leading landholders what was the rise or the fall in the village rental compared with the year before. On their return to their village the leading landholders told their neighbours and apportioned the individual rent of each landholder under the immediate superintendence of the *mámílatdár* who confirmed the allotment if it gave general satisfaction. The *aináti* or standard rent, the *mámul pattis* or usual cesses of the late government, and such items of the *jásti pattis* or extra cesses as seemed fair, were ascertained; the extra cesses were embodied with the original rental and usual cesses, and the endless Marátha divisions and subdivisions were abolished. Extraordinary levies, contrary to the terms of the agreement papers or *pattás*, were never allowed. The rent was thus clearly marked and unauthorized levies made most difficult. In many parts of the district the landholders wished to have their assessment permanently fixed except that remissions should be granted on extraordinary occasions. The town lands or *kasba* of Dhárwár were surveyed and the lands assorted and assessed. The landholders approved of this measure which prevented changes of rental.² Disputes in the yearly rent settlement were settled by a *pancháit* or jury of landholders. Notice of the landholder's intention to throw up land was required, and his return to such as might have been improved by him was allowed on favourable terms. Great encouragement was held out to improvements in irrigation. The grass lands were rented but a common was kept for the village cattle. Distrainment of field and craft tools was not allowed. In each village the landholders were collectively responsible for outstanding balance except under special circumstances, this responsibility was enforced. All balances that were not realized before the instalment of the next season were remitted. Unemployed were encouraged to take to husbandry.³

As bills for the amount of the assessment were no longer a treasury establishment and a large body of messengers had to be kept. Bonds and receipts were exchanged between Government and the landholders.⁴

The new system of collecting the instalments of revenue from individual holders was beneficial, but it could not work till the village officers learned their duties and the land-

¹ East India Papers, III. 803.

² East India Papers, III. 803.

³ East India Papers

⁴ East India Paper

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less dependent on moneylenders. In the years before 1821 failure of rain, cholera, murrain, and movements of troops had combined to make the revenue very difficult to collect.¹ Except when payments were made in small coins, the same coin which the landholders paid to the village officers was delivered into the treasury.² The value of each coin was established according to a fixed standard and collections were received at that standard in whatever coin they were paid. The company's rupees were scarce and at a premium, as they were the currency in which public accounts were kept.³ The *shroffs* or money-changers were in the habit of combining to raise or depress the value of the coins as suited their business. The leading bankers in New Hubli, Bágalkot, Kolhápúr, and other large market towns negotiated bills to a large amount. If in a particular town the quantity of goods or any other cause enhanced the value of the current coin, the bankers immediately sent notice to their partners or agents in other towns that a certain coin was at a premium, and their agents bought the coin required and sent it where it was in demand.⁴ Distraint of property took place only when a landholder was able but unwilling to pay his rent. The officers were ordered to confine distraint to these cases and not to enforce it without authority.⁵ The rates of interest (1821-22) usually paid by landholders to moneylenders were two to four per cent a month. Under the late government a landholder paying £10 (Rs. 100) used generally to borrow £2 10s. (Rs. 25) from an outside moneylender, to raise £5 (Rs. 50) by a village loan, and to pay £2 10s. (Rs. 25) ready money. The premium or *manuti* charges paid on the village loan generally amounted to one and a half per cent, and the interest on the outside loan to six per cent calculated for three months at two per cent a month.⁶ Under the Peshwa the landholder usually paid four, six, or eight-sixteenths in grain; if he paid in grain he lost six and a quarter to twelve and a half per cent more than if he had paid in money, as the banker received the grain at twelve and a half to eighteen and three quarters per cent below the market price.⁷

Under the Peshwa it was a common practice for the landholder to assign his crop to the moneylender and get the moneylender to give the rental. This was known as the assignment or *havála*.⁸ This system could not be at once abolished, and so long as it lasted, the loss of interest fell on the landholder. Light assessments and timely instalments went far to remove the evil. The

¹ East India Papers, IV. 778.

² East India Papers, IV. 792.

³ East India Papers, IV. 778.

⁴ The passage in the original is confused. It runs thus: 'The usual rates of interest charged by *shroffs* for loans are from two to four per cent. A *rayat* paying a village loan (*mukádam*), and to pay twenty-five ready money. The *manuti* in general amounted to one and a half per cent, and for interest calculated for three months at two per cent per mensem.' East India

⁵ East India Papers, IV. 792.

⁶ *a* is also used of the practice of keeping the crops under the charge of a moneylender until the instalment was paid. The passage in the text seems to refer to a crop to a moneylender.

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landholder who still paid by assignment, lost two to four per cent by interest; but, as a little indulgence was shown regarding the coin in which payments were made, he lost little by exchange. A landholder in moderate circumstances formerly borrowed about seventy-five per cent of his instalments, and on this seventy-five per cent he had to pay seven and a half per cent interest. Under the British the share he borrowed was reduced to fifty per cent and the interest he paid to two to four per cent¹.

As regards village expenses, *nemnuk*s that is fixed sums payable to Bráhmans, temples, and mosques, were sent to the treasury and then paid to the claimants. Petty village charges were paid as before by the village officers.² Allowances to village gods of whom the chief were Durga, Hanumán, and Basvana, were continued.³ Except where they were found to have fallen below the original amount, the quit-rents paid by village and hereditary district officers were continued unchanged.⁴

The increase of liquor drinking was an evil. The only means of discouraging it was to make liquor as dear as possible and to punish open drunkenness severely.⁵

Cesses.

Of the items of revenue, besides the revenue from the land and from excise, the chief was the house and trade cess known as the *mohtarfa* tax. This included a house and shop tax and a cess on weavers traders and professional men. The tax was very irregular in incidence and was higher than the corresponding taxes in Poona Ahmadnagar and Khándesh.⁶ One banker or *sávkár* in Bágalkot paid £15 (Rs. 150). Still, compared with the land tax, the *mohtarfa* tax was light. Mr. Chaplin was of opinion that the best system to adopt in a trade cess was to fix a lump sum to be paid by each class of traders in each centre of trade, and leave the traders to arrange the individual payments. Mr. Thackeray was attempting to introduce this practice in the Karnátak.⁷ In June 1823 a number of vexatious duties which yielded only a small revenue, £35 to £50 (Rs. 350 - 500), were abolished.⁸ The exclusive privilege of weighing and measuring had been rented in some places. This monopoly did not seem vexatious. It provided a public measurer who was responsible for frauds, and it tended to the uniformity of weights and measures at the same place.⁹ Under the former government monopolies for the sale of articles had been granted. Mr. Thackeray proposed to abolish all monopolies that affected the necessities

1823.

In 1823 both the south-west and the north-east rains were scanty. In November 1823 the wet or rice crops which

¹ East India Papers, IV. 791-792.

² Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1821.

³ East India Papers, IV. 779.

⁴ East India Papers, IV. 794.

⁵ East India Papers, III. 793.

⁶ In Khándesh, though there was less traffic than in Poona and Ahr *mohtarfa* taxes were higher than in the other districts. They varied (Rs. 1-70), the mode of levying them was without system. East India Papers, III. 811.

⁷ East India Papers, III. 792, 811.

⁸ Among the duties abolished were cesses on grindstones, leaves straw, chaff, cotton seed, fodder, butter, cement, dyeing barks, char wool, shoes, cordage, and *saul matti* or brackish earth. Rev. Rec.

⁹ East India Papers, III. 793.

¹⁰ East India Paper.

on rain alone had almost entirely failed, and the supply of water in much of the land usually watered from ponds, was exhausted long before the grain ripened. Near Dhárwar the red Indian millet suffered less, but in many sub-divisions even this hardy crop had failed. Till the 16th of November much of the land which was kept for the late harvest was unsown. Since October rice had risen thirty per cent and Indian millet twenty-five per cent.¹

In 1824 the early rains again held off. In July a large number of cattle in the district were sent for forage to the western forests. To help the cattle and men, especially in the east, all restrictions on the use of the meadows or *kurans* as pasture grounds were removed. Besides from the failure of rain and want of forage the district suffered from a severe plague of cholera. In July 1824 cholera raged in many parts of the district; twenty-five deaths had occurred within three days at one village and in that village nineteen were still sick. Mr. Thackeray asked leave to entertain a native dresser with a supply of medicine in each sub-division where the epidemic prevailed.² From the close of July the season's prospects began to improve. Fine showers fell in many parts of the district; some of the rice or *tari* lands were sown; and though in the dry villages the early harvest had been greatly kept back, by the middle of August there was ground to hope that no serious failure would occur in the later crops. Forage was scarcer than ever. Though so many cattle had died, food was so hard to get that the price of bullocks had fallen twenty-five to fifty per cent. The price of grain was (August 1824) about thirty-five per cent higher than in the previous year, and, but for the abolition of the grain duties, it would probably have been much dearer. The deaths from cholera were much more numerous than the returns showed.³ In January 1825, in reviewing the state of Dhárwár, Mr. Chaplin noticed that since 1819 the land revenue had increased by £40,000 (Rs. 4,00,000).⁴ He thought that this increase in the rental, owing to seasons of bad health and short harvests, was pressing especially in the east of the district. Prices also in spite of harvests remained low and the people had suffered by the withdrawal of the Government commercial agent who had formerly bought large quantities of cotton. The increase in the outstanding from £3291 (Rs. 32,910) in 1818-19 to £13,435 (Rs. 1,34,350) in 1824 showed a difficulty in realizing the Government demand.⁵ He thought that the next year's settlement should be extremely

At the same time Dhárwár had suffered less than the districts from the failure of the early rains of 1824. A large number of cattle had been saved by sending them to the Dhárwár district. The late rains were specially well timed, and (January,

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ray, Collector, 16th Nov. 1823, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 74 of 1823, 185-

1, 25th July 1824; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 95 of 1824, 435-444.

2, 13th August 1824, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 95 of 1824, 445-456.

3, Rec. 123 of 1825, 235-252.

4, 291 (Rs. 32,910), in 1819-20 £2171 (Rs. 21,710), in 1820-21 £3650

21-22 £5570 (Rs. 55,700), in 1822-23 £6010 (Rs. 60,100), and in

1824-25 £13,435 (Rs. 1,34,350). Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 123 of 1825, 236.

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1825) the late crops of wheat, cotton, *javari*, linseed, and other produce were most promising.

In 1826-27 Dhárwár consisted of nineteen sub-divisions with an average yearly rental for collection of £6506 (Rs. 65,060). The details were, in the principal division, Dhárwár with a rental for collection of Rs. 72,430, Mishrikot with Rs. 46,180, Parasgad with Rs. 80,940, Navalgund with Rs. 83,110, Páchhápúr with Rs. 48,540, Dambal with Rs. 54,980, Bankápur with Rs. 63,630, Hángal with Rs. 57,960, New Hubli with Rs. 63,630, Ránebennur with Rs. 75,400, Gutal with Rs. 76,330, Kod with Rs. 64,040, Kittur with Rs. 74,210, Sampgaon with Rs. 86,930, and Bidi with Rs. 64,900; and in the subordinate division Bágalkot with Rs. 69,940, Bádámi with Rs. 44,350, Hungund with Rs. 70,520, and Ron with Rs. 38,070; total Rs. 12,36,090.¹ The rains of 1826 were variable. Some parts of the district suffered from want of rain while in others the crops were ruined by excessive and untimely falls. There was no cattle-disease and slight cholera in Dhárwár, Navalgund, Páchhápúr, Dambal, New Hubli, Kod, Kittur, Sampgaon, and Bidi. In several parts of the district the crops suffered greatly from the ravages of rats; in some places the fields had to be sown two or three times over. The rupee price of Indian millet or *javari* varied from about 116 pounds (29 *shers*) to about 96 pounds (24 *shers*) and the revenue was about £4820 (Rs. 48,200) less than the revenue of the preceding year; £21,649 (Rs. 2,16,490) were remitted and £2390 (Rs. 23,900) were left outstanding.

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In 1828 Mr. J. Nisbet, the Principal Collector, gave the following account of the Dhárwár system of land management.² To lessen expenses the number of sub-divisions had been lately reduced from twenty-one to nineteen. Each sub-division was under an *amildár* or *mámlatdár*, who, under orders from the Collector or the assistant collector, and in some cases on his own responsibility, had the control of all revenue and magisterial affairs within his sub-division. The *mámlatdár*'s first duty was to make himself acquainted with the circumstances, habits, and character of the people under his charge. With this object, at the beginning of the cultivating season is during May and early June, he was expected to visit each village, prepare an account of the area of land tilled by each landholder, and, by settling disputes and granting advances, enquire and try to remove causes of decrease. He should pay a second circuit to villages where disputes remained unsettled or where fresh disputes had sprung up. About October when the crops began to mature he should make a second circuit, and learn from his own observation the result of the season and the effect of his former arrangements. In each village his clerks, chiefly the treasury clerk or *patil* and the village group clerks or *zilládárs*, should prepare a statement of the fields tilled by each landholder to be compared with the agreements which the villagers had passed at the beginning of the tillage season. This comparison was

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 167 of 1827, 411.² Mr. Nisbet, Principal Collector, 1st December

the yearly rent settlements and formed the ground work of the mámlatdár's future proceedings. If the accounts were carefully prepared, and the enquiries honestly conducted, the mámlatdár would find little difficulty in settling all questions which might afterwards arise regarding the collection of the revenue. Besides this main part of his work the mámlatdár had many calls on his attention from proprietors or *inámdárs*, claimants or *hakdárs*, and other classes of the people under his charge.

Under the mámlatdár was his chief clerk or *shirastedár*. The chief clerk's duty was to keep the accounts of the mámlatdár's office comprising the details already noticed, the demands collections and balances, the issue of pay, the repairs to public works, and all other receipts and charges. In these duties the chief clerk was helped by a staff of four or five writers or *kárkuns*. The third revenue officer in a sub-division was the *peshkár* or treasury clerk who acted as the mámlatdár's confidential assistant. These, together with the shroff or coin-testing clerk and other inferior servants, formed the sub-divisional head-quarters staff. Every sub-division, besides the head-quarters clerks, had five or six *zilládárs* or village group clerks. When well chosen, these village group clerks were the most useful class of revenue servants. As they had only a moderate charge and were almost constantly on the move from one village to another, they were acquainted with every material circumstance connected with the welfare of their charges. The last in the list of the revenue administration were the village officers, the *pátils* or village headmen, and the village clerks. In the revenue management of a district nothing was more necessary than to prevent the offices of village headman and clerk falling into the hands of improper persons; every family of village officers had always some member of good name and popular with the people. In accounts the most minute exactness was required. No account was recognised as valid until it had been examined in the Collector's office or *kacheri*, nor was any final order passed upon it until it had been read to the Collector. All collections were made in cash and paid in the first instance to the mámlatdárs by whom they were remitted monthly to the Collector's treasury.

In making the yearly rent settlement or *jamábandi*, after the cultivation accounts were prepared, the settlement was first made by villages or *manjevár* and afterwards by individuals or *kulvár*. The *manjevár* or village settlement was made by the Collector or by the assistant collector when on their yearly tour between October and February. This general settlement was made only with the heads of villages, and such leading landholders as chose to attend. It was usual to settle two or more sub-divisions at one place with reference to the distance which the village representatives had to travel. This saved time and the presence of representatives of different neighbouring villages was often of great value in settling disputes. The first process of the village settlement was to compare the actual state of the tillage of each village with the engagements entered into with the mámlatdár in the early part of the season, and with the settlement of the previous year. If these

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engagements were entirely fulfilled and there were no claims to remissions, the aggregate stood for the village rental and no further inquiry was necessary. If, on the other hand, land had been left waste, and it was shown that the landholders were prevented fulfilling their engagements by failure of rain, loss of cattle, or other sufficient reason, a deduction was made. Further remissions were allowed on account of all claims which, without further inquiry, could be certified to be just. To the rental which remained after these deductions, was added any increase which might have arisen from landholders' tilling in excess of their engagements. The total then formed the amount due to Government. As a rigid exaction of this demand would often ruin persons who had suffered from the season, or from private losses, a third series of deductions was admitted. These special deductions could not be made until after minute local enquiry, the claimants being present to answer for themselves. The settlement was therefore postponed until the *kulvár* or personal settlement was made. To prevent any reduction of the *maujevár* or village settlement, the Collector merely listened to these objections, and entered them in the accounts as *tahkub* or suspended. The village officers, the headman and the clerk, were given to understand that the lump village rental could not be changed except under very particular circumstances and by the Collector's direct order, and they received a *patta* or agreement paper from the Collector to this effect. When all the village settlements of a sub-division were finished, an abstract for each village was furnished to the *mámlatdár* with instructions to investigate and report on each case included in the *tahkub* or suspense list. The *mámlatdár* was told to bring to account such items as had no claim for remission, and to await orders regarding the rest. At the close of the year, the whole was shown in a comparative statement of the village and personal settlements. As except in extraordinary cases no decrease was allowed, the result of this comparison was always in favour of the *maujevár* or village settlement. In a subdivision whose survey was completed, there remained little more to be done at the personal or *kulvár* settlement than to compare the statements of the village headmen and accountants with the actual condition of the landholders, to take account of the details of each individual's holding, to make known the result to him, and lastly to take his *muchalka* or agreement to pay the rent as the counterpart of the *patta* or agreement paper which he received bearing the Collector's seal and signature. Where the survey had not been made, the *kulvár* or personal settlement involved considerably more labour. The rates paid by cultivators holding the same sort of land, even in the same village, frequently varied greatly, owing sometimes to deceit on the part of the village officers and sometimes to negligence or dishonesty in the person who had made the former year's personal settlement. Where these inequalities were numerous, the simplest mode of adjusting them was to require the whole body of landholders, beginning with the lowest and taking the vote of every individual, to name a *pancháit* or council from among themselves, by whose decision they would agree to abide. To this council

all the details were handed, and they were required to make a fair distribution of the amount of the village settlement apportioning to each person what they thought from their knowledge of the real value of his land and of its crops he could afford to pay. The result of this arbitration was almost always satisfactory, provided the council were at once made to set to work, without holding communication with the other landholders. Objections were occasionally made, but the objections were easily settled by asking the grounds of the council's opinion, and sometimes by referring to a landholder occupying a neighbouring field, who had assented to the settlement and might be trusted to give an unbiassed judgment. Where, but this rarely happened, the council was found to have acted with clear injustice, the members were made to pay the amount improperly imposed. Though most of the personal settlements had of necessity to be left to the *mámlatdárs*, the Collector took care that he and his assistants should settle a few villages in each sub-division as a pattern to the *mámlatdár*.

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1832-33.

In 1832 of the eighteen¹ sub-divisions of Dhárwár, five² were under the sub-collector of Hubli, six³ under the sub-collector of Bágalkot, and the rest under the Principal Collector of Dhárwár. In 1832 the latter rains almost completely failed and large remissions had to be granted especially in Dhárwár, Chikodi, and part of Páçhhápúr. In addition to the extreme drought, parts of Chikodi and Páçhhápúr were visited by two remarkable flights of locusts which destroyed every green herb on which they alighted.⁴ In 1824 the district suffered a great loss by the murder of Mr. Thackeray in the rising at Kittur. Partly from the loss of his supervision the attempt to introduce a survey failed. In October 1833 Mr. Elliot the sub-collector of Hubli wrote:⁵ 'What might have been the success of the survey assessment, had Mr. Thackeray lived to carry his own proposals into effect, it is impossible to say. As far as the survey assessment has been yet tried in Dhárwár, Navalgund, Dambal, and Parasgad, it has proved utterly inefficient.' The only part of the operation executed under Mr. Thackeray's eye was part of the measurement of the land, and this, though often incorrect, proved the most useful, indeed the only useful result, by affording a standard for the comparison of the various native land measures. The classification of fields and the rates of assessment applied to each class were altogether defective. The classification of fields was a frequent subject of complaint from its general incorrectness; the rates of assessment were framed entirely by native agents on wrong principles. The accounts of collections

¹ Dhárwár, Parasgad, Navalgund, Páçhhápúr, Dambal, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, Kod, Sampgaon, Bidi, Chikodi, Bágalkot, Bádámi, Hungund, Indi, and Muddebihál. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 28; Rec. 771 of 1837, 58.

² Hubli, Bankápur, Hángal, Ránebennur, and Kod. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 143, 152.

³ Bágalkot, Bádámi, Hungund, Indi, Muddebihál, and Parasgad. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 213, 222. This sub-collectorate was abolished between 1833 and 1836. It is doubtful whether Parasgad was or was not a part of this sub-collectorate.

⁴ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 7-11.

⁵ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 88-90.

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during the latter years of Marátha rule were again adopted and assumed as the basis of the operation. But the rates so obtained were found to vary materially from the rent actually levied; and the Government servants, actuated by a dread of displeasing the Collector on the one hand and by the difficulty of conciliating the landholders on the other, endeavoured to modify the conflicting results by expedients of their own. Wherever the new rates effected an increase in the old rent, reductions were made on the score of imperfect cultivation, poverty, or some similar excuse under the names of *nuttu uza*, *hungatu paemoli*, *teyazgori*, or *nadam*. If the survey rates fell short of former payments, a proportion of waste land was added to the reduced field, by which the total rent was kept up to its former amount. This patch work assessment now (October 1833) existed in the sub-divisions of Dhárwár, Navalgund, Dambal, and Parasgad. In the remaining fourteen sub-divisions¹ the assessment continued (1833) to be realised as originally imposed in 1818-19 and 1819-20. Meantime great encouragement had been given to the cultivation of waste lands and leases were granted to an unlimited extent. When the leases expired, in the absence of information and proper accounts, the full tax was apportioned very unequally and generally at low rates. As new lands were reclaimed, the old highly taxed fields were neglected, and often thrown up; and that they might not fall waste and show a decrease of cultivation, the district officers granted them anew at reduced rents. The more substantial landholders unwilling to throw up their established fields generally consisting of the best lands near the village, retained them on the high rent that had been imposed in the beginning. A general inequality thus came to pervade the whole assessment, while no data had been procured for reforming it, and the new plans, attempted to be introduced for that purpose, had signally failed.²

The inequality of the assessment made yearly remissions necessary. This yearly grant of remissions had grown into a great evil. It was a source of loss to Government and a fertile cause of the corruption of native servants. The landholders considered (1833) yearly remissions as a right and the district officers were never wanting in arguments for their necessity. They were granted for poverty, misfortune, and many trifling causes, as well as for bad crops, but a considerable proportion of what was granted under the plea of failure of crops, was occasioned by abuses in cultivation. The unauthorised reductions made to the poor landholders to induce them to continue their cultivation, had thrown large farms into their hands at nominal rents which they had neither capital nor stock to keep under tillage. The land had consequently become so overrun with grass and bindweed, that it could never produce a full crop even in the best of seasons.³

¹ The details were: Páchhápur, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, Kod, Sampgaon, Bidi, Chikodi, Bágalkot, Bádámi, Hungund, Indi, and Muddebihal. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 238.

² Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 29th October 1833; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 88-90.

³ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 109.

In 1833-34 the season was generally favourable except in parts of Dhárwár, Parasgad, Sampgaon, Chikodi, and Bidi. In 1834 a new form of accounts was introduced which showed at one view the highest rate which had been paid on every field in the district since the beginning of British rule. This rate was assumed as the basis of the settlement and it was to be realized except in cases where there appeared evident grounds for levying a lower rate, which grounds were to be entered under the proper heads. The effect of this scrutiny had been to detect many unnecessary reductions caused either by the indolence or by the fraud of the district and village establishments. The rental of Government lands left waste owing to deaths desertions and poverty amounted to £3111 (Rs. 31,110). This decrease, considering the state of suffering to which the landholders were reduced in many parts of the district more particularly in the Bágalkot sub-collectorate, was less than might have been expected, and would have been far more but for the timely relief afforded by Government which kept many cultivators employed in the district who would have otherwise emigrated. The total remissions amounted to £12,835 (Rs. 1,28,350) of which £9984 (Rs. 99,840) were granted on account of failure of crops.¹

The revenue settlement of 1834-35 showed an increase over the previous year.² In every sub-division there was an increase, in some nearly as high as eighteen per cent on the whole collections, in others as low as one per cent. The abuses of the lease or *kaul* system had been most extensive. At the same time it was a system indispensable in a personal or *rayatvâr* settlement. Government ordered that in giving leases either the village and district officers should in the first instance be called on to state their opinion of the capability of the landholder to fulfil his agreement, or the landholder should be required to furnish security that he would not throw up his land for a certain period after the lease had expired. Government also ordered that the native establishment should be required to make yearly reports of the land held on lease and to bring to the Collector's particular notice cases where Government had been defrauded or the rules for the prevention of abuses evaded.³

In some parts of the Bágalkot sub-collectorate tigers and wild animals abounded. In Bádâmi alone the sub-collector Mr. Shaw had in a week seen two or three tigers brought in. He recommended that the same rewards as were granted in Khândesh and the Konkan should be allowed in Bádâmi.⁴

The season of 1835-36 was unfavourable. A large fall in tillage was explained by over-assessment and short rain and consequent want of forage and water. Many cattle were lost from starvation and others were preserved only by being driven to the western forests and hills.⁵ Bidi, Sampgaon, and Páhhápur were all suffering from over-

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¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 218-221.

² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 627 of 1835, 163, 165.

³ Government Letter, 2887 of 7th Dec. 1835; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 627 of 1835, 165, 166, 195.

⁴ Mr. Shaw, 1st June 1835, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 627 of 1835, 34.

⁵ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 25.

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assessment. Considerable areas of land had been thrown out of tillage in consequence of the landholders being obliged to sell their cattle to pay the revenue of former years.¹ In Bágalkot Mr. Dunlop did not meet with many complaints of over-assessment. Still the revenues had been gradually declining since the beginning of British rule. This fall was attributed to various causes, cholera, deficient crops, and increase of weeds. Cholera, Mr. Dunlop thought, was certainly one cause. The deficient crops and the increase of weeds were, he feared, symptoms of bad cultivation arising from the people's poverty. The lands of Bágalkot had been measured but no assessment had been fixed and the variations in the revenue and in the tillage area did not correspond.² This showed that the rates of assessment varied, a serious evil that required a remedy. In Bádámi a survey assessment called *taram*³ or assortment had been introduced. The acre rates varied in dry land from 3*d.* to 4*s.* 4½*d.* (Rs. ½ - 2 ⅜), in garden land from 8*s.* to £1 (Rs. 4-10), and in wet land from 8*s.* to 16*s.* (Rs. 4-8). Before the survey settlement, the custom of the over-assessed or *cháli* land and the under-assessed or *katguta* land prevailed in Bádámi as in other places, and the unit of measurement was the *már* of about twenty-seven acres (36 *bighás*), and the *patta* of four *márs*.⁴ According to the people the survey had little effect on the cultivation, and Mr. Dunlop found this opinion confirmed by the notes of his settlements of fifteen villages in Bádámi. Mr. Dunlop added that in Bádámi the general good circumstances of the people, and the uniform scale of the revenues, varying little from year to year, formed a most gratifying contrast with the sub-divisions of Bidi, Sampgaon, Páchhápúr, and Bágalkot, which he had visited before Bádámi. In Bádámi, 1835 had been a favourable season; it was the only sub-division where remissions on account of short crops were not required. In the greater part of Dambal a survey assessment had been fixed but it had not been attended with such favourable results as in Bádámi. In the settled villages, there had been much fluctuation, and not a few had fallen off considerably. Still the revenues of the Dambal sub-division had on the whole increased. All the villages on the Moghal frontier had formerly suffered so much by disturbances as to be either wholly or partially deserted, and their lands waste. These had been reoccupied chiefly through the judicious measures and encouragement offered by Mr. Thackeray; and cultivation and prosperity were extensive.⁵ The new inhabitants, who had generally come from the Nizám's country, enjoyed their lands on very favourable terms and were the best off of any class of British subjects in Dhárwár. They showed a willingness to contribute to improvements, and other signs of flourishing condition. As much

¹ Mr. Dunlop, Principal Collector, 5th September 1836; Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 3, 7.² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 8, 9.³ *Taram*, sort, kind, class; it is especially applied in the south of India to mark the different classes of village lands, and the heads under which they are arranged in the village accounts. *Taramdár* means an assessor or a surveyor and classer of land. Wilson's Glossary, 511.⁴ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 9.⁵ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 11, 12.

land remained waste, there was still (1836) a field for further improvement. In Dambal (1836) Mr. Dunlop noticed that certain villages under Kalkeri, which had been leased to a certain Rangráv were populous and thriving. He hoped that more men of capital might come forward and embark in similar undertakings.¹

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The sub-collectorate of Hubli including the sub-divisions of Ránebennur, Kod, Hángal, Bankápur, and Mishrikot, were (1836) very different from the rest of Dhárwár. The country suddenly changed from the monotonous, almost sterile bare black plains; the village sites and the lands near the villages were filled with cocoa-palms, jack, and the broadleaved vegetables of the Konkan. It was a land of ponds; Ránebennur, Kod, Hángal, and Bankápur were full of them. In 1835 upwards of £1900 (Rs. 19,000) had been sanctioned for repairing these reservoirs, and the engineer had made considerable progress. Like the eastern districts Hubli was suffering from over-assessment. The season of 1832-33 had been extremely unfavourable, the dearth had almost amounted to famine, and grain had risen enormously high. The next two years, 1833-34 and 1834-35, were uncommonly favourable, and, combined with the increased cultivation caused by the stimulus of high prices, soon reduced the price of grain, which drove some land out of cultivation. Besides the fall in prices the rates in force in 1835-36 had been introduced by taking the highest from a statement of ten years' contributions. These rates had begun to tell; many complained that they were too high, and land was given up. In 1835-36 a reduction of £312 (Rs. 3120) was made; and it was calculated that a further reduction of at least £500 (Rs. 5000) was required to reduce the rates to a proper standard.² The survey or *taram* assessment of Dhárwár, Parasgad, and Navalgund, had been settled by Mr. Thackeray. In Dhárwár the *malnád* or wet west lands continued (1836) to pay according to his rates. In the east of Dhárwár, and in Parasgad and Navalgund, Mr. Thackeray's rates had proved too high, and some general measure of abatement seemed necessary, as the prosperity of the people and the public revenue had materially suffered.³

Bádámi was the only part of the district where the survey assessment or *taram* had succeeded. Its effects in Parasgad and Navalgund had been very injurious. Its great success in Bádámi had been owing in some degree to the soil, but mainly to the lightness of the assessment. Mr. Dunlop held that the inspection of the survey officers had been much too hurried to give them any sufficient knowledge of the actual productiveness of the land. They had accordingly in most cases to fall back on former payments. This explained how Mr. Thackeray's survey had caused misery in Navalgund and prosperity in Bádámi. Bádámi had suffered from disturbances and had yielded but a small revenue, therefore the new rates were low; Navalgund had enjoyed peace and had formerly been prosperous and yielded a large revenue, therefore the new rates were so high

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 11-12.

² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 12-14.

³ Mr. Dunlop, 5th Sept. 1836, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 15.

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that the people were ruined. Results showed defects in the survey. These defects probably could not have been foreseen. Now that time had brought them to light, an attempt ought to be made to remove them.¹

Compared with 1834-35, the land revenue of 1835-36 showed a fall of £8341 (Rs. 83,410) on account of lands left waste, and £30,330 (Rs. 3,03,300) on account of remissions. Mr. Dunlop (September 1836) remarked that the item which showed most strongly that the distress of the people had arisen from over-assessment, was the large area of land which had passed out of tillage. As landholders had no other way of earning their living, the giving up of land showed that the land was so highly assessed that its cultivation did not pay.²

1836-37.

The season of 1836 was in every respect most unfavourable and the fall in revenue was great.³ The calls for remissions due to the actual character of the season and to the condition of the landholders, were loud and urgent.⁴ On the 25th of September 1837 Mr. Blane, the assistant collector in charge of Ránebennur and Kod, wrote: 'These sub-divisions have unfortunately been visited by several successive indifferent and bad seasons. The consequences are deplorable. A number of gardens containing trees, the growth of years, have been laid waste and thrown up. Land that has usually grown sugarcane rice and other rich crops has been sown with *javari* and *rági* and other poor grains. To this has been added the serious loss of cattle from the failure of forage and the absence of the people from their villages, tending their herds in the forests.' The result was not only temporary loss but a despondency which almost paralysed the landholders and caused the worst effects. The landholders reduced the area under tillage and rather than run the risk of the failure of more valuable crops, they contented themselves with sowing the poorer grain, feeling more secure of some return. In 1836-37 unusually large remissions were granted in Ránebennur and Kod. The assessment was excessively unequal both on account of the ever varying ancient rates and because these rates were little attended to. It was most difficult to estimate the circumstances of a landholder and to decide to what extent his rent should be reduced. At present (September 1837), rather than allow a landholder to throw up a field, it was given him at a trifling rent or upon any terms he chose to ask.⁵ The mismanagement of leases or *kauls* had been a fertile source of abuse and loss to Government. The rules laid down had not been attended to, leases had been given too freely and improperly, and no strict account of them was kept. According to the rules full assessment ought to be stipulated for in every instance. Instead of

¹ Mr. Dunlop, Principal Collector, 5th Sept. 1836, Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 16-20.

² Mr. Dunlop, Principal Collector, 5th Sept. 1836, Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 24-25.

³ In this year the district consisted of eight sub-divisions, Dhárwár, Navalgund, Dambal, Hubli, Bankápur, Hángal, Ránebennur, and Kod. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 151, 153, 173, 194.

⁴ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 150.

⁵ Mr. Blane, assistant collector in charge of Ránebennur and Kod, 25th Sept. 1837, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 174-177.

this, leases had been granted at reduced rates and frequently for extended periods. Land that had been waste only for one or two years was given on terms which applied to land which had been waste for five or six years. Many of these leases seemed to have been granted by the village authorities without the sanction of the *mámlatdár* or the assistant collector.¹ The failure of water and over-assessment were yearly reducing the area under garden tillage.² On the 29th of September 1837 Mr. Ravenscroft the first assistant collector in charge of Hubli, Bankápur, and Hángal wrote that the land revenue had declined by £8680 (Rs. 86,800). Most of this was remitted in consequence of the almost unparalleled failure of all kinds of crops. The rice crop had been an almost complete failure. It had grown about a foot high and then withered, even the best watered fields had not yielded more than an eighth of a crop. In the dry grain or *belval* country, the *javári* and the late crops had been killed by the drought. In Hubli there had been no rain. In the middle of October 1836 all the crops were perishing. In 107 Bankápur villages the rice crops gave no return.³

In 1837, an abundant fall of rain and an unusually productive season extended tillage in Hubli, Bankápur, and Hángal.⁴ Compared with 1836-37 the revenue showed an increase of £12,978 (Rs. 1,29,780). Notwithstanding this large increase, it was found necessary to grant remissions of £9406 (Rs. 94,060) on account of waste land and unproductiveness. Two points essential to the maintenance of the land system were a yearly local scrutiny and that Government should bear the loss caused by unfavourable seasons and the poverty of the husbandmen. Taking the value of the soil as the proper standard for a land tax, the existing rates were much too high. They could not but operate as a check to improvement, and to the more general growth of valuable products. In December 1838 the Collector Mr. Mills wrote: 'To keep up the highest possible rate of taxation on land used for the growth of sugarcane is at variance with the principles of British management, and must prove extremely hurtful to Government and to the landholder. A fixed assessment without reference to the produce is the only method calculated to establish confidence in the mind of the landholder and thereby best promote the interests of Government. Landholders can never prosper if they have both to pay high rates and to face years of scanty crops. The paralyzing effect which such a combination causes soon shows itself and Government have at last to retrace its steps with loss of revenue and a pecuniary concession to the poverty which its own management has produced, and which a more liberal policy would have prevented.'⁵

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1837-38.

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 179-180.

² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 185.

³ Mr. Ravenscroft, 29th Sept. 1837; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 154-155.

⁴ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 3. The Dhárwār district at this time consisted of eight sub-divisions, Dhárwār, Navalgund, Dambal, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, and Kod. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 40.

⁵ Mr. Mills, Collector, 11th Dec. 1838, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 7-8.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

THE BRITISH.

1837-38.

In Ránebennur, Kod, and Dambal, taken together, notwithstanding the large remissions £9375 (Rs. 93,750) granted, the revenue was considered to have reached a fair average, and the increase £8739 (Rs. 87,390) was as much as could have been anticipated, under the circumstances of the season. The increase of revenue £2000 (Rs. 20,000) in these three sub-divisions within the past five years (1833-1838) was satisfactory. When the three sub-divisions were taken separately the result showed that the Dambal subdivision was alone progressing. The progress in Dambal was due to its very moderate assessment and the encouragement thereby held out to extend cultivation. In 1833-34 the revenue of Dambal amounted to £8749 (Rs. 87,490), and it had been gradually rising till it reached £11,907 (Rs. 1,19,070) in 1837-38. The season of 1837 was considered only an average one, and the increase of £3148 (Rs. 31,480) during the five years ending 1837-38 was deemed much in favour of the lenient course which had been pursued in Dambal and showed that in reality a light assessment was no ultimate sacrifice of revenue. The result of the five years ending 1837-38 in Ránebennur showed some little change, but on the whole the revenue seemed to maintain its ground. The revenue of 1837-38 had reached that of 1833-34, £12,416 (Rs. 1,24,160); it was short of 1834-35 by £1000 (Rs. 10,000). The next two years 1835-36 and 1836-37 showed considerable decrease of revenue chiefly caused by unfavourable seasons. The assessment of Ránebennur was not deemed high. The Kod sub-division showed nearly the same results as Ránebennur except that the 1837-38 revenue was short of 1833-34 by £868 (Rs. 8680) and below that of 1834-35 by £1314 (Rs. 13,140). The two following years 1835-37 showed a great falling off from unfavourable seasons. The land-tax in the Kod sub-division was not deemed high and it was (1838) thought that under favourable circumstances the revenue would increase.¹

The garden assessment in Kod, Ránebennur, and Dambal was high and required to be reduced. In the remaining two sub-divisions Dhárwár and Navalgund, which were settled on the same principles as the preceding three, the revenue during the five years ending 1837-38, showed an increase in Dhárwár from £12,482 (Rs. 1,24,820) in 1833-34 to £15,822 (Rs. 1,58,220) in 1837-38, and in Navalgund from £12,113 (Rs. 1,21,130) in 1833-34 to £15,227 (Rs. 1,52,270) in 1837-38.² In the Collector's opinion the gradual increase in Dhárwár and Navalgund during these five years proved that the landed interests were not declining.

Mr. Mills thought that in its present condition the personal or *rayatwár* settlement was not likely to promote the interests either of Government or of the landholders. In Mr. Mills' opinion unless a cultivator held under a fixed tenure, he had no stimulus to exertion. The complications in the existing system were a great

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 9-12.

² The details are : Dhárwár, 1833-34, Rs. 1,24,822; 1834-35, Rs. 1,59,333; 1835-36, Rs. 1,41,188; 1836-37, Rs. 1,32,740; and 1837-38, Rs. 1,58,222. Navalgund, 1833-34, Rs. 1,21,130; 1834-35, Rs. 1,43,051; 1835-36, Rs. 86,072; 1836-37, Rs. 1,51,495; and 1837-38, Rs. 1,52,270. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 15-17.

evil, as they fostered dishonesty and extortion in the native agency. To get rid of this rapacious agency Mr. Mills suggested that simple acre rates should be introduced. He thought that more care should be taken to preserve to the holder the advantage of any improvements he might make in his land. He thought that the heads of villages had been overlooked in Dhárwar, and that much improvement might have been secured by giving them villages in lease.¹ Of the whole land revenue of about £100,000 (Rs. 10,00,000) the early or rain crops yielded about £60,000 (Rs. 6,00,000), and the late or cold weather harvest about £40,000 (Rs. 4,00,000). Garden lands yielded about £5000 (Rs. 50,000). Mr. Mills thought that the garden rates were much too high. The garden land acre rates varied from 8s. to £6 8s. (Rs. 4 - 64); the acre of early crop or *kharif* land paid 3d. to 6s. (Rs. $\frac{1}{8}$ - 3); the acre of late or *rabi* crop land paid 1s. to 10s. (Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ - 5); and the acre of wet or rice land, 2s. to £1 12s. (Rs. 1 - 16).² In October 1838 Mr. Blane the assistant in charge of Ránebennur expressed the opinion that the *mámlatdárs*, to get for themselves a name for zeal, had unduly pressed the extension of tillage. Many men had been persuaded or bullied into taking land who would have been much better employed as labourers.³ He thought the present system most unsatisfactory. An enquiry into details showed that neither the *mámlatdár* nor the *peshkár* his assistant exercised an efficient check on their subordinates. The village group clerks had a wide and safe field for fraud and partiality.⁴

In 1838 another failure of rain caused great loss over most of the district. Navalgund perhaps suffered most. Its black soil depended chiefly on the late rains which had entirely failed. Dambal and part of Bankápur suffered in the same way as Navalgund.⁵ Hubli suffered severely. It had passed through a succession of bad seasons and cultivation had greatly declined.⁶ The details of the revenue⁷ are :

Dhárwar Land Revenue, 1837-1839.

| Sub-Division. | Villages. | 1837-38. | | | 1838-39. | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Remis- sions. | Outstand- ings. | Collec- tions. | Remis- sions. | Outstand- ings. | Collec- tions. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dhárwar | 190 | 19,598 | 16,051 | 1,42,171 | 41,127 | 6198 | 1,12,623 |
| Navalgund | 59 | 18,566 | 23,454 | 1,28,816 | 66,524 | 19,341 | 79,944 |
| Dambal | 113 | 7365 | 25,147 | 93,920 | 22,185 | 1564 | 1,05,823 |
| Bankápur | 135 | 16,219 | 32,209 | 1,11,027 | 37,980 | 800 | 1,11,463 |
| Hángal | 195 | 26,641 | 19,286 | 90,660 | 35,594 | 4082 | 98,949 |
| Hubli | 241 | 24,044 | 39,095 | 1,32,835 | 43,491 | 11,543 | 1,36,840 |
| Ránebennur | 179 | 30,815 | 2956 | 1,21,202 | 37,459 | 1431 | 1,13,123 |
| Kod | 230 | 27,928 | 8179 | 97,790 | 26,205 | 4831 | 1,06,302 |
| Total | 1342 | 1,71,176 | 1,66,377 | 9,18,422 | 3,10,565 | 49,840 | 8,65,067 |

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 19-21. ² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 24-25.

³ Mr. Blane, assistant collector, 30th Oct. 1838, Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 100-102.

⁴ Mr. Blane, assistant collector, in charge of Ránebennur, Kod, and Dambal, 30th October 1838, Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 104-105.

⁵ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 4-5.

⁶ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 49-50.

⁷ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 40, 41.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

THE BRITISH.

1837-38.

1838-39.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

THE BRITISH.
1838-39.

This fresh failure of rains showed the advantage of garden lands and that they were at present assessed at unduly high rates. Dambal was a most thriving sub-division. Navalgund seemed stationary and the assessment was higher than in other sub-divisions. The soil was rich but the sub-divisions suffered greatly from the want of water.¹ The Hángal sub-division was not declining. At the same time its garden lands were much too highly assessed. On the superior land which paid £1 4s. (Rs. 12) and as high as £1 12s. (Rs. 16) and in a few instances £2 (Rs. 20) the acre, Mr. Mills the Collector proposed acre rates of £1 (Rs. 10) and £1 4s. (Rs. 12) to be levied permanently when irrigated from a pond or river, and, when this was not the case, from 16s. to £1 (Rs. 8-10).² The village accounts were kept better and with greater correctness than in any of the sub-divisions of the Dhárwár district. In the Dhárwár sub-division scarcely any of the superior products were raised. Considering its local advantages Mr. Mills the Collector thought it ought to have shown more signs of improvement.³

1839-40.

In 1839-40 the fall of rain was unusually abundant and such of the dry crops as required little or no water and had been sown on wet and garden lands were almost entirely destroyed. The system of making each village responsible for the amount of its pasturage or *vancharái*, instead of farming it sub-division by sub-division, came into general use. The Maráthi language was being gradually superseded by Kánarese in official proceedings. The total collections for the year were £115,329 (Rs. 11,53,290), remissions £8650 (Rs. 86,500), and outstandings £1292 (Rs. 12,920). The revenue details for 1838-39 and 1839-40 are⁴:

Dhárwár Land Revenue, 1838-1840.

| SUB-DIVISION | Villages. | 1838-39. | | | 1839-40. | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Remissions. | Outstandings. | Collections. | Remissions. | Outstandings. | Collections. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dhárwár ... | 190 | 41,127 | 6198 | 1,12,623 | 8211 | 1204 | 159,194 |
| Navalgund ... | 59 | 66,524 | 19,341 | 79,944 | 22,864 | 6939 | 175,112 |
| Dambal ... | 113 | 22,185 | 1564 | 1,05,823 | 5385 | 1090 | 122,985 |
| Bankápur ... | 135 | 37,980 | 800 | 1,11,463 | 7397 | 110 | 142,508 |
| Hángal ... | 195 | 35,594 | 4082 | 98,949 | 15,887 | 560 | 112,563 |
| Hubli ... | 241 | 43,491 | 11,543 | 1,36,840 | 11,275 | 2264 | 173,218 |
| Ránebennur ... | 179 | 37,459 | 1431 | 1,13,123 | 8021 | 551 | 141,928 |
| Kod ... | 230 | 26,205 | 4881 | 1,06,302 | 7552 | 193 | 125,788 |
| Total ... | 1342 | 3,10,565 | 49,840 | 8,65,067 | 86,502 | 12,916 | 11,53,291 |

The increase thus amounted to £28,822 (Rs. 2,88,220). In this increase were included £3749 (Rs. 37,490), the revenue of the thirteen villages of the newly attached Nipáni territory of Annigeri. In explanation of the large remissions, the Collector observed that the difficulty of reaching the coast shut out the local markets from foreign trade. In ordinary years the land did not yield more than enough for home use and in abundant seasons the local markets were glutted and the agricultural interests suffered severely. Again

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 9-14. ² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 17.³ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 22-23.⁴ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1236 of 1841, 151, 157-158, 170, 172-175.

the landholders often held more land than they could manage and in this way subjected themselves to pecuniary difficulties.¹

The season of 1840 was considerably above the average, and all the sub-divisions except Navalgund had a nearly adequate supply of rain. In two or three villages in Yávgal, the petty division of Navalgund, little or no rain fell. The assessment on the whole district averaged 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) the acre. The average on Government land was 2s. 8½d. (Re. 1 as. 5½) the acre and 2s. (Re. 1) the acre on quit-rent lands. The collections during the year were £114,707 (Rs. 11,47,070), the remissions £7743 (Rs. 77,430), and the outstandings £1875 (Rs. 18,750). The revenue details for the years 1839-40 and 1840-41 are²:

Dhárwár Land Revenue, 1839-1841.

| SUB-DIVISION. | Villages. | 1839-40. | | | 1840-41. | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Remissions. | Outstandings. | Collections. | Remissions. | Outstandings. | Collections. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dhárwár ... | 190 | 8211 | 1204 | 1,59,194 | 4901 | 1533 | 1,62,208 |
| Navalgund ... | 74 | 22,864 | 6939 | 1,75,112 | 24,800 | 5954 | 1,72,932 |
| Dambal ... | 113 | 5385 | 1090 | 1,22,985 | 4569 | 2598 | 1,20,769 |
| Bankapur ... | 135 | 7307 | 110 | 1,42,508 | 14,612 | 1671 | 1,35,316 |
| Hángal ... | 195 | 15,887 | 560 | 1,12,563 | 6908 | 1655 | 1,18,412 |
| Hubli ... | 241 | 11,275 | 2264 | 1,73,213 | 9800 | 3572 | 1,69,131 |
| Ránebennur ... | 179 | 80 21 | 551 | 1,41,928 | 7043 | 821 | 1,41,878 |
| Kod ... | 230 | 75 52 | 198 | 1,25,788 | 4794 | 950 | 1,26,420 |
| Total ... | 1357 | 86,502 | 12,916 | 11,53,291 | 77,427 | 18,754 | 11,47,066 |

Chapter VIII.

Land.

THE BRITISH.

1840-41.

1841-42.

In 1841-42 many irregularities in accounts were brought to light. No proper receipts had been given to landholders, leases had been granted without sanction, remissions had not reached those for whom they were intended and vast discrepancies occurred in the account of balances of former years according to the sub-divisional and district accounts. Many changes had to be made in the native establishment. Some of the mámlatdárs were discharged and others pensioned, and some of the lower officers shared the same fate. The season on the whole was favourable except that at the close of the year the *javari* and wheat crops were injured by heavy rain. The landholders also suffered in consequence of the low price of and the small demand for cotton. The sub-divisions of Navalgund and Dambal suffered severely from over-assessment and mismanagement. Sugar was manufactured for the first time by a private person in Hángal. The town duties in Dhárwár, Navalgund, Betgeri, Hubli, Dhundsi, and Ránebennur caused much hardship. Since the duties in the smaller towns had been abolished, the buyers and sellers of foreign grains and produce, who had frequented the markets of the larger towns, flocked to the markets which were free of duties. The total collections were £116,655 (Rs. 11,66,550), the remissions £8245 (Rs. 82,450), and the outstandings £2424 (Rs. 24,240). The revenue details³ for 1840-41 and 1841-42 are:

¹ The Collector Mr. Mills, 141 of 23rd Nov. 1840, Rev. Rec. 1238 of 1841, 131-148.

² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1342 of 1842, 3-10, 22-25.

³ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1451 of 1843, 230-242, 275, 277, 278, 300, 451.

DISTRICTS.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

THE BRITISH.
1841-42.

Dhárwár Land Revenue, 1840-1842.

| SUB-DIVISION. | Villages. | 1840-41. | | | 1841-42. | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Remissions. | Outstandings. | Collections. | Remissions. | Outstandings. | Collections. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dhárwár ... | 190 | 4901 | 1533 | 1,62,208 | 12,520 | 459 | 1,57,158 |
| Navalgund ... | 81 | 24,800 | 5954 | 1,72,932 | 16,260 | 15,711 | 1,90,516 |
| Dambal ... | 113 | 4569 | 2598 | 1,20,769 | 4847 | 4396 | 1,25,102 |
| Bankápur ... | 135 | 14,612 | 1671 | 1,35,316 | 13,600 | 1059 | 1,35,513 |
| Hāngal ... | 195 | 6908 | 1655 | 1,18,412 | 8460 | 470 | 1,17,420 |
| Hubli ... | 241 | 9800 | 3572 | 1,69,131 | 18,282 | 1382 | 1,69,410 |
| Rānebennur ... | 179 | 7403 | 821 | 1,41,873 | 4086 | 285 | 1,41,427 |
| Kod ... | 230 | 4794 | 950 | 1,28,420 | 4400 | 483 | 1,30,008 |
| Total ... | 1364 | 77,427 | 18,754 | 11,47,066 | 82,455 | 24,245 | 11,66,554 |

1842-43.

In 1842-43 the system of granting rising leases or *istáva kauls*, which had been found to be attended with many evils, was abolished. The prospect of a survey settlement had a great effect on cultivation. The estate-holders or *zamindárs* were tilling their lands to the greatest possible extent, not knowing what might take place, and were inducing Government cultivators to take their lands by offering more favourable terms. The landholders had an idea that the new assessment would be calculated on the gross amount of the village rental and that consequently the smaller the amount paid by the village, the lower would be the new rates of assessment. The early *jvári* crops suffered from excessive rain chiefly in the *mámlatdár's* division of Bankápur. The collections during the year amounted to £115,082 (Rs. 11,50,820), the remissions to £7199 (Rs. 71,990), and the outstandings to £2012 (Rs. 20,120). The revenue details¹ of 1841-42 and 1842-43 are :

Dhárwár Land Revenue, 1841-1843.

| SUB-DIVISION. | Villages. | 1841-42. | | | 1842-43. | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Remissions. | Outstandings. | Collections. | Remissions. | Outstandings. | Collections. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dhárwár ... | 194 | 12,520 | 459 | 1,57,158 | 12,741 | 784 | 1,50,389 |
| Navalgund ... | 81 | 16,260 | 15,711 | 1,90,516 | 6877 | 11,223 | 1,85,258 |
| Dambal ... | 113 | 4847 | 4396 | 1,25,102 | 1873 | 4643 | 1,29,876 |
| Bankápur ... | 144 | 13,600 | 1059 | 1,35,513 | 12,045 | 356 | 1,45,781 |
| Hāngal ... | 195 | 8460 | 470 | 1,17,420 | 3234 | 1026 | 1,21,708 |
| Hubli ... | 241 | 18,282 | 1382 | 1,16,410 | 21,507 | 1150 | 1,62,010 |
| Rānebennur ... | 181 | 4086 | 285 | 1,41,427 | 4605 | 501 | 1,31,996 |
| Kod ... | 231 | 4400 | 483 | 1,30,008 | 9109 | 434 | 1,23,803 |
| Total ... | 1380 | 82,455 | 24,245 | 11,66,554 | 71,991 | 20,120 | 11,50,821 |

SURVEY,
1843-1860.

The first thirty years' revenue survey settlement was introduced into forty-seven villages of Hubli between 1843 and 1845, and by 1850-51 the whole district was surveyed and settled.² After their acquisition in 1858, the thirty-one Nargund villages were surveyed and settled in 1859-60. Compared with the collections in the year before the survey, the collections in the settlement year showed, for the whole district, a fall of about thirty per cent. The following statement gives the chief available details of the revenue survey settlements introduced into Dhárwár between 1843 and 1860 :

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1566 of 1844, 225, 230, 234, 246-249, 308.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. CLIV. CLV. CLVI. CLIX. CLX. CLXI. and CLXII. ; Survey Commissioner's Files of Hubli, Navalgund, and Nargund Survey Settlements.

Dhárwár Survey Settlements, 1843-1860.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SURVEY,
1843-1860.

| GROUP. | VIL- LAGES. | SETTLE- MENT YEAR. | HIGHEST DRY- CROP ACRE RATES. | COLLECTIONS. | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Before Survey. | After Survey. | Increase percent. | Decrease percent. |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Hubli | 47 | 1843-45 | 2, 1½, 1½ ... | 49,610 | 47,929 | ... | 3·4 |
| Navalgund | 77 | 1844-45 | 1½, 1½, 1 ... | 1,63,072 | 1,10,689 | ... | 32·1 |
| | 4 | | | | | | |
| Dambal | 86 | 1845-46 | 1½, 1 ... | 1,23,944 | 70,860 | ... | 42·8 |
| Bankápur | 137 | 1846-47 | 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½ ... | 1,25,761 | 98,901 | ... | 21·3 |
| Ránebennur | 130 | 1847-48 | 1½, 1½ ... | 1,02,280 | 55,393 | ... | 45·8 |
| Hángal | 161 | 1847-48 | 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½ ... | 1,22,989 | 93,674 | ... | 23·8 |
| Taras | 54 | 1847-48 | 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½ ... | | | | |
| Kod | 245 | 1848-49 | 1½, 1½, 1, 1½ ... | 1,08,930 | 96,019 | ... | 11·8 |
| Dhárwár | 132 | 1848-49 | { 2½, 2, 1½, 1½ ... } | 1,52,392 | 90,266 | ... | 40·7 |
| | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mishrikot | 99 | 1848-49 | 1½, 1½, 1, 1½ ... | 47,767 | 25,249 | ... | 47·1 |
| Mulgund | 29 | 1850-51 | 1½, 1½, 1 ... | 49,616 | 37,622 | ... | 24·1 |
| Nargund | 31 | 1859-60 | 1½, 1½, 1½ ... | 35,770 | 37,838 | 5·8 | ... |
| Total | 1233 | ... | ..... | 10,82,131 | 7,64,440 | ... | 29·3 |

a Survey rental on area under tillage.

The survey settlement was introduced into forty-seven Hubli villages between 1843 and 1845.¹ With the exception of three *phut-gaons* or detached villages and four of the *Sar Deshgat mahál*, the forty-seven Hubli villages formed part of the petty divisions of New and Old Hubli. They lay along the border of a hilly tract stretching west to the Sahyádris, which in Hubli sank somewhat suddenly into a broad level plain. The hilly portion of Hubli was formed of low flat-topped ranges of an iron clay stone, which, from the friableness of the rock, were rarely steep or rugged. Most of the hills were covered with herbage and brushwood. They were separated by flat-bottomed valleys to which and the lower slopes tillage was confined. Many small ponds which had been formed by throwing dams across the narrower valleys, served to water patches of rice ground and to supply the wants of the village cattle. Except near Hubli where were numerous gardens and large mango groves, wells were few and water was scanty. Though tame, the country was green and pleasing. Close to the hills was a coarse grained red soil, and, at greater distances, every variety of finer grained red, dark-red, and richer soil, until they merged in the black cotton soil of the great eastern plain. The Hubli river drained the west, and, on its way to the sea, hurled its waters over the great Gersappa Falls. Several Hubli villages lay well within the hills; others were partly in the hills and partly in the plain; the rest were altogether in the plain. The climate and soil were remarkably well suited to one another. In the hilly parts where the red soil required constant watering, rain fell in frequent showers from June till October. Over the plains whose moisture-holding black soils were content with one or two wettings, the clouds floated east high above the plain and rarely yielded a shower. The chief products of the red hill lands were *bájri*, the early or rain variety of Indian *javári*, and a poor kind of rice. The black soil, in addition to the early or *kharif* crop of early *javári*, was well suited to cotton, gram, wheat, linseed, white *javári*, and all the ordinary products of the late or *rabi* harvest. The red land

Hubli,
1843-45.

¹ Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 445 of 25th October 1844; Government Letter, 1024 of 27th February 1845.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SURVEY.

Hubli,
1843-1845.

yielded grass and weeds in abundance and needed to be well manured. The black land, when once brought into proper tillage, was remarkably free from grass or weeds. In the town of Hubli all the local produce found a market. Hubli, with a population of 33,000 in 5458 houses, had long been an important trade centre. It had a number of old established banking and trading firms, who issued bills for large amounts on Bombay, Madras, and other trade centres. Its export trade chiefly consisted of local cotton cloth, raw cotton mostly sent to Bombay by Kumta, and tobacco, betelnuts, and chillies. There was also a considerable trade in grain, oil, butter, and other local produce. The imports were large quantities of salt, metals, British cloth and hardware, and cocoanuts, from the coast. Under British management, the personal or *rayatvār* distribution of the rent-settlement or *jamābandi* had been made by the Collector, his assistant, and the *māmlatdār*, instead of, as it had been under the Peshwa, being left to be adjusted by the village officers and the leading or *chālī* landholders. With this exception, the British management did not materially differ from that of the Peshwa. The extra cesses or *jāsti pattis* had been excluded from the assessment. The result was that, with no better guides than the mutilated and fictitious accounts of the Peshwās, the local decisions with regard to assessment were little better than guess work.¹ To compensate for the injustice of the distribution when it was found to bear too hard on individuals, yearly remissions were granted. Much of these remissions were appropriated by the native officers and never reached those for whom they were intended. The average rate paid by an acre of dry-crop land in three villages was 1s. 11½d. (15½ as.). In seventeen villages the average number of acres in cultivation and the amount of assessment from 1820-21 to 1843-44 were 4818 acres and £717 (Rs. 7170); those from 1834-35 to 1843-44 were 4626 acres and £669 (Rs. 6690); and those from 1839-40 to 1844-45 were 4431 acres and £675 (Rs. 6750).²

¹ Of the entries in the rent-settlement or *jamābandi* accounts, those specifying the sum total of revenue could alone be depended on. The cultivation returns were entirely untrustworthy. The incorrectness and want of system in the accounts may be judged from the fact that in 1841-42 the discrepancies between the head-quarters or *huzur* and the sub-divisional books on account of outstanding balances amounted to £25,000 (Rs. 2,50,000). Survey Superintendent, 445 of 25th October 1844 paras 63-64.

² The details are: In the seventeen villages which the settlement grouped into the first class, the assessment rose from about Rs. 11,900 in 1820-21 to about Rs. 12,800 in 1822-23 and from that steadily fell to Rs. 7400 in 1825-26. After a rise to about Rs. 11,500 in 1826-27 it again fell to about Rs. 9600 in 1828-29. It rose to about Rs. 10,300 in 1829-30 and fell to about Rs. 8600 in 1831-32. After a rise to about Rs. 13,100 in 1834-35 it steadily fell to about Rs. 6400 in 1836-37. It rose to Rs. 12,000 in 1837-38 and fell to about Rs. 10,900 in 1838-39. From about Rs. 12,100 in 1839-40 it steadily fell to Rs. 8500 in 1842-43. In the ten villages which the settlement grouped into the second class, the assessment rose from about Rs. 15,500 in 1820-21 to about Rs. 17,100 in 1822-23. From that it fell to about Rs. 15,400 in 1823-24. After a slight rise in the next year it again fell to about Rs. 10,200 in 1825-26. From about Rs. 15,700 in 1826-27 it steadily fell to about Rs. 12,000 in 1828-29, and from about Rs. 13,000 in 1829-30 to Rs. 11,000 in 1831-32. After a rise to about Rs. 18,000 in 1834-35, it rapidly fell to about Rs. 8400 in 1836-37. It rose to about Rs. 17,300 in 1837-38 and fell to about Rs. 13,300 in 1838-39. From about Rs. 16,700 in 1839-40 it steadily fell to about Rs. 12,900 in 1842-43. Diagram in Survey Report, 445 of 25th October 1844.

The survey ascertained the area of each field and made its limits permanent by constructing proper land marks. The fields were mapped and the quality of the soil and the advantages and disadvantages of the situation were ascertained. All fields were referred to one of nine classes of soils. The value of the highest class was fixed at 16, to correspond with the number of *annas* in a rupee. The remaining classes diminished in value from 16 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, the amount fixed for the poorest soil considered arable. Of the forty-seven villages, thirty, which were close to the head-quarters of the district, were first surveyed, on account of the variety of soil surface and climate in them, which rendered them well suited for general experiment, as well as for training the measuring and classing native establishments. These thirty villages were arranged into three classes. The first class included seventeen villages which either lay among the hills and enjoyed an ample supply of rain, or were close to the town of Hubli and had the advantage of its market. The second class included ten villages skirting the hills, but with the larger portion of their area in the plain and at some distance from Hubli. The third class included three villages in the plain, far from the hills and with an uncertain and scanty rainfall. In the first class the survey dry-crop acre rates varied from 4*s.* to $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* (Rs. 2-*as.* 3). In the second class they varied from 3*s.* to $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* (Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -*as.* 3). The highest dry-crop acre rate adopted in the third class was 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$). Garden land inclusive of alienated land amounted to seventy-seven acres. Soil of sufficient extent for rotation was assessed at 10*s.* (Rs. 5), 7*s.* (Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$), and 4*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$) the acre, according as the soil was good, medium, or poor. Soil, not of sufficient extent for rotation, was assessed at 8*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. $4\frac{1}{4}$), 6*s.* (Rs. 3), and 4*s.* (Rs. 2) the acre, according as it was good, medium, or poor. Rice lands amounted to 403 acres. Where it was watered from a pond, the soil was rated at 6*s.* (Rs. 3), 5*s.* (Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$), and 4*s.* (Rs. 2) the acre, according as the soil was good, medium, or poor. Where it was watered from hill drainage, the soil was assessed at 5*s.* (Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$), 4*s.* (Rs. 2), and 3*s.* (Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$) the acre, according as it was good, medium, or poor. For the three classes of villages the result of the new rates on the whole arable land was an increase of £64 (Rs. 640), compared with the average collections in the twenty years ending 1844-45, and an increase of £395 (Rs. 3950) or thirteen per cent on the 1842-43 collections. The details are :

Hubli Survey Settlement, 1843-1845.

| CLASS. | VIL- LAGES. | FORMER. | | SURVEY. | | |
|--------|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 1825-1845. | 1842-43. | Area. | Rental. | Highest Dry-crop Acre Rate. |
| I | 17 | Rs. 10,397 | Rs. 8535 | Acres. 6630 | Rs. 8778 | Rs. 2 |
| II | 10 | 13,639 | 12,783 | 13,064 | 14,757 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| III | 3 | 10,236 | 9640 | 11,447 | 11,374 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Total | 30 | 34,272 | 30,958 | 31,161 | 34,909 | ... |

Compared with the previous year, the average acre rate in the settlement year shows a fall from 2*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$) to 2*s.* 1*d.* (Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$). In the three years ending 1844-45, the tillage area in these thirty

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villages was 22,338 acres assessed at £3075 (Rs. 30,750) or an average acre rate of 2s. 9d. (Rs. $1\frac{3}{8}$) in 1842-43 the year before the settlement; 22,850 acres assessed at £2389 (Rs. 23,890) or an average acre rate of 2s. 1d. (Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$) in 1843-44 the settlement year; and 24,237 acres assessed at £2732 (Rs. 27,320) or an average acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$) in 1844-45. The remaining seventeen villages were in the mámlatdár's share of the Hubli sub-division. Some of them were close to the town of Hubli and others were among the hills. They were considered to possess equal advantages with the first class of villages and were assessed at the same rates, 4s. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Rs. 2-as. 3).

Navalgund,
1844-45.

The survey settlement was introduced into seventy-eight Navalgund villages in 1844-45.¹ The Navalgund sub-division was close to the Hubli sub-division. It stood on a broad level plain of deep alluvial soil, stretching west to the Sahyádris, broken by one steep quartz rock overlooking the town of Navalgund. The slope of the country was north-east to the small river Benni, which joined the Malprabha in the north of the district beyond Yávgal. The water of the Benni and in the few local wells was brackish and good water was so scarce that the people suffered severely during droughts. Tillage was almost confined to dry-crops. There was no watered land, except a few gardens; only a few scattered half-grown *bábhul* trees saved the country from being absolutely bare. The rain was uncertain and fell at long intervals. Morab and Rotigvád received more and Yávgal received less of the south-west rains than the rest of the sub-division. The soil was suited to cotton, gram, wheat, linseed, and white *juári*. The only thriving town was Navalgund but its trade was little beyond what was required for supplying the surrounding population with their necessaries. The cotton yarn spun by the women of the Navalgund villages found a ready market in Hubli. Navalgund contained seventy-eight villages, thirty-five of which were under the mámlatdár of Navalgund, thirty under the mahálkari of Yávgal, and thirteen under the mahálkari of Anni-geri. During the twenty-one years ending 1843-44, the tillage area in the eleven Rotigvád villages varied from about 19,200 acres in 1837-38 to about 12,000 acres in 1832-33. During the fourteen years ending 1831-32 the rental varied from about £1810 (Rs. 18,100) in 1822-23 to about £1280 (Rs. 12,800) in 1829-30 and averaged about £1490 (Rs. 14,900), and during the ten years ending 1843-44 it varied from about £2320 (Rs. 23,200) in 1839-40 to about £1080 (Rs. 10,800) in 1835-36 and averaged about £1960 (Rs. 19,600).² In the ten

¹ Survey Supt. 445 of 25th Oct. 1844; Gov. Letter 1024 of 27th Feby. 1845.

² The details are: The TILLAGE AREA in 1823-24 was about 13,600 acres; between 1824-25 and 1831-32 it varied from about 16,800 to about 16,000 acres; from about 12,000 acres in 1832-33 it steadily rose to about 19,200 in 1837-38; and between 1838-39 and 1843-44 it varied from about 18,800 acres to about 14,900. From about Rs. 14,200 in 1818-19, the RENTAL steadily rose to about Rs. 18,100 in 1822-23; between 1823-24 and 1831-32 it varied from about Rs. 15,100 to about Rs. 12,700; in 1832-33 it fell to about Rs. 3200; it rose to about Rs. 20,100 in 1834-35; and from about Rs. 10,800 in 1835-36 to about Rs. 22,200 in 1837-38. After a fall to Rs. 16,000 in 1838-39 it again rose to about Rs. 23,200 in 1839-40. From this it almost steadily fell to Rs. 17,500 in 1843-44. Diagram in Survey Rep. 445 of 25th October 1844.

Morab villages, during the twenty-one years ending 1843-44, the tillage area varied from about 28,900 acres in 1827-28 to about 15,200 acres in 1843-44. During the fourteen years ending 1831-32, the rental varied from about £3560 (Rs. 35,600) in 1822-23 to about £1550 (Rs. 15,500) in 1830-31 and averaged about £2880 (Rs. 28,800); and during the ten years ending 1843-44 it varied from about £2900 (Rs. 29,000) in 1837-38 to about £1400 (Rs. 14,000) in 1838-39 and averaged £2380 (Rs. 23,800).¹ During the twenty-one years ending 1843-44 the tillage area in the twenty-five Navalgund villages varied from about 35,700 acres in 1837-38 to about 24,700 acres in 1843-44. During the fourteen years ending 1831-32 the rental varied from about £3250 (Rs. 32,500) in 1821-22 to about £2090 (Rs. 20,900) in 1818-19 and averaged about £2820 (Rs. 28,200); and during the ten years ending 1843-44 it varied from £4164 (Rs. 41,640) in 1836-37 to about £1890 (Rs. 18,900) in 1835-36 and averaged about £3220 (Rs. 32,200).² During the twenty years ending 1843-44, the tillage area in sixteen Yavgal villages varied from about 24,100 acres in 1837-38 to about 17,100 acres in 1843-44. During the fourteen years ending 1831-32 the rental varied from about £1120 (Rs. 11,200) in 1831-32 to about £810 (Rs. 8100) in 1818-19 and averaged nearly £1000 (Rs. 10,000); and during the ten years ending 1843-44 it varied from nearly £2800 (Rs. 28,000) in 1838-39 to about £1140 (Rs. 11,400) in 1835-36 and averaged £1910 (Rs. 19,100).³ In Konnur the average acre rate between 1839-40 and 1843-44 was 1s. 5½d. (11½ as.); in Chilakvād it was about 2s. 11½d. (Re. 1 as. 7½ as.); in Tirlāpur, Halkusgal, and Ālagvād it was 3s. 7½d. (Re. 1 as. 13¼), 2s. 4d. (Re. 1 as. 2⅔), and 2s. 2½d. (Re. 1 as. 1¼)

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1844-45.

¹ The details are : From about 22,600 acres in 1823-24, the TILLAGE AREA rapidly rose to about 28,900 acres in 1827-28; from that it steadily fell to about 17,200 acres in 1832-33; between 1833-34 and 1841-42 it varied from about 24,000 acres to about 18,200 acres; and from about 18,000 acres in 1842-43 it fell to about 15,200 acres in 1843-44. The RENTAL steadily rose from about Rs. 22,200 in 1818-19 to about Rs. 35,600 in 1822-23; from about Rs. 29,100 in 1823-24 it again steadily rose to about Rs. 34,100 in 1826-27; from this it rapidly fell to about Rs. 15,500 in 1830-31; after a rise to about Rs. 25,200 in 1831-32 it again fell to about Rs. 8500 in 1832-33; it rose to about Rs. 28,100 in 1834-35; from about Rs. 15,200 in 1835-36 it rose to Rs. 29,000 in 1837-38; in 1838-39 it was about Rs. 14,000; and from 1839-40 to 1843-44 it varied from about Rs. 27,600 to about Rs. 20,500. Diagram in Survey Rep. 445 of 25th October 1844.

² The details are : From about 27,600 acres in 1823-24 the TILLAGE AREA steadily rose to about 35,500 acres in 1826-27; it again slowly fell to about 25,700 acres in 1832-33; from this it steadily rose to about 35,700 acres in 1837-38; from about 32,100 acres in 1838-39 it rose to about 34,000 acres in 1839-40, and from this steadily fell till in 1843-44 it was about 24,700 acres. The RENTAL rose from about Rs. 20,900 in 1818-19 to about Rs. 32,500 in 1821-22; from 1822-23 to 1831-32 it varied from about Rs. 32,200 to about Rs. 24,100; in 1832-33 it was about Rs. 15,500; and between 1833-34 and 1843-44 the variations were frequent ranging from about Rs. 41,600 to about Rs. 18,900. Diagram in Survey Rep. 445 of 25th Oct. 1844.

³ The details are : From about 18,200 acres in 1824-25 the TILLAGE AREA steadily rose till it was about 22,100 acres in 1830-31; from about 22,000 acres in 1831-32 it fell to about 17,500 acres in 1832-33; and from this slowly rose to about 24,100 acres in 1837-38; it fell to about 22,100 acres in 1838-39 and again steadily rose to about 23,100 acres in 1841-42, and then fell to about 17,100 acres in 1843-44. From 1818-19 to 1831-32 the RENTAL varied from about Rs. 11,200 to about Rs. 8100; in 1832-33 it was about Rs. 3400; and from 1833-34 to 1843-44 it varied from about Rs. 28,000 to about Rs. 11,200. Diagram in Survey Rep. 445 of 25th Oct. 1844.

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respectively; in Kolivád it was 1s. 9½d. (14½ as.); in Bhoplápúr, 1s. 1½d. (8½ as.); and in Annigeri 1s. 6¼d. (12½ as.).

For settlement purposes seventy-seven of the Navalgund villages were arranged into three classes. The first and most westerly class included most of the Morab and Rotigvád villages; the second class included the remaining villages of these groups, with the whole of Navalgund, the petty division of Annigeri, and a few Yávgal villages; the third class included the remaining villages of Yávgal. In the first class of villages the highest survey dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1½) and the average rate 1s. 10½d. (15 as.). In the second or central class the highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) and the average rate 1s. 7½d. (13 as.). In the third or eastern class of villages the highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. (Rs. 1) and the average rate was 1s. 5¼d. (11½ as.). The remaining village of Halihál was assessed at a highest acre rate of 3s. (Rs. 1½) and was proposed to be transferred to Hubli. The 171,353 acres of Government arable land were estimated to yield £14,382 (Rs. 1,43,820). The claims or *haks* of hereditary officers were consolidated in the new assessment. The result of the introduction of the survey rates in the seventy-seven villages forming the three classes was that, compared with the rental on the tillage area in 1843-44, the survey assessment on the whole arable area showed an increase of £3370 (Rs. 33,700) or thirty per cent. The details¹ are:

Navalgund Survey Settlement, 1844-45.

| DIVISION. | VILLAGES. | FORMER RENTAL ON TILLAGE AREA. | | | TOTAL SURVEY RENTAL. |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | 1818-1832. | 1834-1844. | 1843-44. | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Navalgund ... | 25 | 34,055 | 38,068 | 31,748 | 40,000 |
| Morab ... | 10 | 30,615 | 25,603 | 21,991 | 29,874 |
| Rotigvád ... | 11 | 14,891 | 19,586 | 17,571 | 20,780 |
| Yávgal ... | 16 | 11,887 | 21,140 | 17,051 | 24,219 |
| Annigeri ... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 20,975 | 26,561 |
| Phutgaon ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1344 | 1775 |
| Konnur ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 336 | 611 |
| Total ... | 77 | 91,358 | 1,04,397 | 1,10,116 | 1,43,820 |

Compared with the previous year the effect of the survey settlement was a fall in the average acre rate from 3s. 3¼d. (Re. 1 as. 10½) in 1843-44 to 1s. 9¼d. (14½ as.) in 1844-45.

In 1845-46 the survey settlement was introduced into the eighty-six villages of the Dambal sub-division in the east of the district.² Of the eighty-six Dambal villages into which the survey rates were introduced in 1845-46, forty-three were under the *mámlatdár* of Gadag and forty-three under the *mahálkari* of Dambal. Dambal was the most easterly and also the largest sub-division in the Dhárwár district. It was of very irregular shape, tapering southwards almost to a point, and having a long narrow outstanding spur to the north, besides a few detached villages. Dambal was bounded on

¹ Capt. Wingate, 445 of 25th October 1844 para. 125. The figures in this statement do not agree with those given on the preceding page from the survey diagram.

² Captain Wingate, Survey Supt, 554 of 20th September 1845. Government Letter 778 of 21st February 1846. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV.

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the north by the Ron petty division of Bádámi, on the east by the Nizám's country, on the south by the Tungbhadra river, and on the west for a distance of thirty miles by a range of rugged hills and then Navalgund which stretched from the north end of the hills to Ron on the north of Dambal. The total area of the eighty-six villages according to the 1825 survey was 358,277 acres of which 343,189 were arable and 15,088 unarable. Of the arable acres, 224,390 were Government, 61,578 were alienated, 37,269 paid quit-rent or *judi*, and 19,952 were service land or *shetsanadi*. Except the hilly tract to the south-west and one or two villages in the extreme north, Dambal, like Navalgund, was an unbroken plain of black soil. The only large stream was the Tungbhadra. The southern half of Dambal sloped towards the Tungbhadra; the rest sloped north towards the Malprabha. In the first or south half water was good and abundant; in the second or north half, especially on the side of Navalgund, water was scanty and bad. Differences of soil and climate separated Dambal into two well marked natural divisions. The climate of the level parts of Dambal which included three-fourths of the whole was like that of Navalgund and the fall of rain was perhaps equally uncertain. The chief supply came late in the season from the September and October thunderstorms. In consequence of this the harvest of the plain villages was almost wholly of late crops among which the leading products were, white *jvári*, gram, wheat, and cotton. Safflower and linseed were also largely grown. The remaining fourth, which consisted of villages lying within and immediately around the western hills, differed from the plain both in soil and in climate. These hills, which in parts rose more than a thousand feet above the plain, gathered the south-west monsoon vapours in frequent showers during June July and August. The same wind equally charged with moisture for weeks together swept over the neighbouring plain without bringing a drop of rain. In this moist hilly tract, the soil was mostly reddish, poorer and coarser than the black loam of the plain. Captain Wingate thought (1845) this was due to the uneven surface of the land, washing the finer particles of soil into water-courses which bore them to lower levels. Even in the midst of the red soil of the hills when, as in a pond bed, finer particles found no way of escape, a fine black-soil deposit was almost always present. Its frequent monsoon showers and the inability of the red soil to support long continued droughts, nearly confined the husbandry to early crops. The lands of some villages were of both kinds, those nearest the hills being red, cultivated with early or monsoon crops, and those further in the plain black growing late or *rabi* crops. Tillage in Dambal was almost confined to the ordinary dry-crop husbandry. Watered lands occurred in a limited number of villages; but they were of inconsiderable extent and importance. They were partly watered from wells and partly from streams lying mostly along the Pápnáshani Halla which crossed the south of Dambal.

The chief markets were Gadag, Betgeri, and Mundargi. Besides these towns were four large villages, Naregal, Sudi, Saudi, and

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Hombal, in the *mámlatdár's* charge; and three, Dambal, Lakundi, and Harlápúr in the *mahálkari's* charge. Gadag and Betgeri, which were not half a mile apart, were both flourishing towns. The Gadag and Betgeri markets were the great resort of the people of the villages round, who disposed of bundles of cotton yarn and received cash to buy weekly supplies. The two towns contained a large population, a considerable portion of whom made their living by weaving cotton robes and bodice cloths whose strength and fastness of colour were greatly admired. Mundargi, though in 1845 it was not equal to Gadag or to Betgeri, had a growing trade and promised to become the most important town in Dambal. Dambal had some trade in coarse cloth which was used locally. Iron was also smelted in Doni and Chikvadvatti and prized by the people for field tools. It sold at fifteen pounds (25 *shers*) the rupee. Field produce was largely exported, but most of the trade was in the hands of strangers. The chief article was cotton which was bought by agents of commercial houses at Hubli, Belgaum, and Kumta for the Bombay market. A few Gadag and Betgeri traders and even some of the wealthier landholders of particular villages sent cotton to Kumta on their own account. In Belvanki, Saudi, and Sudi two or three landholders always sent their own cotton to Kumta and generally bought as much as they could from their neighbours and carried it with their own. Instances of this kind occurred in other villages also but the whole quantity of cotton exported by the local growers and traders was trifling compared with what was taken away by strangers. Wheat was the export of next importance. It was bought in considerable quantities for the Belári markets by traders who came to Dambal for the purpose. Wheat was also occasionally sent to the Hubli, Dhárwár, Nargund, and Bádámi markets. Cotton and wheat were both usually paid for in cash and were therefore of chief importance to the landholder by enabling him to raise money to pay his assessment. Other grains and oilseeds were exported but to no large extent. The bread corn of the subdivision and perhaps the most widely grown crop was the white *javári*. It was of so little value as an export, as to be sometimes unsaleable for cash at any price. The village moneylenders took it in repayment of grain advances, and it was also a common substitute for money in the village markets where it freely exchanged for vegetables, fruit, and other trifling necessities. Landholders could seldom, without a great sacrifice, raise money on Indian millet to pay their assessment.

Dambal suffered severely during the disorders of the Marátha rule, and several villages had not yet (September 1845) recovered from the devastations then committed. When the sub-division came into British hands population was much reduced and a great part of the arable land was overrun with brushwood. The Madras personal or *rayatvár* plan of management was introduced on the British accession, and, to encourage settlers to bring the arable waste under tillage, Mr. Thackeray, when Collector, gave leases or *kauls* on liberal terms. The survey settlement followed in 1825 and

1826,¹ but the native officers managed matters so that the settlement caused little change in the amount of assessment previously levied. The lease system continued, and the abatement it produced in the standard assessment, together with other yearly remissions, prevented the collections ever rising much above half of the full survey or *taram* assessment. The survey diagram for sixty-four villages² shows that up to the 1832-33 (*Fasli* 1242) scarcity, the cultivation and assessment gave no sign of improvement. Captain Wingate thought this stationary condition was partly due to the impoverished state of Dambal when it came under British management and partly to a systematic under-rating of the tillage area by the village officers. Without attaching much importance to these conjectures he felt convinced that the very moderate assessment collected during the early years of British management had been one main cause of Dambal's subsequent prosperity by allowing the growth of the resources which enabled it to bear, without injury, the gradually rising rental of later years. Since 1832-33 tillage and land revenue in Dambal showed a steady increase, the best proof of moderate assessment. The fall of tillage and assessment in the two years (1843-1845) before the revenue survey, was not due to any fall in the resources of the sub-division but to the removal of restrictions on throwing land out of tillage, and discountenancing the existing evil and universal system of forcing tillage beyond the wants of the people. In the sixty-four villages for which details were available the net assessment or revenue for collection during the twenty years ending 1845 averaged £6295 (Rs. 62,950) that is an average acre rate of 1s. 3½d. (10½ *as.*). These twenty years showed a decline during the first eight (1825-1833) and an improvement during the last twelve (1833-1845). The average during the ten years ending 1845 was £7787 (Rs. 77,870) or an acre rate of 1s. 4¼d. (10½ *as.*). This was a period of improvement. During the five years ending 1845 the

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¹ In the thirteen Sudi and Saudi villages, the survey measurements were alone introduced. In 1845 the standard assessment was the *jāsti sāl berij* or highest rate of any year of British management before 1833-34. Captain Wingate, 554 of 20th Sept. 1845, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 74.

² The survey diagram was prepared for the sixty-four of the eighty-six Dambal villages, which remained after deducting the twenty-one villages of the Kalkeri farm and the village of Harlápúr whose accounts were incomplete. The twenty-one villages of the Kalkeri farm were held by Bhimráv Rangráv of Mundargi at a yearly rent of Rs. 12,000. This farm was originally granted in 1833, and the lease was renewed for a further period of twelve years in 1844. The accounts of these farmed villages were for several years wanting, and in other respects Captain Wingate was not prepared to give them full credence. The accounts of the village of Harlápúr were also wanting for twelve years when it was held in *saranjám* by the late Hari Govind Siddhe Deshmukh. These twenty-two villages were therefore excluded from the diagram. As regards the accounts of the remaining sixty-four villages, which, with two exceptions, were complete for all the years of British management, Captain Wingate (1845) thought particularly as regarded the area of land under tillage and the gross assessment thereon that their correctness should not be implicitly relied on. Still they furnished the best available information on these subjects. The amount of each year's rent or *jamābandi* set apart for collection might be relied on as correct. Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 554 of 20th September 1845; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 77.

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Dambal,
1845-46.

average was £8547 (Rs. 85470) or an acre rate of 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (11 $\frac{5}{6}$ as.). This period was nearly stationary but prosperous.¹

On the whole the British management had been liberal, and the assessment was far from heavy. The population and the wealth of the villages had steadily increased. In these respects Dambal offered a pleasing contrast to the neighbouring sub-division of Naval Gund, which had been seriously impoverished by the levy of a burthensome assessment. Other circumstances favoured Dambal. The Nizám's country bounded it for upwards of fifty miles and the oppressions incident to the rackrenting system over the border had drawn many settlers into Dambal. It was not uncommon for the people of the Nizám's border villages to have houses and lands in British villages as well as in their own villages in order to remove their families and cattle from the Nizám's territory, when the renter's exactions passed the limits of endurance. These movements were termed *parasthals* or out-settlements. They were more than usually numerous in 1845.

With such neighbours and the contrast between the complete freedom of trade in British territory and the restrictions placed upon trade across the border, it was not surprising that British rule should be popular in Dambal. The people were well disposed and were generally in easy circumstances. A large proportion of landholders were independent of moneylenders and some of the more substantial could afford to keep the whole of the year's produce by them, until the arrival of a merchant at the village or some other contingency enabled them to dispose of it to advantage. These remarks were not of universal nor even of very general application. As might be expected in a sub-division where new settlers were numerous and which was yet only recovering from the injuries received before the beginning of British management, many, perhaps most, Dambal landholders were needy. Notwithstanding the favourable description of the circumstances of the people, Captain Wingate was of opinion that the survey and assessment were as necessary in Dambal as in other less prosperous sub-divisions. Much of the land under tillage was held on leases or subject to other abatements. These leases were yearly falling in. The holders were unwilling to continue the land at the full rates, though to what extent the full rates required to be modified, there were no means of ascertaining. The area of land held by each landholder was equally uncertain. It was frequently found to be very different from the area entered in the village books. All that was known was, that, taken with its existing abatements, the assessment as a whole was not heavy. There was no guide to administer its details. The yearly settlements and

¹ The details are : From about 75,000 acres in 1825-26 TILLAGE steadily rose to about 82,000 acres in 1829-30, and from that steadily fell to nearly 70,000 acres in 1832-33; after this, tillage steadily and rapidly rose to about 122,000 acres in 1837-38; and from this slowly declined to about 106,000 acres in 1844-45. For the eight years ending 1831-32 the RENTAL varied from about Rs. 54,000 in 1827-28 to about Rs. 42,000 in 1830-31; from about Rs. 27,500 in 1832-33 it steadily rose to about Rs. 62,500 in 1834-35, and after a fall to about Rs. 52,500 in 1835-36 again rose to about Rs. 77,000 in 1837-38; from about Rs. 68,000 in 1838-39 it slowly rose to about Rs. 89,000 in 1844-45. During the nine years ending 1834-35 REMISSIONS varied from about Rs. 53,000 in 1829-30 to about Rs. 31,000 in 1833-34; for the ten years ending 1844-45 they varied from about Rs. 63,000 in 1837-38 to about Rs. 32,000 in 1844-45. Diagram in Survey Rep. 554 of 20th September 1845, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV.

the general land management had been without system. They depended on the varying opinions of the officers in charge of the sub-division, a state of things most unfavourable to lasting prosperity.¹

According to the 1825 survey the total area of the eighty-six villages was 343,189 acres of arable land and 15,088 of unarable land, while the 1845 survey showed 364,857 acres of arable and 50,228 of unarable. Of the arable area 238,179 acres were Government land and the rest was alienated.² Of the eighty-six Dambal villages, sixty-four were divided into two groups, twenty-six northern villages beyond the climate influence of the western hills and thirty-eight villages further west which enjoyed a better climate owing to the nearness of the hills or the better markets of Gadag and Betgeri. Of the remaining twenty-two villages, Halikeri and Harlāpur came into the first group and twenty others into the second group. The highest dry crop survey acre rates proposed were for the first group 2s. (Re. 1) and for the second group 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½).³ The effect of the proposed rates on the sixty-four villages for which past revenue figures were available was, compared with the preceding year, a reduction of between £800 and £900 (Rs. 8000 and Rs. 9000) or between seven and eight per cent. The total new rental on the entire arable area of these sixty-four villages was £11,500 (Rs. 1,15,000), which was £3000 (Rs. 30,000) or thirty-five per cent in excess of the average net rental of the five years ending 1845 and £2000 (Rs. 20,000) or twenty-one per cent above the rental of 1844, the highest ever realized under British management. Under the new settlement the highest rental of the Government lands in the twenty-one farmed villages amounted to about £1400 (Rs. 14,000) while the rent paid by the farmer every year was £1200 (Rs. 12,000). Of these £400 (Rs. 4000) were obtained from *judi* or quit-rent on alienated lands, and consequently after the survey settlement all that could be realized beyond £800 (Rs. 8000) for the Government land would be the farmer's profit.⁴ The existing garden assessment varied from £1 16s. (Rs. 18) the acre downwards. This had

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¹ 'The present nominal assessment has been so influenced by the abatement by means of leases and uncertainty of the area held, as to render it of little value as a standard of comparison.' Mr. Blane, Rev. Comr. S. D. 1734 of 31st Oct. 1845; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 89.

² Capt. Wingate, 135 of 10th Sept. 1846; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 96-97.

³ The rates fixed for the Navalgund villages bordering on Dambal were Re. 1 the acre for the best dry crop soil in the northern villages and Rs. 1½ in the southern villages. The plain parts of Dambal, both in respect of climate and markets, were much on an equality with north Navalgund. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 81.

⁴ The farm was originally granted in 1833 at which period the net rental of the Government land was £740 (Rs. 7400). By an extension of cultivation the same rental in 1844-45 increased according to the farmer's accounts to £1130 (Rs. 11,300) or fifty-three per cent in twelve years. This was a very large increase; but in the same period the villages of the sub-division under Government management showed a still more rapid rate of improvement, their cultivation having increased no less than sixty-four per cent. And the farmed villages, which were close to the tax-ridden Moghalai or Nizam's country and to the Belari markets, were at least as well placed as the rest of Dambal. Captain Wingate was opposed to the farming system in surveyed districts. Regarding the present case he remarked (September 1845): 'The effect of this farm has been to enrich an individual with some thousands of rupees a year which otherwise would have passed into the Government treasury.' Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 82.

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been so high in particular instances that yearly abatements were required. In 1845 the net assessment on 221 acres of garden land was £145 (Rs. 1450) or an acre average of nearly 14s. (Rs. 7). As nearly all the garden land was under tillage, this rate seemed to be easily payable. Still Captain Wingate thought it did not leave garden tillage so marked an advantage over drycrop tillage as to encourage the sinking of wells and the spread of gardens. He proposed to adopt for Dambal the Hubli survey garden acre rates which varied from 10s. to 4s. (Rs. 5-2) and averaged 8s. 3¼d. (Rs. 4 as. 2½). From the limited area of garden land this reduction would have little influence on the Dambal revenues, while they would encourage sinking of wells for which Dambal possessed many facilities. The existing rice land rates were equally high with the garden rates. Much larger abatements amounting to nearly one-half were required to admit of the land being cultivated. The Hubli rice land acre rates of 6s. to 3s. (Rs. 3-1½) were proposed. Under these proposed rice rates it was estimated that the existing average 9s. (Rs. 4½) would be reduced to 5s. (Rs. 2½). The total survey rental on the whole Government arable land of the eighty-six villages amounted to £14000 (Rs. 1,40,000) against £9958 (Rs. 99,580) the net rental of the tillage area of 1844-45 or a prospective increase of £4042 (Rs. 40,420) or forty-one per cent. Though the whole of this increase might never be realized, Captain Wingate had little doubt that an addition of £2500 to £3000 (Rs. 25,000-Rs. 30,000) or thirty per cent over the highest recorded collection would be permanently secured.¹ The new rental absorbed all direct levies of raw produce formerly made by hereditary officers. In 1842-43 the total value of these levies was estimated at about £160 (Rs. 1600). Government sanctioned the proposed rates, and the plan suggested by the Revenue Commissioner for transferring the management of the twenty-one farmed villages to Government officers for the introduction of the new assessment.²

Bankápur,
1846-47.

In 1846-47 the survey settlement was introduced into 137 villages of the Bankápur sub-division in the centre of the district.³ Of 148 Bankápur villages, 137 were Government and eleven were alienated. Of the eleven alienated villages, seven paid a quit-rent and four were held rent-free. Besides these, upwards of twenty *jágir* or alienated villages were scattered over the sub-division, nearly all of which belonged to the small principality of Savanur. The survey settlement was introduced into 137 Government villages, eighty-one of which were under the *mámlatdár* of Shiggaon, forty-eight under the *mahálkari* of Karajgi, and eight under the first *kárkun* of Kalas. Bankápur was the most central sub-division of Dhárwár. On the north, a strip of *jágir* or alienated land separated it from Navalgund and Dambal, on the east it was bounded by Ránebennur, on the south

¹ Capt. Wingate, Survey Supt. 554 of 20th Sept. 1845, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 84.

² Gov. Letter 778 of 21st February 1846, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 91-94.

³ Capt. Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 146 of 29th Sept. 1846; Gov. Letter 5007 of 3rd Dec. 1847; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV.

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by Kod, and on the west by Hángal. It was of very irregular shape. The western half, forming the greater part of the Shiggaon mámlat-dár's charge, was the basin between the Taras hills to the west and the Savanur high grounds to the east. This was drained by a large *nála* or stream which fell into the Varda near Devgiri. From Devgiri the eastern half, forming the Karajgi mahálkari's charge, occupied the valley of the Varda and the high grounds on either side of the Varda valley to the borders of the Gutal *mahál* or petty division of Ránebennur. The eight Kalas villages, which lapsed in 1842,¹ and one or two more were scattered over the *jágir* or alienated territory to the north of the sub-division. Bankápur was generally flat, though it was skirted by hills or rising grounds on nearly every side. The low lands were generally of good quality, except near the hills, where was much poor soil. The scenery was tame, but from the greater number of trees was much more pleasing than the bare plains of Navalgund and Dambal. The climate of Bankápur was superior to that of Navalgund and Dambal and was much like that of the mámlatdár's division of Hubli. The greatest fall of rain was along the line of western hills where a group of seventeen villages were locally known as *malnád* or wet-land. The belt of plain next to the wet-land or *malnád* held the next most favourable position in respect of rain. East of this the rainfall became gradually lighter and less certain as there were no hills high enough to check the passing clouds of the south-west monsoon. The chief products were *jvári* and cotton from the black soils and *jvári*, *náchni*, *sáva*, and oil seed from the red soils. The ordinary husbandry was good. Manure was applied to all the land under tillage, and considerable care and skill were shown in gathering and preparing it. For black soils the general course of cropping was an alternation of Indian millet or *jvári* with cotton, as wheat, which was a frequent third crop in Navalgund and Dambal, seldom succeeded in Bankápur. The cotton crop was of even more importance in Bankápur than in Navalgund and Dambal. It was the chief export of the sub-division and provided the cash required to pay the assessment. Besides the ordinary dry crops there was a considerable area of rice and garden land. The rice lands amounted to about 1200 acres almost all in the wet western villages. The better soils yielded a crop after the rice was reaped, and in low and moist sites were well suited for sugarcane. According to the former survey the garden lands were somewhat in excess of 400 acres and were very valuable, yielding a Government revenue of upwards of £600 (Rs. 6000). Their chief products were sugarcane, plantains, betel-leaf, betelnuts, and cocoanuts.² The gardens mostly lay under the large reservoirs of Shiggaon, Háveri, Hatti-Mattur, and Karajgi, from which they were watered by canals. When, as some-

¹ The village of Ingalgi lapsed in 1836 and the eight villages of the Kalas group lapsed in 1842. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 71.

² The gardens of Shiggaon, which were full of cocoa and betelnut palms, were destroyed by Tipu's soldiery when encamped in the neighbourhood (1786) during the siege of Savanur. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 83.

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times happened in the hot season, the canals failed, the gardens were watered from wells sunk in the wet soil below the reservoirs. Canals from the mighty dams or *bandhárás* built by the sovereigns of Anegundi, supplied irrigation to many miles of garden land. The gradual silting of reservoirs led to the abandonment of garden tillage. The prospects of the cotton trade were depressed and manufactures were confined to the weaving of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics. Much of the surplus produce found its way to the important market of Dunchi in the Taras petty division of Hubli. The chief exports were to Kumta in North Kánara for shipment to Bombay. The Vánis and other merchants of the market towns of Karajgi, Háveri, and Savanur, were the chief buyers of the local *juári*. Through their agents the Kumta merchants also created a great demand for cotton. A market was held once a week in Karajgi, Háveri, Riti, and Devgiri. Karajgi and Háveri carried on a wholesale trade in grain and coarse sugar or *gul*. The merchants of Homnabad in the Nizám's country sent agents to Háveri to buy cardamoms, clean them, and prepare them for market. About 300 *gonis* or bullock-loads of cardamoms, estimated at £7200 (Rs. 72,000), were yearly bought by the Homnabad merchants chiefly from Sirsi, Bilgi, and Siddápur, of which the Háveri merchants bought about £500 (Rs. 5000) worth or twenty bullock-loads. The Savanur and Van-Sigli markets in the Savanur Nawáb's district afforded a ready market to the Hattimattur cultivators for the sale of garden produce.

Since the former survey, the accounts had been kept in acres instead of in *márs*.¹ The practice of entering in the accounts the gross rental or *kamál* of the land under tillage began in 1834-35 and the full *kamál* was shown in 1841-42. The Bankápur survey diagram shows that during the nineteen years ending 1845-46, out of the total 122,000 Government arable acres in 128 villages of the sub-division, the tillage area varied from about 73,000 acres in 1834-35 to about 52,000 acres in 1845-46. During the twenty-six years ending 1845-46, the net rental varied from about £9600 (Rs. 96,000) in 1821-22 to about £5600 (Rs. 56,000) in 1832-33 and averaged £7700 (Rs. 77,000).²

¹ The *már* varied from 16 to 80 acres (4-20 *kurgis*). Wilson's Glossary, 331.

² The details are : The TILLAGE AREA fell from about 63,000 acres in 1827-28 to about 61,000 acres in 1829-30 ; from 1830-31 there was a gradual increase till in 1834-35 it amounted to about 73,000 acres ; in 1835-36 it fell to about 69,000 acres ; the next two years brought a little more land under tillage but in 1838-39 the tillage area again fell to about 63,000 acres. In 1839-40 it rose to about 68,000 acres and then gradually declined till it reached 52,490 acres in 1845-46. From about Rs. 91,000 in 1820-21 the NET RENTAL rose to about Rs. 96,000 for the next two years ; from about Rs. 79,000 in 1823-24 it rose to about Rs. 86,000 in 1824-25 and again fell to about Rs. 76,000 in 1825-26 ; from nearly Rs. 90,000 in 1826-27 it steadily fell to about Rs. 56,000 in 1832-33. It rose to about Rs. 86,000 in 1834-35 and again fell to about Rs. 51,000 in 1836-37 ; from about Rs. 82,500 in 1837-38 it fell to about Rs. 62,000 in 1838-39 and rose to about Rs. 86,000 in 1839-40 ; from this it slowly fell to about Rs. 72,000 in 1845-46. From about Rs. 26,000 in 1834-35 REMISSIONS rose to about Rs. 53,000 in 1836-37 ; for the four years ending 1840-41 they varied from about Rs. 35,000 in 1838-39 to about Rs. 15,000 in 1839-40 ; for the five years ending 1845-46 they varied from about Rs. 68,000 in 1842-43 to about Rs. 45,000 in 1845-46. Diagram in Survey Rept. 146 of 29th September 1846, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV.

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Bankápur,
1846-47.

During the whole course of British administration Bankápur had been suffering from over-assessment. In spite of nearly thirty years of peace and security, the abolition of transit duties and taxes, and the improvement of roads, cultivation was more limited in 1845-46 than at any former period of British rule. The average dry crop acre rate for the five years ending 1833-34 was about 1*s.* 9*d.* (14 *as.*) and the average dry crop acre rate for the seven years ending 1845-46 was 2*s.* 3½*d.* (Re. 1 *as.* 2¼). The average garden acre rate in Háveri was £2 18*s.* (Rs. 29). But a large proportion of irrigated land was classed as rice ground though cultivated with the usual garden products, and the average rate of assessment for this was only 14*s.* (Rs. 7). This reduced the general average rate for the whole land watered from the Háveri reservoir to about £1 9*s.* (Rs. 14½). At Shiggaon the garden rate varied from £1 1*s.* to £4 (Rs. 10½-40); the average for 1844-45 was £1 10½*s.* (Rs. 15½). The general average rate for the whole garden land of the survey group was £1 8*s.* 7½*d.* (Rs. 14½). The higher of the rates could be paid only by gardens cultivated with cocoa and betel palms or with the betel creeper. This took long to come to bearing, twelve years for the cocoa-palm, eight for the betel-palm, and three for the betel-vine. The highest acre rate for well gardens was 10*s.* (Rs. 5). The rice land amounted to about 1200 acres chiefly in the first class villages along the western border of the sub-division and yielded a revenue of between £400 and £500 (Rs. 4000 and 5000). The acre assessment varied from £1 (Rs. 10) to 2*s.* (Re. 1). The average acre rate for 1844-45 was about 8*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 4¼). The landholders were not all poor. Especially in the mámlatdár's villages substantial farmers had eight to twenty bullocks and one or two large crop-carts, and paid yearly rentals of £10 to £30 (Rs. 100-300). To landholders of this class the existing rates were not oppressive, as their means enabled them to keep their lands in a high state of tillage and to raise crops far superior to those grown by the ordinary local husbandmen. At the same time the body of the landholders were poor and the farm stock was so scanty that it did not amount to more than one bullock for every thirty acres of tillage.

The proposals for a fresh assessment were to have four classes of villages assessed at highest dry crop acre rates varying from 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾) to 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¼). The first class was to comprise fifteen rice villages lying along the western border and to have a highest dry crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾); the second class was to contain fifty-five villages, lying east of the first class with a highest dry crop acre rate of 3*s.* (Rs. 1½); the third class of thirty-six villages still further east was to have a highest dry crop acre rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. 1¾); and the fourth or the most easterly class of thirty-one villages was to be assessed at a highest drycrop acre rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¼). The rates of inferior soils were to be proportionally lowered according to their relative values as fixed by the survey classification. The proposed highest acre rate for pond gardens was £1 10*s.* (Rs. 15) and for well gardens 10*s.* (Rs. 5). The proposed highest rate for the best rice-land admitting of an occasional sugarcane crop was 10*s.* (Rs. 5) falling to 2*s.* (Re. 1). The auction

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Bankápur,
1846-47.

sale of the produce of fruit trees was to be abolished. All levies in kind by the village headmen and accountants and hereditary officers, styled *áya-mira*, were to be absorbed in the new assessment. The survey assessment yielded an average drycrop acre rate of 1s. 7½d. (13 as.) which was about 7½d. (5 as.) less than the average of the collections of the seven years ending 1845-46 and 1½d. (1 a.) less than that of the five years ending 1833-34. The effect of the survey settlement on the revenue from gardens was to reduce it by one-third. The effect of the settlement on the entire tillage area was to reduce the average acre rate from 3s. 2d. (Re. 1 as. 9½) to 2s. Re. 1). The details are:

Bankápur Survey Settlement, 1846-47.

| YEAR. | FORMER. | | | | 1846 SURVEY RENTAL. |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | 128 Villages. | Grazing Fees. | Nine Villages. | Total. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1818-1846 | 77,406 | 1956 | 10,707 | 90,069 | 1,15,000 |
| 1829-1834 | 63,280 | 1508 | 10,707 | 75,495 | 1,15,000 |
| 1834-1846 | 76,188 | 2158 | 10,707 | 89,053 | 1,15,000 |
| 1845-46 | 71,820 | 4988 | 10,131 | 86,939 | 1,15,000 |

The proposed settlement was sanctioned by Government in December 1847.¹

Ránebennur,
1847-48.

In 1847-48 the survey settlement was introduced into the 130 villages of old Ránebennur in the south-east of the district.² Ránebennur was bounded on the north by Bankápur, on the east by the Tungbhadra river, and on the south and west by the sub-division of Kod. Besides the Tungbhadra river, it was watered on the north by the Varda and on the south by the Kumadvati. The sub-division included 142 villages, twelve of which were alienated. Of the whole number, sixty-nine Government and six alienated villages were under the *mámlatdár* of Ránebennur, and sixty-one Government and six alienated villages under the *mahálkari* of Gutal. The general aspect of this sub-division which was very partially cultivated was bare and sterile. The *mámlatdár*'s division was crossed in several directions by low barren ridges. The soil varied greatly in different parts. Except some land near the river, and an open level tract between the hills of the Gutal petty division and the town of Ránebennur, the country to the east of the road from Dhárwár to Harihar was hilly or waving ground of which a small portion only was fit for tillage. The rest, though in parts rocky, was generally covered with a thin coating of earth and afforded a scanty pasturage for cattle and sheep. The soil in the Gutal petty division was mostly red, and the waste parts of it were mostly covered with low brushwood. The climate was nearly uniform. There was not rain enough for rice, but an ample supply for the ordinary drycrops. Droughts were

¹ Gov. Letter 5007 of 3rd Dec. 1847, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 155-160.

² Capt. Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 15 of 26th Jan. 1848; Gov. Letter 2773 of 16th May 1848; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

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Ránebennur,
1847-48.

unusual. The chief products belonged to the *mungári* or early harvest. The most important crops were *jvári* and cotton; and chillies were raised in a few villages bordering on Kod. The watered lands were of some extent, the most important being garden grounds under the lakes of Ránebennur, Gutal, and Honatti. These reservoirs were filled with mud and the supply of water failed in the hot season. The wells that were then used had rarely springs and were capable of supplying water only for a limited period. The garden products were cocoanuts, betelnuts, betel leaves, and sugarcane. Two years' rotation was generally practised. Rich land was manured every fourth or fifth, and sloping or poor land every second or third year. Byádgi was the most important market town. Ránebennur, Hulgeri, Bisarhalli, Airani, Kadarmandalgi, Kárdgi, Reti, and Agri were among the others. The chief manufactures were cotton stuffs such as *rumáls*, *dhotars*, and *sádis*, and woollen blankets. About 400 looms were worked in Ránebennur, 250 in Byádgi, 140 in Hulgeri, 74 in Airani, and 69 in Bisarhalli. Silks were made in Ránebennur from raw silk brought from Maisur. They were chiefly for home use, but were also sent to Maisur and Kánara. The trade of the petty division centred in Ránebennur and Byádgi and was chiefly in the hands of merchants of these towns who carried on a considerable exchange trade between Belári and Maisur on the one side and Kánara on the other. The yearly value of the Ránebennur trade was estimated at £20,000 (Rs. 2,00,000) and that of Byádgi at £9000 (Rs. 90,000). The leading imports were betelnut, *jágri*, and sugar from Anavatti, Sorál, and Shikárpur in Maisur, and from the Kod and Hángal sub-divisions; rice from Chikkerur and Haunsbhavi in Kod, and from the Nagar sub-division of Maisur; indigo from Belári; cocoanuts and tobacco from Davangeri, and salt from Kumta and Dhundshi. Mild intermittent fevers prevailed at the beginning of the rains and during the cold weather; guineaworm was less common than in other parts of Dhárwár. The landholders were a well disposed intelligent and industrious class. They were not wanting in enterprise but their enterprise had been checked by the want of any permanent interest in the land.

The diagram for 129 Government villages shows that, during the twenty-one years ending 1846-47, of a total of about 190,000 arable acres, the tillage area varied from nearly 75,000 acres in 1835-36 and 1836-37 to about 46,000 acres in 1845-46. During the nine years ending 1828-29 the rental varied from about £9600 (Rs. 96,000) in 1821-22 to about £8300 (Rs. 83,000) in 1823-24 and averaged about £9100 (Rs. 91,000). During the ten years ending 1838-39 it varied from about £8300 (Rs. 83,000) in 1834-35 to about £3900 (Rs. 39,000) in the two years ending 1832-33, and averaged about £6400 (Rs. 64,000). During the eight years ending 1846-47 it varied from nearly £9000 (Rs. 90,000) in the three years ending 1841-42 to about £6400 (Rs. 64,000) in 1845-46, and averaged nearly £8000 (Rs. 80,000).¹

¹ The details are : From about 67,000 acres in 1826-27 TILLAGE rose to about 69,000 acres in 1827-28 and steadily fell to about 62,000 acres in 1829-30; from about 64,000 acres in 1830-31 it fell to about 58,000 acres in 1831-32; from this it rose to about

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Ránebennur,
1847-48.

The revenue history of the Ránebennur sub-division may be divided into three periods. The first embraces the nine years ending 1828-29 when tillage and collections remained nearly stationary and the average acre rate was high, 2s. 8½*d.* (Re. 1 *as.* 5½); the second period, the ten years ending 1838-39, was marked by a slight advance in tillage and great fluctuations in revenue, with an average acre rate of 1s. 10½*d.* (15 *as.*). The third period, the eight years ending 1846-47, showed a steady decline in tillage and revenue. The average acre rate was 2s. 8¾*d.* (Re. 1 *as.* 5¾). The high and steady average of collections in the nine years ending 1828-29 were due partly to the establishment of peace and confidence and partly to an arrangement which acted as an indirect tax on holders of alienated lands by allowing no one to till them who did not hold some fully assessed land. The fluctuations of the revenue and the advance in tillage during the ten years ending 1838-39 were due to bad seasons, liberal remissions, and efforts to prop up an excessive assessment by grants of arable waste on favourable terms. The decline in the eight years ending 1846 was due to the giving up of the *karul* or lease system and to stricter management. The slight advance in tillage and collections in 1846-47 was due to landholders taking fields in anticipation of the lower survey rates. The removal of the old Marátha restriction on any one tilling alienated land who did not hold highly assessed government land, had helped the holders of alienated lands at the expense of the Government revenue. At the same time it had been of some use in lightening the pressure of the very high rates on Government land.¹ Except in a few villages the people, though poorer than in neighbouring sub-divisions, were not depressed.

For the survey settlement, the villages were arranged into two classes with dry-crop acre rates varying from 2s. 9*d.* to 3*d.* (Rs. 1½ - 2 *as.*).

74,000 acres in 1834-35 and continued about the same during the next three years; and then almost steadily fell to about 46,000 acres in 1845-46; in 1846-47 it rose by about 3000 acres. From about Rs. 91,000 in 1820-21 the NET RENTAL rose to about Rs. 96,000 for the next two years; from about Rs. 83,000 in 1823-24 it rose to about Rs. 93,000 in the two years ending 1827-28; from this it rapidly fell to about Rs. 39,000 in the two years ending 1832-33; after rising to about Rs. 83,000 in 1834-35 it steadily fell to Rs. 55,000 in 1836-37; from about Rs. 78,000 in 1837-38 it fell to Rs. 70,000 in 1838-39; during the next three years it was nearly Rs. 90,000; and from this steadily fell to about Rs. 64,000 in 1845-46. In 1846-47 it rose by about Rs. 6000. During the nine years ending 1828-29 REMISSIONS varied from about Rs. 16,000 in 1823-24 to about Rs. 3000 in 1821-22; during the six years ending 1834-35 they varied from about Rs. 32,000 in 1833-34 to about Rs. 20,000 in 1830-31; during the six years ending 1840-41 they varied from about Rs. 56,000 in 1836-37 to about Rs. 18,000 in 1840-41; during the six years ending 1846-47 they varied from about Rs. 49,000 in 1841-42 to about Rs. 30,000 in 1846-47. Diagram in Survey Rept. 15 of 26th Jan. 1848, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

¹ Among the most striking cases of over-assessment were the neighbouring villages of Mehdur and Gudgur in the Gutal petty division. Taking the average of the ten years ending 1830 the yearly revenue of Mehdur was about Rs. 1200; for the ten years ending 1840 the average was Rs. 600; and in 1845-46 the total revenue was Rs. 154. The average of Gudgur for the ten years ending 1830 was Rs. 850, and for the ten years ending 1840, Rs. 500; the total revenue for 1845-46 was Rs. 140. The lands of both villages were nearly waste in 1846-47. There were not more than four or five Government landholders and these held their lands on favourable terms. Ruins of houses in 1846-47 showed that people had been driven away. The rates in these villages were not higher than in other villages, only the people had no other resources to help them. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 88.

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1847-48.

The first class contained forty-four villages in the south-west which was assessed at dry crop acre rates varying from 2s. 9d. to 3d. (Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - 2 as.) The second class contained the remaining eighty-six villages and was assessed at dry crop acre rates varying from 2s. 6d. to 3d. (Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - 2 as.). The highest garden acre-rates were £1 10s. (Rs. 15) in the case of pond-gardens, and 10s. (Rs. 5) in the case of well gardens. The highest rice acre rate was 10s. (Rs. 5); all acre rates beyond 4s. (Rs. 2) were confined to soils capable of yielding the superior products, sugarcane and vegetables, in addition to rice. These survey rates included the levies hitherto made by the landholders for the village officers. In the case of quit-rent land, whenever the quit-rent exceeded the survey assessment of the whole land whether paying quit-rent or rent-free, the excess was cut off, and the survey assessment of the whole land was levied in lieu of the quit-rent. The immediate effect of the survey settlement, compared with the 1846-47 net rental, was a fall from about £7000 to £5000 (Rs. 70,000-Rs. 50,000) or twenty-nine per cent. If all the arable area was brought under tillage, the survey assessment showed an increase of fifty-nine per cent over the average collections of the twenty-seven years ending 1846-47. The details¹ are:

Ránebennur Survey Settlement, 1847-48.

| YEAR. | COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF | | | | Total Collections. | 1848 Survey Assessment. |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Tillage area, 129 villages. | Murdur Village. | Grazing Fees. | Village Officers' Fees. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1820-1847 | 77,302 | 300 | 3236 | 1000 | 81,838 | 1,30,000 |
| 1820-1829 | 90,650 | 300 | 2737 | 1000 | 94,737 | 1,30,000 |
| 1829-1839 | 63,591 | 300 | 2806 | 1000 | 67,697 | 1,30,000 |
| 1839-1847 | 79,424 | 300 | 4276 | 1000 | 85,000 | 1,30,000 |
| 1845-46 | 63,785 | 300 | 5920 | 1000 | 71,005 | 1,30,000 |

In 1847-48 the survey settlement was introduced into 161 Government villages of Hángal in the south-west of the district.² Hángal was bounded on the north by the Taras petty division of Hubli and by Bankápur, on the east by Bankápur and Kod, on the south by Maisur, and on the west by Kánara. Of its 193 villages, thirty-two were alienated of which thirty paid a quit-rent. Of the whole number 103 Government and thirty-one alienated villages were under the mámlatdár of Hángal, and fifty-eight Government villages and one alienated village were under the mahálkari of Ádur. Nearly the whole mámlatdár's division was broken by low almost detached hills. To the west and south the hills were covered with thick forest, and to the north and east some were bushy and others were rocky. Through its greatest length Hángal was crossed by the rivers Varda and Dharma. The bed of the Varda was too deep to be used in irrigation. The Dharma was dammed in two places. The upper dam was thrown across the stream at the village of Mantgi where the Dharma entered Hángal from the west. The canal from the Mantgi lake was carried through the lands of seven villages Sevali, Herur, Govrápur, Gigihalli, Sirmápur, Doleshvar, and Surleshvar, a distance of nearly twelve miles. At Surleshvar it

Hángal,
1847-48.¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 95.² Capt. Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 15 of 26th January 1848; Gov. Letter 2773 of 16th May 1848; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

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divided into two branches. One branch passed south-east through the lands of Giglikop, Alur, Havasgi, and the alienated village of Mulgund, and emptied itself into the Varda. The other branch passed north-east through Akiwalli and Arleshvar, and, after passing two villages of the Ádur petty division, again entered Hángal and emptied itself into the present (1846) bed. The second dam was near the village of Kenchi Neglur about twelve miles below Mantgi. This dam turned the river water into a canal, which, after running more than five miles, emptied into the Naregal lake. Besides supplying the Naregal lake which overflowed every year and watered the rice lands of Vardi, this canal also watered the rice lands of Nellibid. From the main canal minor ones branched in every direction, fed the ponds of villages through whose lands they passed and, in times of failure or of cessation of rain, watered rice fields and gardens. The prevailing soil was a light brown whose surface was rarely broken in the hot season except in wastes which the rains had carved into fissures and hollows. In the mámlatdár's division the soil was light and the climate moist. The greatest fall of rain was along the border villages to the west, where was a large area of uncleared land. The watered crops were the only crops of importance. Most of the mahálkari's division was a level plain of black soil. The climate was much drier than in the mámlatdár's division and was well suited for dry crops. As it lay so near the Sahyádris, the supply of rain in Hángal was generally certain and regular. For their full supply of water the rice lands depended on ponds. The garden products were plantains, betel and cocoa palms, and the betel-vine. In plain black soil villages the early, called *mungári* or *kharif*, harvest included *yellu* Sesamum, *uddu* Phaseolus mungo, *jola* Sorghum vulgare, *dhod talli navani* Panicum italicum, *muligi sáve* Panicum miliare, *rági* Eleusine corocana, *togari* Cajanus indicus, *mataki* Phaseolus aconitifolius, *hesaru* Phaseolus radiatus, *avari* Dolichos lablab, and *hurli* Dolichos biflorus. The *hingári* or late harvest included *sialu jola*, *godí* wheat, *kadli* gram, *hatti* cotton, *kusumbi* safflower, *audla* castor seed, *guralu* an oil plant, *karra sáve* Panicum aniliacum, *navani* Panicum italicum, and *agashi* also an oil plant. In the *malnád* or wet villages the early harvest included *bhatta* rice, *rági*, and *muligi sáve* Panicum miliare. The *hingári* or late harvest included *audla* or castor seed, *hesaru* Phaseolus radiatus, *uddu* Phaseolus mungo, *agashi* an oil plant, *avari* Dolichos lablab, and *kadli* gram.¹

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 150-153. The estimate of the amount and value of the produce is :

Hángal Crops, 1847.

| GRAIN. | Acre Outturn. | | Bag of 128 shers. | GRAIN. | Acre Outturn. | | Bag of 128 shers. |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------|
| | Greatest. | Least. | | | Greatest. | Least. | |
| | Shers. | Shers. | Rs. a. | | Shers. | Shers. | Rs. a. |
| <i>Jola</i> ... | 240 | 120 | 3 0 | <i>Kadli</i> ... | 80 | 40 | 12 0 |
| <i>Cotton-wool</i> ... | 48 | ... | Uncertain. | <i>Uddu</i> ... | 20 | 15 | 7 0 |
| <i>Cotton-seed</i> ... | 144 | ... | Ditto. | <i>Hurli</i> ... | 40 | 20 | 2 8 |
| <i>Kusumbi</i> ... | 60 | 30 | 2 8 | <i>Avari</i> ... | 36 | 24 | 4 0 |
| <i>Navani</i> ... | 120 | 60 | 2 8 | <i>Yellu</i> ... | 80 | 40 | 4 0 |
| <i>Sáve</i> ... | 160 | 80 | 2 8 | <i>Mataki</i> ... | 80 | 40 | 2 8 |
| <i>Hesaru</i> ... | 20 | 15 | 5 0 | <i>Godí</i> ... | 40 | 20 | 3 12 |
| <i>Rági</i> ... | 160 | 80 | 1 10 | <i>Malbhatta</i> ... | 400 | 200 | 2 8 |
| <i>Audla</i> ... | 40 | 20 | 4 0 | <i>Sanbhatta</i> ... | 350 | 200 | 3 8 |
| <i>Togari</i> ... | 80 | 40 | 5 0 | <i>Dodginbhatta</i> ... | 200 | 100 | 2 0 |

The chief market towns in the mámlatdar's division were Hángal, Bomanhalli, Alur, and Mahárájpeth, and in the mahálkari's charge Ádur and Naregal. The manufactures were confined to the weaving of a few coarse cotton and woollen stuffs for local use. The imports were, *javári*, wheat, gram, *kusumbi*, and *agashi* oil from the north; cloths from Hubli and Belári; salt, dried and fresh cocoanuts, betelnuts, dried and fresh dates, pepper, cardamoms, and plantains from Kumta. The exports were rice, *javári*, and raw sugar to Navalgund, Dambal, Nargund, Hubli, and Bádámi. A little raw cotton also went from the plain villages of the mahálkari's division. The products of the dry crop tillage commanded equally good prices with those of the neighbouring parts of Bankápur to the north. The prices of the products of watered land were considerably lower, as the produce was greatly beyond the local demand and nearly all the surplus passed north. As rice and raw sugar were the chief exports, and their prices ruled lower in Hángal than in Bankápur and still more than in Hubli, rice and garden soils were at a disadvantage.

The diagram for the 160 Hángal villages shows that, during the twenty-one years ending 1846-47, of a total of about 92,000 Government arable acres, the tillage area varied from about 44,000 acres in 1834-35 and 1837-38 to about 32,000 acres in 1846-47. During the five years ending 1824-25 the net rental varied from about £8900 (Rs. 89,000) in 1822-23 to about £7200 (Rs. 72,000) in 1823-24 and averaged about £8200 (Rs. 82,000). During the twenty-two years ending 1846-47 it varied from about £7300 (Rs. 73,000) in 1842-43 to about £4100 (Rs. 41,000) in 1836-37 and averaged about £6200 (Rs. 62,000).¹ From 1826-27, the first year in which the tillage area was entered in acres, to 1837-38, that is for twelve years tillage had slowly spread and again from 1837-38 to 1846-47 it had slowly shrunk. The change was chiefly due to the stoppage of the practice of granting waste on specially easy terms. For 1846-47 the collections on account of drycrop land were £1945 (Rs. 19,450) and those on watered land £374 2 (Rs. 37,420). Of the latter sum £2994 (Rs. 29,940) were obtained from the rice and £748 (Rs. 7480) from the garden cultivation. The assessment was unequal rather than excessive.

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Hángal,
1847-48.

¹ The details are : From nearly 36,000 acres in the two years ending 1827-28 TILLAGE rose to about 37,500 acres in 1828-29, and after falling to about 35,000 acres in 1829-30 again rose to about 37,500 in 1830-31; from about 36,000 acres in 1831-32 it steadily rose to about 44,000 acres in 1834-35; during the six years ending 1840-41 it varied from about 44,000 acres in 1837-38 to about 42,000 acres in 1835-36; and from about 43,000 acres in 1841-42 it steadily fell to about 32,000 in 1846-47. From about Rs. 82,000 in 1820-21 the NET RENTAL steadily rose to about Rs. 89,000 in 1822-23, and, after a fall to about Rs. 72,000 in 1823-24, again rose to about Rs. 77,000 in 1824-25; from about Rs. 62,500 in 1825-26 it steadily rose to about Rs. 68,000 in 1828-29 and steadily fell to about Rs. 47,500 in 1831-32; after steadily rising to about Rs. 71,000 in 1834-35 it again fell to about Rs. 41,000 in 1836-37; from this it steadily rose to about Rs. 73,000 in 1842-43 and fell to about Rs. 57,000 in 1846-47. During the ten years ending 1832-33 REMISSIONS varied from about Rs. 21,000 in 1831-32 to about Rs. 5000 in 1828-29; during the three years ending 1835-36, they were about Rs. 15,000; during the five years ending 1840-41 they varied from about Rs. 37,000 in 1836-37 to about Rs. 10,000 in 1840-41; during the six years ending 1846-47 they varied from about Rs. 48,000 in 1841-42 to about Rs. 31,000 in 1846-47. Diagram in Survey Report 15 of 26th January 1848, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

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The average drycrop acre rate varied from 7s. 1½d. (Rs. 3 as. 9) to 1½d. (1¼ as.); and that of rice land from £1 7s. 1½d. (Rs. 13 as. 9) to 1s. 9½d. (14 1½ as.). The average garden acre rate was £1 17s. 10½d. (Rs. 18 as. 15). As regarded the cost and profit of rice and sugarcane tillage in a *malnád* or wet village, the estimates¹ showed, in the case of three acres of rice and one and a half acres of sugarcane, a rental of £2 5s. (Rs. 22½) for 4½ acres at Rs. 5 an acre; a cost of tillage amounting to £7 3s. (Rs. 71½); and a crop return worth £16 4s. (Rs. 162); that is, a balance of £6 16s. (Rs. 68). With respect to cotton and *javári* tillage in plain villages, the estimates showed, in the case of seven acres of *javári* and six acres of cotton, a rental of £1 15s. 9d. (Rs. 17¾) for thirteen acres at 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1¾) the acre; a cost of tillage amounting to 1s. (8 as.); and a crop return worth £6 17s. 6d. (Rs. 68¾); that is a balance of £5 0s. 9d. (Rs. 50¾)².

The Hángal sub-division was thinly inhabited and the villages were generally small. Everywhere were large tracts of waste and especially in the west much land was covered with dense forest. Though the landholders were better off than in the neighbouring districts, sickness had for many years checked the increase of population. The prevailing diseases were cholera and small-pox, guineaworm and fever were also common.

The 161 Government villages were divided into four classes with drycrop acre rates varying from 3s. to 2¾d. (Rs. 1½-1¾ as.). The first or plain class contained thirty-six villages to the east of Ádur enjoying a climate well suited to drycrops. The second class included thirty-one villages lying west of the first class in which the fall of rain was slightly but not seriously too heavy for drycrops. The third class contained fifty-one villages still further west in which the fall of rain was still more prejudicial to drycrop husbandry. The fourth class contained forty-three villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the Kánara forests. The drycrop acre rates varied in the first class from 3s. to 3d. (Rs. 1½-2 as.); in the second from 2s. 5½d. to 3¾d. (Rs. 1 as. 3½ to 2 7½ as.); in the third from 1s. 10½d. to 3¾d. (15-2¼ as.); and in the fourth from 1s. 3¾d. to 2¾d. (10½-1¾ as.). These rates lowered the existing drycrop assessment on cultivated land in the first and second classes of villages and raised it in the third and fourth. The details³ are:

¹ These estimates do not include the additional expense on account of bullock-hire and wages for labour. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 164.

² In the case of a wet village the details were: Rent for 4½ acres at Rs. 5 the acre, Rs. 22½; cost of 6000 pieces of sugarcane for seed, Rs. 6; cost 27 *chittás* of rice for seed, Rs. 2½; cost of making raw sugar at Rs. 3½ the *goni*, Rs. 63; total, Rs. 94. Three acres of rice yielding 12 *gonis* of 32 *chittás* each at Rs. 3 the *goni*, Rs. 36; 1½ acres of sugarcane yielding 18 *gonis* of *gul* at Rs. 7 the *goni*, Rs. 126; total Rs. 162. Balance to the landholder, Rs. 68. In the case of a plain holding the details were: Rent of 13 acres at Rs. 1½ an acre, Rs. 17½; cost of 2 *mans* of seed cotton at 2 as. the *man*, Re. ¼; cost of *tur* and *javári* for seed (say) Re. ¼; total Rs. 18½. Seven acres of *javári* yielding 10½ *gonis* at Rs. 2½ the *goni*, Rs. 26¼; 3½ *gonis* of *tur* grown between the drills of the *javári* at Rs. 2½ the *goni*, Rs. 8¾; 6 acres of cotton yielding 18 *mans* of clean cotton at Rs. 1½ a *man*, Rs. 27, and 54 *mans* of seed at 2 as. a *man*, Rs. 6¾, total Rs. 33¾; total Rs. 68¾. Balance to the landholder, Rs. 50¾. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 164.

³ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 109.

Hánga! Dry-crop Land Settlement, 1847-48.

| CLASS. | Vil- lages. | 1846-47. | | | | SURVEY. | | |
|--------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Dry Crop. | Tillage. | Assess- ment on Tillage. | Average Acre Rate. | Dry Crop. | Total Assess- ment. | Average Acre Rate. |
| I... | 36 | Acres. 24,500 | Acres. 9223 | Rs. 12891 | Rs. a. p. 1 6 4 | Acres. 24,500 | Rs. 24,500 | Rs. a. p. 1 0 0 |
| II... | 31 | 13,513 | 4730 | 4371 | 0 14 9 | 17,000 | 11,687 | 0 11 0 |
| III... | 51 | 22,642 | 4784 | 1535 | 0 5 1 | 17,000 | 9562 | 0 9 0 |
| IV... | 43 | 43,139 | 2710 | 656 | 0 3 10 | 33,000 | 10,312 | 0 5 0 |
| Total | 161 | 108,349 | 21,447 | 19,453 | 0 14 5 | 91,500 | 56,061 | 0 9 9 |

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*Hánga!,
1847-48.*

The rice acre rates varied from 10s. (Rs. 5) to 1s. 6d. (12 as.). The higher rates above 4s. (Rs. 2) were for rice and sugarcane lands, and the lower rates for rice lands only. These survey settlement rates reduced the average rate of assessment on the whole rice lands under tillage from 5s. 10½d. (Rs. 2 as. 14¾) to 4s. 4½d. (Rs. 2 as. 3), or, inclusive of waste, from 5s. 7d. (Rs. 2 as. 12¾) to 4s. 3d. (Rs. 2½). This was equal to a reduction of seven per cent in both cases.¹ The principal garden villages were Naregal, Alur, and Hánga! in the mámlatdár's charge. Of these Naregal and Alur were supplied with water from the dams on the Dharma river. The highest pond garden acre rate was £2 (Rs. 20), and the well garden rate 10s. (Rs. 5). These survey settlement rates lowered the assessment on garden lands tilled and waste from £858 to £600 (Rs. 8580-6000), or the average garden acre rate from £1 17s. 9d. to £1 6s. 6d. (Rs. 18¾-13¼). On paying an assessment equal to the drycrop rate on soil of the same quality in cleared parts of the village, landholders were allowed to clear and till forest land, unless it was set apart for timber. The *haks* or rights of hereditary officers were absorbed in the new rates. The survey rates also included the taxes on sheep and the sale of the produce of fruit trees. The immediate effect of the settlement compared with the land revenue of 1846-47, was, on the same tillage area, a fall of rental from £6400 (Rs. 64,000) to £4800 (Rs. 48,000) or twenty-five per cent. When the whole arable area was brought under tillage the survey rental would show an increase of sixty-eight per cent on the average collections of the twenty-two years ending 1846-47, and of seventy-five per cent on the 1846-47 collections. The details² are:

Hánga! Survey Settlement, 1847-48.

| YEAR. | COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF | | | Total. | 1848 Survey Assess- ment. |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | Tillage Area. | Grazing Fees. | Here- ditary Claims. | | |
| 1825-1847 .. | Rs. 61,361 | Rs. 1199 | Rs. 4000 | Rs. 66,560 | Rs. 1,12,000 |
| 1846-47 .. | 56,876 | 3208 | 4000 | 64,084 | 1,12,000 |

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 114.² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 119.

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Taras,
1847-48.

In 1847-48 the survey settlement was introduced into fifty-four villages¹ of the Taras petty division of Hubli.² Taras was a belt of sixty-three villages lying north and south of the town of Taras. Of the sixty-three villages, fifty-four were Government and nine were alienated subject to a quit-rent. The climate was like that of Hángal. Heavy thunderstorms fell at intervals in May, during which the fields were ploughed and prepared for seed. By about the 10th or 15th of June the regular rains generally set in. The late or *hingári* rains were so slight and uncertain that there was hardly any late or cold weather harvest. Hale Taralgat was the only village with lands suited to the growth of drycrops. The watered lands were of most importance, the revenue derived from them in 1846-47 being about £1100 (Rs. 11,000), compared with £700 (Rs. 7000) from unwatered land. The chief field produce was rice, sugarcane, *rági*, *sáva*, *til*, and *kulthi*, of which rice and sugarcane were the most important. The manufactures were limited to cotton and woollen stuffs. There were three markets at Taras, Arlikatti, and Dhundshi. From the Taras market, which was held every Tuesday, rice worth about £10 (Rs. 100) was exported and wheat, *bágrí*, and other articles worth about £2 10s. (Rs. 25) were imported chiefly from Hubli, Kundgol, Shirhatti, and Mulgund. From the Arlikatti market, the chief northern centre of trade, every Thursday, coarse cotton cloth worth about £30 (Rs. 300) was sent to Hubli, and oil worth about £15 (Rs. 150) to Sirsi. The Dhundshi market, which was held every Wednesday and Thursday, was the most important in the subdivision. During the six months from the first of December to the setting in of the rains the weekly imports amounted to about £480 (Rs. 4800); during the other six months, the state of the roads prevented traffic. Nearly all the *gul* or raw sugar and rice of the sub-division and of the neighbouring parts found a market in Dhundshi. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent and mortality was unusually great in Taras. The people were well off. The population, though scattered, was about 228·8 to the square mile.³

The diagram for the fifty-four Taras villages shows that during the twenty-two years ending 1846-47, of a total of about 40,000 Government arable acres, the tillage area varied from about 16,000 acres in 1834-35 to about 11,000 acres in 1825-26; and that the net rental varied from about £2700 (Rs. 27,000) in 1834-35 to about £1000 (Rs. 10,000) in 1836-37, and averaged £2000 (Rs. 20,000).⁴

¹ Before the survey the Taras petty division contained fifty-seven villages, but, at the time of the survey settlement, no trace could be found of three villages. The missing lands were probably measured into those of the surrounding villages. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 121.

² Capt. Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 15 of 26th January 1848; Gov. Letter 2773 of 16th May 1848; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

³ Exclusive of forest, the area was ninety square miles and the population 20,593. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 177.

⁴ From about 11,000 acres in 1825-26 TILLAGE steadily rose to about 15,500 in 1829-30 and fell to about 14,000 acres in 1832-33; it rose to about 16,000 acres in 1834-35; from about 14,000 acres in 1835-36 it rose to nearly 15,000 acres for the next two years, and after a slight fall in the two years ending 1839-40 again rose to nearly 15,000 acres in 1841-42; during the five years ending 1846-47 tillage was nearly stationary at about 14,000 acres. From about Rs. 21,000 in 1825-26 the NET RENTAL

During the twenty years ending 1846-47, there were no remarkable fluctuations either in tillage or in collections. Captain Wingate attributed this to the comparative certainty of the rain and to the large proportion of watered land in the group. That in spite of these advantages tillage had not spread and population had steadily declined was due partly to the prevalence of fatal disease, and partly to the very high rates at which arable waste had been assessed. The average acre rate for drycrop land was $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ ($6\frac{1}{3} as.$) and for rice $6s. 6\frac{3}{4}d.$ ($Rs. 3 as. 4\frac{5}{12}$). Under the survey settlement, for drycrop lands the villages were divided into four classes on account of difference in climate, the rates being lowered as heavier rain made drycrop husbandry less successful. The highest drycrop acre rate was $3s.$ ($Rs. 1\frac{1}{2}$) and the average over the whole four classes was $1s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.$ ($8\frac{1}{4} as.$). The details¹ are:

Taras Dry-crop Land Settlement, 1847-48.

| CLASS. | Villages. | 1846-47. | | | | SURVEY. | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | Dry-crop. | Cultivated | Assessment on Cultivated Area. | Average Acre Rate. | Total Dry-crop Area. | Total Assessment. | Average Acre Rate. |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
| I | 1 | 795 | 787 | 1569 | 1 15 10 | 795 | 894 | 1 2 0 |
| II | 24 | 12,849 | 7397 | 4818 | 0 10 5 | 12,849 | 9235 | 0 11 6 |
| III | 19 | 14,190 | 2159 | 526 | 0 3 11 | 13,000 | 4875 | 0 7 0 |
| IV | 10 | 6415 | 269 | 46 | 0 2 9 | 5500 | 1719 | 0 5 0 |
| Total | 54 | 34,249 | 10,612 | 6959 | 0 6 4 | 32,144 | 16,723 | 0 8 3 |

In rice lands the highest proposed acre rate was $11s.$ ($Rs. 5\frac{1}{2}$), and the average rate on the whole rice land was $4s. 3d.$ ($Rs. 2\frac{1}{3}$) and on the tilled portion $4s. 6d.$ ($Rs. 2\frac{1}{4}$), or about thirty per cent less than the former rate. Garden land was limited to fifteen acres. The highest acre rate for pond gardens was $\pounds 1$ ($Rs. 10$) and for well gardens $10s.$ ($Rs. 5$). On paying an assessment equal to that of drycrop soils of the same quality in cleared parts of the village, landholders were allowed to clear and cultivate any part of the forest, unless it was set apart for the growth of timber. The extent of land so tilled was to be determined at the yearly inspection of the village lands, and the rate of assessment to be levied was to be settled at the *jamābandi*.

rose to about Rs. 23,000 in 1826-27; from this it steadily fell to about Rs. 19,000 in 1832-33; after a rise to about Rs. 27,000 in 1834-35 it rapidly fell to about Rs. 10,000 in 1836-37; from about Rs. 22,000 in 1837-38 it fell to about Rs. 17,500 in 1838-39; for the next three years it was about Rs. 22,000, and after a fall of about Rs. 2000 in 1842-43 again rose to about Rs. 22,000 in the two years ending 1844-45; from this it steadily declined to about Rs. 19,000 in 1846-47. During the four years ending 1828-29 REMISSIONS varied from nearly Rs. 5000 in 1825-26 to about Rs. 1000 in 1827-28; there were no remissions in 1829-30; in 1830-31 there were about Rs. 5000; during the five years ending 1835-36 they varied from about Rs. 6000 in 1835-36 to about Rs. 1000 in 1831-32; in 1832-33 they were about Rs. 15,000; during the ten years ending 1846-47 they varied from about Rs. 7500 in 1846-47 to about Rs. 2000 in 1839-40. Diagram in Surv. Rept. 15 of 26th January 1848. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 124. The highest dry-crop acre rates for the four classes were Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$, Rs. $1\frac{1}{3}$, $as. 15$, and $as. 10\frac{1}{2}$.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SURVEY.

*Taras,
1847-48.*

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Taras,
1847-48.

The immediate effect of the survey assessment was that, compared with the 1846-47 revenue, the survey rental on the same tillage area fell from £2050 (Rs. 20,500) to £1660 (Rs. 16,600) or nineteen per cent. If the whole arable area were brought under tillage, the survey rates would show an increase of thirty-four to thirty-six per cent. The details¹ are :

Taras Survey Settlement, 1847-48.

| YEAR. | COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF | | | Total Collections. | 1848 Survey Assessment. |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Cultivated Land. | Grazing Fees. | Hereditary Claims. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1825-47 ... | 20,467 | 377 | 1500 | 22,344 | 30,000 |
| 1846-47 ... | 18,701 | 1828 | 1500 | 22,029 | 30,000 |

Kod,
1848-49.

In 1848-49, the survey settlement was introduced into the south and north-west portions of the Dhárwár district, including 245 villages of Kod, 136 villages of Dhárwár, and 100 villages of the Mishrikot petty division of Hubli.² Kod formed the southern border of Dhárwár from the Varda to the Tungbhadra. In general shape it was an irregular four-sided oblong figure, with an average length of thirty miles and an average breadth of about sixteen miles. It was bounded on the north by the Bankápur and Ránebennur subdivisions, on the east by the Tungbhadra, on the south by Maisur, and on the west by the Varda river and Hángal. The villages of Kod were numerous and thickly set, especially towards the south-west, but they were (1848) thinly peopled and in some instances were empty. Of 266 villages, 245 were Government and twenty-one alienated. Of the whole number 157 Government and twelve alienated villages were under the mámlatdár of Rattehalli and eighty-eight Government and nine alienated villages were under the mahálkari of Kágnelli. The climate of Kod varied considerably in different parts. The south-west villages which chiefly belonged to the Tilvalli petty division were rainy during the south-west monsoon months (June-October) and the tillage was chiefly rice and other watered crops. A belt of villages close to, and inland of these, had a somewhat drier climate, and in this division both dry and watered crops were commonly grown. Not unfrequently the two kinds of crop were grown together in the same field that, if the season proved too dry for rice, a crop of *jvári* might be obtained instead. The rest of the sub-division to the north and east of the survey group obtained still less rain. It was unsuited for rice unless with the help of irrigation, but was favourable for drycrops. Long droughts during the rainy season were rare; still, especially in the middle two crop zone, partial failures of the harvest occurred rather frequently owing to the position of the subdivision and the nature

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 127.² Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 235 of 21st Dec. 1848, Gov. Letter 1908 of 19th March 1849, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 83, 155.

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Kod,
1848-49.

of the crops grown; because when the rain was heavy enough for rice, it was generally too heavy for drycrops, and when the drycrops flourished the rice languished. Most of Kod consisted of fine swelling plains stretching from the Varda to the Tungbhadra. The only hilly tracts were the small valley of the Masur in the extreme south which was enclosed by rather rugged ranges of hills of considerable height, and a small tract of hilly country west of Kágnelli as well as to the north of Chin-Mulgund where was a picturesque isolated hill in whose stream-beds small quantities of gold were (December 1848) found. Its plains were well watered, being crossed by numerous streams. Many sites on these streams had once been used for making reservoirs of which there were many fine specimens, though mostly in disrepair. The chief rivers were the Varda, the Tungbhadra, and the Kumadvati. All the crops grown in Kod belonged to the early harvest and were sown between June and August. Manure was used in every soil and the husbandry was like, though, perhaps on account of the very high assessment, inferior to that of the neighbouring subdivisions of Hángal, Bankápur, and Ránebennur. To the slovenly character of the ordinary husbandry, the cultivation of the chilli was an exception. It was carried on with great care and success in a limited number of villages for the most part to the north of a line connecting the villages of Kod and Kágnelli where the soil and climate seemed particularly well suited to the crop. The chilli was sown in May or in early June in a small plot of well prepared ground, often the backyard of the cultivator's house. From the seed plot, when of some little height, the plants were moved to the field, where they were planted in carefully prepared rows at intervals of two feet. After the field was planted manure was applied by the hand to the root of each plant, and at intervals of eight or ten days the small two bullock plough was carefully passed between the rows of plants, first lengthwise and then across. This ploughing kept the field free from weeds and heaped the earth round each plant. The ploughing was repeated at intervals for about three months until the branches of adjoining plants began to touch and the fruit began to show. The crop was picked by the hand, generally in two pickings of which the first was by far the largest. An acre of good crop was said to yield two loads of eight *mans* each, and the load occasionally sold as high as 16s. (Rs. 8), a price which yielded the husbandman a most handsome return. The demand was limited and the price was liable to extreme fluctuations. It not unfrequently happened that a year of short crops was better for the cultivator than one of unusual abundance and in consequence of great fall in value. The chilli in Kod was a dry crop and some of the land best suited for its growth was assessed as high as 10s. (Rs. 5) the acre and upwards. Kod had no manufacture of any importance. Nearly the whole population lived on agriculture. Its chief exports were chillis, rice, *gul* or raw sugar, sugar, oil and oil-seeds, and cotton from the black soil villages. Some of these exports went west to the coast; the rest went north to supply the inland markets. Chillis were also sent east to Madras and Maisur. These exports were not made by the cultivators but by

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Kod,
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traders who bought either at the cultivators' villages or in some of the local markets of which the chief were those of Chikkerur and Tilvalli in Kod, and of Byádgi in Ránebennur. Considerable quantities of raw sugar had lately begun to be sent to Kumta for shipment to Bombay. The outlying position of Kod and the want of roads made the prices of produce, especially of the bulkier field products, much lower than in other parts of the district. Fodder enough to keep a horse for a month sometimes sold for a rupee.

Before the beginning of British rule Kod was almost deserted as most of the people had fled to Maisur. At first they were miserably poor. Since the beginning of British management, population and cattle had been slowly increasing chiefly from the cultivation of alienated land, nearly all of which had fallen waste. Progress had been grievously delayed by the enormous assessment of the Government land of which there was less in cultivation (1848) than there had been twenty years before. Pestilence had had its share in keeping down the population whose numbers at many times during the preceding thirty years (1818-1848) had been greatly thinned by cholera. Throughout the thirty years of British management the area of arable waste was about four times as great as the tillage area. During the ten years ending 1848, in spite of peace security and freedom, the waste was steadily gaining on the tilled land till the tillage area fell to less than one-sixth of the whole arable area. This shrinking of tillage was due to the grievous land assessment. The landholders had lived on remissions. The demand was greater than they could pay in an average season. If by large remissions or by a season of unusual fruitfulness the landholder was able to lay by or to add to his stock, all might be sacrificed to meet the next year's demands. Under these circumstances steady hopeful industry was not to be looked for. If it had not been for the relief given by the lower rates in force in alienated land, Captain Wingate believed that Kod would have been nearly waste. Its thickly crowded villages, the number and size of its irrigation reservoirs, the frequently occurring fruit trees marking the sites of former gardens, and its enormous land assessment which could not have been borne except by very prosperous agriculture, supplied abundant evidence that Kod was once a populous and flourishing sub-division.¹ In 1848 all was changed. Its fine plains for the most part lay untilled yielding nothing but rank herbage, and some of its richest valleys, suited for rice and sugarcane, were overgrown with date. Its reservoirs were choked with mud; its once populous villages had dwindled to a few wretched huts, and its active and flourishing landholders were the most poverty-stricken and spiritless peasantry in Dhárwár. Even in ruin the country was beautiful. An eye accustomed to the tameness of the Bombay Karnátak, delighted in its glistening lakes and grassy glades, fringed with palms

¹ Most of the reservoirs were probably built by the Anegundi kings. The chief of them was the Madag lake whose bank formed the boundary between Dhárwár and Maisur. It lay about two miles south of Masur town. The bed of the lake was within Maisur limits, but its waters were intended for the irrigation of Kod. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 87. Details are given above under Agriculture, 260-263.

mangoes and tamarinds.¹ The three years ending 1827-28, which were years of gradual increase of tillage, were succeeded by four years of steady decline. During the ten years ending 1840-41 the tillage area was constantly though slightly changing and in 1840-41 it was about 56,000 acres. From this it almost steadily fell to about 38,000 acres in 1847-48. From 1828-29 there were four years of steady decline in the rental followed by three years of steady advance. During the five years ending 1839-40, the rental varied from about £9700 to about £8900 (Rs. 97,000-Rs. 89,000). The seven years ending 1847-48 were marked by a nearly steady fall in the rental from about £12,000 to about £8500 (Rs. 1,20,000-Rs. 85,000). The details² are:

Kod, 245 Villages : Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1848.

| YEAR. | TILLAGE. | | | Waste Revenue | Quit Rent. | Net Land Revenue. |
|---------|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Remis-sions. | | | |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1820-21 | ... | ... | ... | 4130 | 59,013 | 1,51,090 |
| 1821-22 | ... | ... | ... | 4209 | 60,550 | 1,59,024 |
| 1822-23 | ... | ... | ... | 4465 | 58,975 | 1,56,261 |
| 1823-24 | ... | ... | ... | 4171 | 56,984 | 1,47,906 |
| 1824-25 | ... | ... | ... | 609 | 54,667 | 1,40,576 |
| 1825-26 | 48,024 | ... | ... | 2825 | 49,123 | 1,29,580 |
| 1826-27 | 54,341 | ... | ... | 3100 | 57,733 | 1,49,544 |
| 1827-28 | 56,741 | ... | ... | 3116 | 56,990 | 1,53,460 |
| 1828-29 | 56,439 | 98,615 | 5790 | 3241 | 56,352 | 1,52,418 |
| 1829-30 | 53,601 | 91,187 | 13,675 | 3327 | 48,225 | 1,28,964 |
| 1830-31 | 51,918 | 86,573 | 18,317 | 4120 | 39,754 | 1,12,130 |
| 1831-32 | 49,184 | 79,267 | 29,487 | 1485 | 31,862 | 83,077 |
| 1832-33 | 49,443 | 81,699 | 19,894 | 1475 | 40,101 | 1,03,381 |
| 1833-34 | 53,088 | 1,11,344 | 34,362 | 1498 | 46,121 | 1,24,601 |
| 1834-35 | 58,254 | 1,11,344 | 20,974 | 1551 | 47,541 | 1,21,978 |
| 1835-36 | 53,374 | 95,333 | 25,961 | 1679 | 45,639 | 1,16,740 |
| 1836-37 | 54,397 | 91,205 | 52,526 | 1702 | 29,805 | 70,136 |
| 1837-38 | 54,175 | 93,995 | 24,723 | 1833 | 45,806 | 1,16,911 |
| 1838-39 | 55,601 | 97,131 | 24,710 | 1838 | 47,492 | 1,21,754 |
| 1839-40 | 55,453 | 89,161 | 5247 | 3046 | 52,287 | 1,39,047 |
| 1840-41 | 53,539 | ... | ... | 3353 | 52,667 | 1,40,981 |
| 1841-42 | 55,379 | 1,18,711 | 3269 | 2799 | 54,598 | 1,44,039 |
| 1842-43 | 53,160 | 1,20,271 | 38,635 | 3398 | 51,797 | 1,36,831 |
| 1843-44 | 44,419 | 99,643 | 26,581 | 4305 | 49,690 | 1,27,057 |
| 1844-45 | 39,587 | 87,437 | 23,704 | 6862 | 45,460 | 1,16,055 |
| 1845-46 | 37,363 | 82,988 | 29,745 | 8460 | 40,117 | 1,01,820 |
| 1846-47 | 38,137 | 85,883 | 24,305 | 9263 | 41,673 | 1,12,514 |
| 1847-48 | 37,373 | 85,269 | 24,138 | 9063 | 43,059 | 1,13,253 |

A comparison of the collections and the tillage area during the twenty-three years ending 1848 shows that the average drycrop acre rate was 2s. 2½d. (Rs. 1 as. 1½), the average rice acre rate 5s. 3¾d. (Rs. 2 as. 10½), and the average garden acre rate 15s. 7¼d. (Rs. 7 as. 12½). The details³ are:

Kod Tillage and Revenue, 1825-1848.

| LAND. | AVERAGE, 1825-1848. | | | AVERAGE, 1843-1848. | | |
|---------|---------------------|---------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|
| | Tillage. | Collec-tions. | Acre Rate. | Tillage. | Collec-tions. | Acre Rate. |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
| Drycrop | 41,790 | 45,619 | 1 1 6 | 33,006 | 33,533 | 1 2 8 |
| Rice | 7993 | 21,222 | 2 10 6 | 5983 | 18,617 | 3 1 9 |
| Garden | 846 | 6660 | 7 12 10 | 745 | 6378 | 8 9 3 |

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 85.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 134-135.

³ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 97.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SURVEY.

*Kod,
1848-49.*

Chapter VIII.

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SURVEY.

Kod,
1848-49.

At the time of the settlement (1848) the Kod sub-division was impoverished, its population was scanty, and the area of arable waste was immense. The chief causes were over-taxation and cholera. The survey measurements and classification were begun in 1846 and finished in 1848. The plan followed for the classification of the soil in Kod was the same as that described in the Joint Report by the survey superintendents, dated the 2nd of August 1847 and afterwards approved by Government. A new system was adopted for valuing the supply of water to rice lands. The method was very simple and quite as systematic as that adopted for the valuation of the soil. The varying supplies of water obtainable for the irrigation of rice lands were by this system referred to one or other of the following six classes which were found sufficiently numerous for an equitable distribution of the assessment. Consistently with the attainment of this object it was desirable to have the number of classes as few as possible, as by this means the distinctions between each were more strongly marked and the work rendered at once simpler and more easily tested. The six classes were: (1) A supply of water abundant for rice and alternating crops of sugarcane; (2) a supply of water abundant for rice and in ordinary seasons sufficient for alternating crops of sugarcane; (3) a supply of water abundant for rice and sufficient for sugarcane in seasons when the fall of rain was unusually heavy; (4) a supply of water sufficient for rice and when the soil was suitable for an after green crop but not sufficient for sugarcane; (5) a supply of water independent of rain that is from ponds or streams for an after green crop; (6) a supply of water wholly dependent on the fall of rain and therefore very risky for rice. The consideration of the results of past revenue management, climate, markets, and relations to other sub-divisions already settled, led Captain Wingate to arrange the Kod villages into four classes and propose highest drycrop acre rates of 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1½), 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1¼), 2s. (Rs. 1), and 1s. 6¼d. (12½ as.) The details¹ are:

Kod Dry Crop Land Settlement, 1848-49.

| CLASS. | VILLAGES. | FORMER, 1843-1848. | | | | SURVEY. | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | Total Dry-crop Land. | Tillage. | Collec-tions. | Average Acre Rate. | Total Dry-crop Land. | Rental. | Average Acre Rate. | High-est Acre Rate. |
| I ... | 30 | Acres. 22,685 | Acres. 4829 | Rs. 5441 | Rs. a p. 1 2 0 | Acres. 22,500 | Rs. 16,875 | As. 12 | Rs. a. 1 6 |
| II ... | 134 | 112,724 | 20,947 | 26,464 | 1 4 3 | 113,500 | 78,031 | 11 | 1 4 |
| III ... | 64 | 35,331 | 6462 | 6202 | 0 15 2 | 39,000 | 21,937 | 9 | 1 0 |
| IV ... | 17 | 3534 | 678 | 431 | 0 8 11 | 5000 | 2187 | 7 | 0 12½ |
| Total ... | 245 | 174,274 | 33,006 | 38,538 | 1 2 8 | 180,000 | 1,19,030 | 10½ | ... |

The rice lands were both extensive and valuable but like the dry crop lands most of them were (1848) waste. As in Hángal the rice lands consisted partly of land suited for sugarcane as well as rice from having a command of water for irrigation during part of the dry season. This more valuable land was limited in area and most of the land was unfit for rice, because of the ruin of the lakes. The difference in the area of rice lands according to the (1825) former and the (1847) present survey was no less than 7000 acres. Much of this

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 93-100.

difference was probably due to land having been entered as rice in the 1825 survey merely because it had once grown rice and was entered as rice land in the village accounts. Still there could be no question that the state of many of the reservoirs had greatly declined in the twenty-three years ending 1848, and that a considerable area had become incapable of irrigation. In 1848 the area of land suitable for rice was estimated at 20,000 acres. The highest acre rate proposed was 9s. (Rs. 4½). Upon the tillage the new rates effected a reduction of about thirty per cent. The details are :

Kod Rice Land Settlement, 1848-49.

| YEAR. | Total Rice Land. | Tillage. | Rental. | Average Acre Rate. |
|---------------|------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1843-1848 ... | 27,500 | 5983 | 18,617 | 3 1 9 |
| Survey ... | 20,000 | ... | 40,000 | 2 0 0 |

The depressed condition of agriculture in Kod (1848) was nowhere more strikingly visible than in the garden cultivation. This was not so much shown by a decline of cultivation and revenue which were less subject to fluctuation than in drycrop and rice lands. It was chiefly apparent in the neglected state of the gardens. In many villages the gardens had been gradually declining for years, and in some they were nearly destroyed from neglect. This was owing to the absence of a superior class of landholders rather than to excessive assessment. The garden assessment of Kod, while extremely unequal and in many instances excessive, was on the whole moderate, the average acre rate for the five years ending 1848 being 17s. 1½d. (Rs. 8 as. 9¼). Gardens which had fallen out of cultivation under British management owing to the heaviness of the former assessment had in several instances been given out again at rents so greatly reduced that these could be paid from the produce of the cocoanut and other fruit trees without any labour. Several of these gardens though entered in the accounts as cultivated were really waste. The trees were uncared for and from year to year their produce was growing less. The highest acre rate proposed for the pond watered gardens of Kod was £1 10s. (Rs. 15). In Kod the filling of the ponds was wholly dependent on the local rainfall. The highest acre rate for gardens watered entirely from wells was proposed at 10s. (Rs. 5). The well garden cultivation of Kod was insignificant. The garden assessment at the proposed rates was estimated to yield £700 (Rs. 7000) or an average acre rate of 13s. (Rs. 6½) on the entire garden land, and 14s. (Rs. 7) on the existing (1848) cultivation. The full survey rental of the whole Government land of the sub-division was estimated at £16,600 (Rs. 1,66,000). Compared with the average of the five years ending 1848 (£7314), the survey rental showed an increase of 127 per cent and compared with the average of the twenty-eight years ending 1848 an increase of 102 per cent. The immediate effect of the settlement on the area under tillage in 1847-48 was a reduction of about fifty-two per cent. The proposed settlement was sanctioned in 1849.¹

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX, 83-110, 155-161.

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Land.

SURVEY.

*Kod,
1848-49.*

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Dhárwár,
1848-49.

In 1848-49 the survey settlement was introduced into 132 villages of Dhárwár in the north-west of the district. Dhárwár was bounded on the north by Paragad, on the east by Navalgund, on the south by Hubli, and on the west by Kánara and Bidi. It contained 136 Government and thirty-three alienated villages.¹ In appearance and climate the different parts of Dhárwár varied considerably. The Belgaum-Hubli road divided Dhárwár into two parts. To the north of the road was a level black soil plain peculiarly suited to the growth of drycrops and containing little watered land; to the south of the road the country was hilly, and the valleys generally given to rice, drycrop culture being for the most part confined to the light soiled uplands. This difference was chiefly due to the moister climate of the south division, in which the rainfall gradually increased towards the Kánara forests. In the north or black plain portion the climate was suited for drycrops. The rain though generally sufficient was rarely excessive, and droughts, to which the Navalgund villages a little further north-east were very subject, were rare. Tobacco grew freely in some villages, and several vegetables, which in most places required watering, grew well as drycrops. The climate of the north of Dhárwár was equal to any in the collectorate; and the neighbourhood of the camp and city of Dhárwár and the presence of the Dhárwár-Hubli road made it as regards markets the most favoured part of the district. In the south of the sub-division the climate was too damp for drycrops; and to the west *javári* gave way to *rági* and other inferior grains. The camp and town of Dhárwár used almost the whole local produce. A large trading and manufacturing population in different villages throughout the sub-division increased the local demand and kept the prices of produce above the level of any other part of the district. From the same cause little cotton was grown, though the climate was well suited for cotton. The landholders found it more profitable to raise *javári*, from which besides the grain a large return was obtained by the sale of the straw in Dhárwár and in the villages along the Belgaum-Hubli road. Considerable quantities of tobacco were grown in certain villages and it was considered a paying crop. Wheat also was grown sparingly throughout the black plain or north portion of the sub-division, but the early or monsoon *javári* was the great staple, except in two or three of the most outlying villages where, in consequence of the more precarious fall of rain, the cultivators occasionally tried the white or cold weather variety. In the hilly or south division, rice and sugarcane were the most valuable crops and like the products of the plain division found a ready sale at Dhárwár. In this Dhárwár sub-division the drycrop land revenue was much more important than that obtained from the rice and garden lands. Manure was everywhere used except in a few villages which had the benefit of wood ashes.

¹ Of the Government villages three had long been lost sight of in the forest tracts and could not be traced. Their lands were therefore included within the limits of adjoining villages. One village was surveyed and assessed before its transfer from Navalgund to Dhárwár. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 111, 117.

For about 113 years after the fall of Anegundi (1573) Dhárwár, under the nominal rule of Bijápur, was in a great measure left to the hereditary officers. This period is described as one of unbroken suffering. It next fell under the Moghals whose rule lasted sixty-six years and was generally liberal and prosperous. The Maráthás succeeded, and one of their first measures was to raise the assessment by trebling the ancient Anegundi *rakam* or standard. The new standard could not be collected and required the constant aid of leases or *kauls* and similar abatements to give it even a nominal existence. In 1790 the town of Dhárwár and many neighbouring villages were plundered and burnt by Parashurám Bháu Patvardhan and from 1790 to 1817 the whole sub-division continued to suffer from similar outrages.¹ Though the importance of Dhárwár fort made the neighbourhood specially liable to the spoliation of contending armies, the presence of the garrison secured to the husbandmen a good local market for their produce. On the whole it seemed to have suffered less than most parts of the district from the disorders that preceded the occupation of the country by the British. Under British management the sub-division generally prospered though its agriculture remained stationary if not declining. The large thriving town of Dhárwár may be said to have grown up within this period, and the population of other places also considerably increased. According to Captain Wingate over-assessment had prevented an advance in agriculture. As in other sub-divisions the collections in the first few years of British rule were very high; this gave rise to an exaggerated estimate of the capabilities of the sub-division, and this was made the basis of the assessment of the first survey which was introduced in 1825-26 and had since formed the ground work of the yearly settlements. Cultivation declined steadily for the first eight years (1825-1833) subsequent to the introduction of the former survey when the collections were generally high. In the nine years ending 1842 owing to remissions and leases the collections were smaller and tillage spread. In the three years ending 1845 the cultivation once more rapidly declined. Finally in the three years ending 1848 there was a considerable increase due chiefly to the survey and the approaching revision of assessment. The details² are:

Dhárwár, 131 Villages: Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1848.

| YEAR. | Tillage. | | | Waste Revenue | Quit Rent. | Net Land Revenue. |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Remissions. | | | |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1820-21 ... | ... | ... | ... | 1560 | 61,101 | 1,73,745 |
| 1821-22 ... | ... | ... | ... | 2407 | 61,839 | 1,75,820 |
| 1822-23 ... | ... | ... | ... | 2161 | 57,729 | 1,79,001 |
| 1823-24 ... | ... | ... | ... | 1952 | 54,055 | 1,50,701 |
| 1824-25 ... | ... | 1,45,976 | 57,558 | 1030 | 55,181 | 1,44,629 |
| 1825-26 ... | 62,140 | 1,47,717 | 55,321 | 1696 | 54,014 | 1,43,106 |
| 1826-27 ... | 62,647 | 1,43,366 | 48,942 | 2102 | 56,343 | 1,56,874 |
| 1827-28 ... | 61,896 | 1,46,112 | 40,200 | 1835 | 54,910 | 1,62,657 |
| 1828-29 ... | 58,002 | 1,38,342 | 39,532 | 2129 | 53,725 | 1,54,664 |
| 1829-30 ... | 53,202 | 1,29,024 | 34,830 | 2108 | 52,166 | 1,48,468 |
| 1830-31 ... | 50,977 | 1,24,681 | 39,157 | 2606 | 55,920 | 1,44,050 |
| 1831-32 ... | 51,574 | 1,25,099 | 31,853 | 2412 | 56,115 | 1,51,773 |

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 113.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 136-137.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SURVEY.
Dhárwár,
1848-49.

DISTRICTS.

Chapter VIII.

Dhárwár, 131 Villages: Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1848—continued.

Land.
SURVEY.
Dhárwár,
1848-49.

| YEAR. | Tillage. | | | Waste Revenue. | Quit Rent. | Net Land Revenue. |
|---------|----------|----------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Remis- sions. | | | |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1832-33 | 48,051 | 1,14,880 | 52,470 | 2604 | 49,593 | 1,14,607 |
| 1833-34 | 53,642 | 1,28,611 | 59,977 | 2816 | 52,862 | 1,24,312 |
| 1834-35 | 55,835 | 1,28,985 | 29,357 | 2394 | 56,733 | 1,54,755 |
| 1835-36 | 56,139 | 1,21,897 | 40,116 | 2577 | 56,316 | 1,40,574 |
| 1836-37 | 57,016 | 1,20,451 | 43,712 | 2615 | 53,799 | 1,33,153 |
| 1837-38 | 62,337 | 1,27,539 | 28,832 | 2950 | 56,177 | 1,57,834 |
| 1838-39 | 55,558 | 1,10,317 | 45,504 | 2697 | 51,580 | 1,13,790 |
| 1839-40 | 61,888 | 1,21,530 | 19,531 | 3610 | 54,540 | 1,60,149 |
| 1840-41 | 61,736 | 1,22,443 | 17,653 | 3195 | 55,134 | 1,63,119 |
| 1841-42 | 62,469 | 1,22,732 | 24,067 | 3294 | 54,998 | 1,56,957 |
| 1842-43 | 58,665 | 1,15,149 | 23,077 | 3841 | 54,702 | 1,50,615 |
| 1843-44 | 53,961 | 1,03,895 | 17,008 | 4661 | 54,636 | 1,45,084 |
| 1844-45 | 50,390 | 99,916 | 13,465 | 4315 | 53,213 | 1,44,979 |
| 1845-46 | 51,158 | 99,726 | 9730 | 6941 | 53,258 | 1,50,195 |
| 1846-47 | 59,434 | 1,18,575 | 7610 | 6193 | 54,460 | 1,71,618 |
| 1847-48 | 64,309 | 1,30,182 | 10,699 | 5730 | 54,312 | 1,79,525 |

The survey was begun in 1846 and finished in 1848. The 132 Government villages were arranged in seven classes with highest drycrop acre rates varying from 4s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. (Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 14 as.). The details are :

Dhárwár Dry Crop Land Settlement, 1848-49.

| CLASS. | VIL- LAGES. | FORMER, 1825-1848. | | | | SURVEY. | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Total Drycrop Land. | Tillage. | Collec- tions. | Average Acre Rate. | Total Drycrop Land. | Rental. | Average Acre Rate. | Highest Acre Rate. |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| I ... | 7 | 3838 | 3312 | 6996 | 2 1 10 | 3840 | 6000 | 1 9 | 2 4 |
| II ... | 53 | 48,774 | 33,777 | 59,350 | 1 12 1 | 49,000 | 67,375 | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| III ... | 3 | 4474 | 3056 | 4271 | 1 6 4 | 4475 | 5748 | 1 5 | 1 12 |
| IV ... | 23 | 16,183 | 4412 | 3864 | 0 14 0 | 16,000 | 10,500 | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 12 |
| V ... | 19 | 11,901 | 3448 | 1991 | 0 9 3 | 10,900 | 5312 | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 8 |
| VI ... | 18 | 19,724 | 5541 | 1791 | 0 5 2 | 17,000 | 7969 | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| VII ... | 9 | 12,479 | 1286 | 270 | 0 3 4 | 11,000 | 4469 | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 14 |
| Total ... | 132 | 117,373 | 54,832 | 78,533 | 1 6 11 | 111,315 | 1,07,373 | 0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |

As the sixth and seventh classes were close to forests, and had a rainy climate, the poorer lands in them yielded an abundant herbage during seven or eight months of the year. In these places the new rates enhanced the drycrop assessment. In other lands the proposed rates were below the past averages. The area of rice land in Dhárwár was not large. It was nearly confined to the portion of the sub-division south of the Belgaum-Hubli road, that is to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh classes of villages. At the introduction of the 1825 survey settlement 3804 acres were under rice. An unbearable assessment had reduced this to 2874 acres in 1845-46. During the two years ending 1848 a portion of the waste had been brought under tillage in anticipation of the new settlement. There were (1848) in all about 6000 acres of rice land of which nearly half were waste owing to the oppressive nature of the existing assessment. The highest acre rate was £1 4s. (Rs. 12) and the average acre rate on the cultivation of the twenty-three years ending 1848 was 7s. $\frac{7}{8}$ d. (Rs. 3 as. 8 $\frac{7}{8}$), and on that of the five years ending 1848, 7s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (Rs. 3 as. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$). The highest acre rate proposed in the 1848 settlement was 16s. (Rs. 8) for the first,

second, fourth, and fifth classes of villages; there was no rice land in the third class; the sixth and seventh classes were less favourably situated, being removed ten to fifteen miles from Dhárwár and the high road to Belgaum; on this account the highest acre rate proposed for them was 14s. (Rs. 7). The details are:

Dhárwár Rice Land Settlement, 1848-49.

| FORMER, 1825-1848. | | | | SURVEY. | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Total Rice Land. | Tillage. | Collections. | Average Acre Rate. | Total Rice Land. | Rental. | Average Acre Rate. | Highest Acre Rate. |
| Acres. 5125 | Acres. 3154 | Rs. 11,150 | Rs. a. p. 3 8 7 | Acres. 6000 | Rs. 15,750 | Rs. a. p. 2 10 0 | Rs. (8 { 7 |

Garden lands were of very limited extent, 360 acres, of which 287 were under tillage at an average acre rate of 16s. $\frac{7}{d}$. (Rs. 8 *as.* $\frac{7}{12}$). This land was generally inferior to that of the southern sub-divisions and was for the most part devoted to the raising of vegetables for the Dhárwár market. The highest acre rates proposed were £1 10s. (Rs. 15) for pond-watered gardens and 10s. (Rs. 5) for well-watered gardens. The average acre rate was estimated at about 10s. (Rs. 5). The full survey rental of the whole Government arable land of the sub-division was estimated at £12,500 (Rs. 1,25,000) which, compared with £10,044 (Rs. 1,00,440) the average collections of the twenty-eight years ending 1848, showed an increase of 24½ per cent, and, compared with £9872 (Rs. 98,720) the average collections of the five years ending 1845-46, an increase of 26½ per cent.¹ As cultivation was more widespread in Dhárwár than in any previously settled sub-division, the new settlement did not hold out so large a prospect of eventual increase of revenue. The immediate effect of the settlement on the average collections of the five years ending 1845-46 was a reduction of about ten per cent. The proposed settlement was sanctioned in March 1849.²

In 1848-49 the survey settlement was introduced into 100 Mishrikot villages in the west of the district. These 100 Government villages together with twenty-four alienated villages formed the Mishrikot petty division of Hubli. It was bounded on the north by Dhárwár, on the east by the mámlatdár's and Taras mahálkari's divisions of Hubli, and on the south and west by Kánara. The surface of Mishrikot was waving and much of the south and west was (December 1848) overrun with forest. Passing from the north-east to the Kánara forests the climate rapidly became more rainy. It was in all parts overmoist for drycrops, though drycrops were much grown along the eastern border. The westerly villages were very thinly

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Land.

SURVEY.

*Dhárwár,
1848-49.*

*Mishrikot,
1848-49.*

¹ The period of five years ending 1845-46 has been taken for comparison, because, according to Captain Wingate, from 1846-47 the effect of the present survey operations in increasing the revenue first became decidedly apparent. Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 235 of 21st December 1848, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 122.

² Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 235 of 21st December 1848, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 111-123; Government Letter 1908 of 19th March 1849, Ditto 155-161.

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SURVEY.

Mishrikot,
1848-49.

peopled and many of them were empty. There was very little tillage, and no great spread of tillage could (1848) be looked for without an increase of population. The chief produce was rice and the revenue from watered lands was more than double the drycrop revenue. All over the petty division were many small neglected reservoirs. Owing to a moderate assessment and to a good market for their rice, the landholders were better off than in other rice-growing parts of Dhárwár. From the introduction of the 1825 survey, tillage had fluctuated very little. At the same time it had steadily though slowly spread. The amount of yearly remissions was small. The assessment was therefore comparatively moderate but it had not been light enough to allow any rapid spread of tillage or the proper development of the agricultural resources of the petty division which were very great. During the twenty-three years ending 1847-48, the tillage area slowly rose from about 15,500 acres in 1825-26 to about 22,500 acres in 1847-48. During the twenty-eight years ending 1847-48 the net rental varied from about £6500 (Rs. 65,000) in 1843-44 to about £2440 (Rs. 24,400) in 1836-37, and remissions varied from about £1850 (Rs. 18,500) in 1836-37 to about £4 (Rs. 40) in 1821-22. The details¹ are :

Mishrikot, 100 Villages : Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1848.

| YEAR. | Tillage. | | | Waste Reve- nue. | Quit Rent. | Net Land Re- venue. | YEAR. | Tillage. | | | Waste Reve- nue. | Quit Rent. | Net Land Re- venue. |
|------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | Area. | Ren- tal. | Re- mis- sions. | | | | | Area. | Ren- tal. | Re- mis- sions. | | | |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1820-21... | ... | 32,234 | 574 | 160 | 12,343 | 44,163 | 1834-35... | 20,305 | ... | ... | 133 | 15,555 | 51,269 |
| 1821-22... | ... | 38,531 | 41 | 141 | 15,355 | 53,986 | 1835-36... | 17,756 | 34,153 | 6685 | 145 | 14,980 | 42,603 |
| 1822-23... | ... | ... | ... | 145 | 15,544 | 55,465 | 1836-37... | 18,497 | 32,640 | 18,520 | 134 | 10,115 | 24,369 |
| 1823-24... | ... | 41,251 | 10,799 | 169 | 14,987 | 45,608 | 1837-38... | 29,165 | ... | ... | 147 | 14,201 | 39,360 |
| 1824-25... | ... | 41,208 | 3946 | 154 | 14,829 | 52,245 | 1838-39... | 19,450 | ... | ... | 143 | 12,436 | 31,170 |
| 1825-26... | 15,519 | 36,772 | 3446 | 147 | 17,078 | 50,551 | 1839-40... | 18,498 | ... | ... | 197 | 14,394 | 42,771 |
| 1826-27... | 16,973 | ... | ... | 145 | 16,432 | 50,484 | 1840-41... | 20,233 | ... | ... | 191 | 14,627 | 44,690 |
| 1827-28... | 17,123 | 35,675 | 4478 | 136 | 14,723 | 46,056 | 1841-42... | 21,960 | 35,348 | 1619 | 1104 | 29,980 | 64,813 |
| 1828-29... | 18,399 | 34,087 | 210 | 137 | 14,703 | 48,717 | 1842-43... | 21,639 | 34,710 | 2312 | 1188 | 30,221 | 63,807 |
| 1829-30... | 18,183 | ... | ... | 138 | 13,216 | 39,869 | 1843-44... | 21,896 | 35,228 | 1862 | 1289 | 30,455 | 65,110 |
| 1830-31... | 18,383 | 34,520 | 5274 | 126 | 14,405 | 43,777 | 1844-45... | 20,215 | 32,164 | 480 | 1885 | 30,608 | 64,177 |
| 1831-32... | 17,277 | ... | ... | 136 | 13,300 | 39,163 | 1845-46... | 21,229 | 32,335 | 4322 | 1770 | 29,910 | 59,693 |
| 1832-33... | 17,044 | ... | ... | 122 | 12,446 | 37,193 | 1846-47... | 22,163 | 33,268 | 3996 | 2106 | 29,472 | 60,851 |
| 1833-34... | 17,439 | 33,831 | 3382 | 134 | 14,304 | 44,937 | 1847-48... | 22,510 | 42,417 | 9450 | 1689 | 30,143 | 64,739 |

The survey was begun in 1846 and finished in 1848. The area of Government drycrop land in the 100 Mishrikot villages was about 76,000 acres of which only 14,500 acres were (1848) under cultivation at an average acre rate of 1s. 3d. (10 as.) as deduced from the collections of the preceding five years. It was proposed to divide the villages into four classes with highest drycrop acre rates of 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1½) diminishing to 1s. 3d. (10 as.), as the climate became more rainy and unfavourable for drycrop culture. The details are :

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 133-139.

Mishrikot Dry Crop Land Settlement, 1848-49.

| CLASS. | Villages. | FORMER, 1843-1848. | | | | SURVEY. | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Total Drycrop Land. | Tillage. | Collections. | Average Acre Rate. | Total Drycrop Land. | Rental. | Average Acre Rate. | Highest Acre Rate. |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. | Acres. | Rs. | As. | Rs. a. |
| I ... | 3 | 3644 | 944 | 954 | 1 0½ | 3600 | 2925 | 13 | 1 5 |
| II ... | 21 | 17,109 | 6847 | 5953 | 0 12 | 17,000 | 9562 | 9 | 1 1½ |
| III ... | 27 | 18,650 | 4011 | 2321 | 0 9 | 16,000 | 6500 | 6½ | 0 14 |
| IV ... | 49 | 45,594 | 1990 | 732 | 0 6½ | 40,000 | 11,250 | 4½ | 0 10 |
| Total ... | 100 | 84,997 | 13,792 | 9060 | 0 10½ | 76,600 | 30,237 | 6½ | ... |

The 8397 acres less of the drycrop land according to the 1848 survey were owing to tracts of land which had become covered with dense forest. Rice lands were of considerable extent in Mishrikot amounting to about 15,000 acres of which about 8000 were (1848) under tillage. The rainy climate of the greater part of Mishrikot made it particularly suited for rice. For the rice and sugarcane lands a highest acre rate of 12s. (Rs. 6) was proposed. The details are :

Mishrikot Rice Land Settlement, 1848-49.

| FORMER, 1843-1848. | | | | SURVEY. | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total Rice Land. | Tillage. | Collections. | Average Acre Rate. | Total Rice Land. | Rental. | Average Acre Rate. | Highest Acre Rate. |
| Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. | Rs. |
| 14,603 | 8245 | 21,958 | 2 11 | 15,500 | 31,969 | 2 1 | 6 |

There was no Government garden land in Mishrikot. If any should be found in the villages remaining to be classified, the ordinary standard, adopted for the collectorate in general, was proposed, that is a highest acre rate of £1 10s. (Rs. 15) for pond gardens and 10s. (Rs. 5) for well gardens. Besides these, as in Dhárwár, some of the lands of Mishrikot were covered with forest. Large tracts of this forest land in particular villages in both groups, Dhárwár and Mishrikot, were merely measured and their external boundaries marked off without being divided into fields. No assessment was proposed for these forest tracts. Captain Wingate had suggested through the Military Board that a portion of them or other convenient waste should be set apart as public forest for the growth of timber and managed under special instructions distinct from the ordinary administration of the survey settlements. The timber of these forests was being recklessly destroyed. For the rest of the forest-covered arable land it was proposed that if such fields were brought under tillage, the mámlatdár should fix rates of assessment on the area under tillage equivalent to the assessment of similar soils in the same village. Captain Wingate was of opinion that cultivation should not be allowed to extend to these tracts until the arable waste, which had been divided into fields and assessed, was brought under tillage. Till then the natural products of the land in question might be sold on behalf of Government as in the case of ordinary waste subject to assessment. The full survey rental on the Government arable land amounted to £6200 (Rs. 62,000), which,

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compared with £3304 (Rs. 33,040) the average collections during the twenty-eight years ending 1847-48, showed an increase of $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and compared with £3510 (Rs. 35,100) the average collections of the five years ending 1847-48, an increase of $76\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The immediate effect of the settlement was a reduction of about twenty per cent. The proposed settlement was sanctioned in March 1849.¹ For some years before 1848 wild elephants had yearly visited the western borders of Dhárwár and done much damage to the crops especially to rice. The people knew no way of killing wild elephants and allowed them to ravage the fields undisturbed. It was proposed to grant a reward of £5 to £10 (Rs. 50-100) for every wild elephant that might be killed.²

Mulgund,
1850-51.

In 1850-51 the survey settlement was introduced into a group of twenty-nine villages in the Dambal sub-division in the east of the district. The survey of these villages was begun in 1850 and finished in 1851. Their area amounted to 106,773 acres of which 10,763 acres were unarable and 96,010 acres were arable.³ When Government took possession of the eighteen Mulgund villages no accounts for previous years were forthcoming. During the time of the Patvardhans, that is from 1790 to 1847, the revenue management of these villages was personal or *rayatwár*. The assessment was nominally very high, but was never realized in full unless in a year of extraordinary abundance. The collections were made by six instalments which fell due between November and June. A yearly inspection of crops was made, and remissions from one-eighth to three-fourths were given to each landholder according to the state of his crop and his general means. These remissions were granted almost every season, so that in effect the collections were made according to the state of the crop. As the landholders could never hope to pay the full assessment they were always at the mercy of the revenue officers. The officers seldom pressed their exactions beyond endurance. They were generally ready to defer their demands rather than compel a landholder to part with his farm stock. Though so far considerate they allowed the cultivator no freedom of action. He was not allowed to give up any part of his holding when so inclined. He was even required to increase it when the authorities thought he had the means of cultivating more land than he had under tillage. Such extra lands he was allowed to hold at low rates, so as in some

¹ Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 235 of 21st December 1848, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 123-132; Government Letter 1908 of 19th March 1849, Ditto 155-161.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 131, 147.

³ Of these twenty-nine villages, eighteen were villages of the Mulgund petty division which formed part of the estate of the late chief of Tásgaon and lapsed to Government at his death in 1848; six were villages of the same petty division formerly held as hereditary by the *desái* and *deshpánde* of Mulgund but resumed by Government in 1850 in consequence of investigations by the Inám Commissioner. At the time of settlement these twenty-four villages formed the charge of the mahálkari of Mulgund in the Dambal sub-division; of the remaining five villages, four were formerly held as an hereditary grant by the Shirhatti *desái* and resumed in 1847, after enquiry by the Inám Commissioner, and at the settlement time they formed part of the charge of the mahálkari of Dambal; one village was held by an agent of the Dambal *desái*, but on investigation by the Inám Commissioner was resumed in 1847 and at settlement time was attached to the charge of the Gadag mámlatdár. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 187.

measure to compensate for the high rents levied on the rest of his holding. The chief objects of the management were to prevent any diminution of cultivation and to extend it by all available means, so as to exact for the landlord the whole surplus produce beyond what was necessary for the tenant's support, but yet so cautiously and carefully as not to disable the tenant from continuing his cultivation. The two years (1848-50) during which these villages were under British management showed the impossibility of realizing the assessment of the preceding period. In the first year one-fourth of the whole assessment, £1285 (Rs. 12,850) out of £5066 (Rs. 50,660) were remitted. Still the landholders complained loudly. When they found that they were free to give up their land they at once threw up one-fourth of the entire cultivation. In the following season, when the introduction of the new assessment had been promised, a portion of this land was again taken for tillage. In the absence of any trustworthy information as to the amount of past collections in all the twenty-nine villages, in settling the new rates it seemed safest to be guided by those already introduced into the neighbouring villages of the Hubli, Navalgund, and Dambal sub-divisions. The lands were similarly situated in respect of climate and markets, and in those villages the new settlements had been attended with fair success.

The twenty-four Mulgund villages were divided into two classes. The first or the more westerly class, consisting of thirteen villages, formed an elongated belt stretching from the neighbourhood of the town of Navalgund southwards along the Benni Halla; for this group a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1½), sanctioned for the neighbouring villages of Navalgund, was adopted. The second class contained the remaining eleven villages of the Mulgund *pargana*, which were clustered around Mulgund town and occupied a position immediately south of the Navalgund villages and west of the Dambal villages. For these a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) was adopted. In this class were also placed the four villages resumed from the Shirhatti *desái* near the Tungbhadra river, a few miles west of the Dambal hills and among Dambal villages. To the village of Niralgí resumed from the Dambal *desái*'s agent in the north-east of Dambal, a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. (Rs. 1) was applied. For the few acres of garden land a highest acre rate of 10s. (Rs. 5), the same as that sanctioned for well gardens throughout the collectorate, was adopted. The immediate effect of the survey settlement was an increase from £4127 (Rs. 41,270) to £5105 (Rs. 51,050) or twenty-three per cent. There were besides 13,297 acres of waste assessed at £667 (Rs. 6670), to be brought under tillage. Government sanctioned the proposed settlement in April 1852.¹

The following statement shows the results of the survey settlement in certain groups of villages, in the neighbourhood of the Mulgund group in Dambal :²

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Land.

SURVEY.

Mulgund,
1850-51.

SURVEY
RESULTS,
1843-1850.

¹ Captain Wingate, 51 of 31st Dec. 1851, and Gov. Resolution 2509 of 12th April 1852. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 187-198.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 193.

DISTRICTS.

Chapter VIII.

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SURVEY
RESULTS,
1843-1850.

Dhárwār Survey Results, 1843-1850.

| YEAR. | Three Villages of Hubli, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1½. | | | | Fourteen Villages of Naval- gund, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1¾. | | | | Ten Villages of Navalgund, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1½. | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|---------|-----------------------|---|----------|---------|-----------------------|---|----------|---------|-----------------------|
| | Waste | Tillage. | | Re- mis- sions. | Waste | Tillage. | | Re- mis- sions. | Waste | Tillage. | | Re- mis- sions. |
| | | Area. | Rental. | | | Area. | Rental. | | | Area. | Rental. | |
| 1843-44 ... | 2661 | 8787 | 9742 | 1233 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4246 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1844-45 ... | 2566 | 8838 | 8826 | 186 | 9048 | 30,648 | 26,221 | 3515 | 4246 | 12,549 | 13,165 | 1300 |
| 1845-46 ... | 1997 | 9498 | 9374 | 13 | 5914 | 34,262 | 29,167 | 118 | 2523 | 14,367 | 15,113 | 51 |
| 1846-47 ... | 1037 | 10,457 | 10,363 | 155 | 2124 | 33,215 | 32,160 | 8 | 749 | 16,300 | 17,110 | 208 |
| 1847-48 ... | 793 | 10,701 | 10,619 | 10 | 1034 | 39,503 | 33,159 | 17 | 172 | 17,132 | 17,976 | 200 |
| 1848-49 ... | 240 | 11,232 | 11,215 | 30 | 846 | 41,565 | 34,734 | 174 | 2 | 17,496 | 18,367 | 569 |
| 1849-50 ... | 466 | 11,472 | 11,375 | ... | 1573 | 42,094 | 35,127 | ... | 531 | 17,022 | 17,904 | ... |
| Increase ... | ... | 2685 | 1633 | ... | ... | 11,446 | 8906 | ... | ... | 4473 | 4739 | ... |
| Decrease ... | 2195 | ... | ... | ... | 7475 | ... | ... | ... | 3715 | ... | ... | ... |

| YEAR. | Thirteen Villages of Dambal, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1½. | | | | Twelve Villages of Bankápur, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1½. | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|---------|-----------------------|---|----------|---------|-----------------------|
| | Waste | Tillage. | | Re- mis- sions. | Waste | Tillage. | | Re- mis- sions. |
| | | Area. | Rental. | | | Area. | Rental. | |
| 1843-44 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1844-45 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1845-46 ... | 6864 | 17,003 | 11,554 | 942 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1846-47 ... | 3946 | 22,094 | 14,633 | 362 | 8562 | 12,097 | 7705 | 677 |
| 1847-48 ... | 4657 | 21,113 | 14,058 | 242 | 8136 | 12,470 | 7772 | 4 |
| 1848-49 ... | 3702 | 22,071 | 14,692 | 251 | 7451 | 13,200 | 8147 | 90 |
| 1849-50 ... | 4888 | 21,096 | 14,042 | ... | 7339 | 13,537 | 8270 | ... |
| Increase ... | ... | 4093 | 2488 | ... | ... | 1440 | 565 | ... |
| Decrease ... | 1976 | ... | ... | ... | 1163 | ... | ... | ... |

1843-1855.

In 1854 the settlements were described as wonderfully successful in relieving the landholders from debt and enabling them to secure land-property.¹ In spite of the great spread of tillage, produce prices had remained high. Landholders and field labourers had been greatly enriched. Especially near market towns land had risen greatly in value. This rise in the value of land was due to the light assessment, the constancy of tenure, the levying of the land-tax after harvest time, and improved communications which helped the export of surplus produce. The care and labour they gave to their fields, the cost they underwent in watering them, and their readiness to grow fruit trees near wells, on unarable spots, and round their fields, showed that the landholders valued the advantages of the new tenure. Their increased means enabled them to keep more livestock and consequently the fields received more manure and yielded heavier crops. Land might be expected to suffer from the freedom granted to holders to contract or extend their holdings at will. In practice this freedom in no way injured the land. The competition for land was great, and the tenure was safe and good. There was no abandoning of land after it was once taken. Many landholders held spare land which was sometimes allowed to be overgrown

¹ The Collector Mr. Ogilvy, 2106 of 31st December 1855, and the Rev. Comr. Mr. Reeves, 609 of 26th February 1857. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 17 of 1859, 1399-1406.

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SURVEY
RESULTS,
1843-1855.

with grass, sub-leased, sold, or sub-divided among heirs and relations. Outstandings and remissions had nearly ceased. The prosperous state of the landholders was not accompanied by any loss to Government. On the contrary in 1854 the land receipts were higher than they had been since 1840 and Government further gained by the extension of trade in the district. The returns for the fifteen years ending 1854 showed that over the whole district the area under tillage had risen from 610,392 acres in 1840 to 998,084 acres in 1854, that the revenue for collection had risen from £116,891 (Rs. 11,68,910) to £129,933 (Rs. 12,99,330), and that outstandings had fallen from £2184 (Rs. 21,840) to £17 (Rs. 170). The details are:

Dhárwár Survey Results, 1843-1855.

| YEAR. | Tillage. | | Remissions. | For Collection. | Outstandings. |
|------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | | | |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1840-41... | 610,392 | 12,46,336 | 77,427 | 11,68,909 | 21,843 |
| 1841-42... | 650,977 | 12,76,344 | 82,455 | 11,93,889 | 27,334 |
| 1842-43... | 634,874 | 12,46,025 | 71,991 | 11,74,034 | 23,211 |
| 1843-44... | 587,693 | 11,74,239 | 52,574 | 11,21,665 | 10,189 |
| 1844-45... | 570,320 | 11,07,602 | 44,259 | 10,63,343 | 9084 |
| 1845-46... | 595,879 | 10,89,333 | 1,35,221 | 9,54,162 | 6008 |
| 1846-47... | 635,324 | 11,64,482 | 40,996 | 11,23,486 | 4934 |
| 1847-48... | 729,867 | 11,74,526 | 67,349 | 11,07,177 | 7733 |
| 1848-49... | 794,046 | 11,22,850 | 21,209 | 11,01,641 | 2522 |
| 1849-50... | 816,490 | 11,69,036 | 32,804 | 11,36,222 | 1544 |
| 1850-51... | 843,177 | 11,68,197 | 31,290 | 11,36,907 | 1572 |
| 1851-52... | 918,261 | 12,13,623 | 31,732 | 11,81,891 | 175 |
| 1852-53... | 946,136 | 12,25,107 | 31,691 | 11,93,416 | ... |
| 1853-54... | 952,974 | 12,74,249 | 738 | 12,73,511 | 1505 |
| 1854-55... | 998,084 | 12,99,852 | 520 | 12,99,332 | 166 |

From 1849-50 remissions on account of failure of crops, poverty, and other reasons ceased to be granted; the sums entered under the head of remissions were compensation for abolished perquisites. In 1843-44 the year of the survey settlement, the tillage area was 587,693 acres and the revenue for collection was £112,166 (Rs. 11,21,660), while in 1854-55 the tillage area was 1,076,350 acres and the revenue for collection £137,923 (Rs. 13,79,230). Even after deducting from the tillage and revenue of 1854-55, 78,266 acres of quit-rent lands and lapsed lands not included in the above statement and their revenue of £7990 (Rs. 79,900), there remained an excess of 410,391 acres in tillage area and £17,767 (Rs. 1,77,670) in revenue over those of 1843-44. The town of Hubli was thriving. The wealth, the crowded assemblage, and the earnestness observable on market days at Hubli were (1857 February) truly gratifying.¹

In 1856 Dhárwár contained 5178 square miles, 1546 towns and villages, and 754,385 people or an average of 145·69 to the square mile. Cotton tillage had greatly increased since the Belgaum-Dhárwár and Kumta road had been finished. The road from Dhárwár to Kalghatgi opened out the town of Dhárwár by the best route to Kárwár in North Kánara. The line joining Hubli with the Kánara frontier by Kalghatgi was turned into a trunk road. The road from Hubli to

1856.

¹ The Rev. Comr. 609 of 26th Feby. 1857, Rev. Rec. 17 of 1859, 1399-1406.

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Land.

THE BRITISH,
1856.

Annigeri placed in communication with the western coast, the north-eastern cotton growing districts of Dhárwár and the neighbouring territories of the Nizám and the Madras Government. The Haliyál road joining Dhárwár with the Kánara frontier was useful for carrying timber to Dhárwár. Several other roads had also been opened. Some English merchants had formed a project of making a railway from the port of Kánara or Sadáshivgad, which, passing by the town of Hubli, was intended to join the Madras and Bombay railway at Belári. At Dhárwár, Indian millet or *javári* rupee prices had risen from 123 pounds in 1843 to 76 pounds in 1856.¹ There were no canals in the district; 1177 ponds and reservoirs were used to water 50,000 acres yielding a yearly revenue of £11,760 (Rs. 1,17,600). Many other ponds and reservoirs supplied drinking water only. The rules introduced in 1835, enabling the Collector to help the people to make wells, village offices, and other works, had done much good. In 1854-55, £3654 (Rs. 36,540) were spent on public improvements, of which the people contributed £1450 (Rs. 14,500). Buildings for a cotton gin factory were erected in Dhárwár in 1850 at a cost of about £431 (Rs. 4310) and placed under the care of a superintendent of cotton experiments. The culture of New Orleans cotton was yearly increasing. In 1854-55 it covered 63,298 acres. About 300 saw-gins were made in the factory and sold to the cotton growers. The character of Dhárwár cotton was raised in the market and a new impulse given to the cotton trade. In 1854-55, of a total of 2,436,647 acres 1,459,455 were arable, 329,465 waste, and 647,727 alienated. Of the arable acres, 1,076,350 or seventy-four per cent were under tillage, 347,644 acres were in pasture, and 35,461 acres were forest reserves. Of the area under tillage 3340 acres were watered garden land, 64,810 rice land, and 1,008,200 drycrop land. The chief field products were *javári*, wheat, *rála*, *sáva*, *náchni*, gram, *bájri*, pulses, and oilseeds.² The exports included cotton, vegetable oils, grain, sugar, chillies, silk, cotton cloths, hides, and horns. The imports were, from the west coast and Kánara, salt, spices, broadcloth, cotton prints, yarn, metals, and timber; and from the interior, handkerchiefs, turbans, and other fabrics, and dyes. Iron ore was found and smelted in considerable quantities in the western laterite ridges and in the Dambal hills. During 1854 the

¹ The details are :

Dhárwár Indian Millet Prices, 1843-1856.

| YEAR. | POUNDS THE RUPEE. | | | | | YEAR. | POUNDS THE RUPEE. | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|----------|------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-------------|----------|------|-----------|
| | Hubli. | Naval-gund. | Hán-gal. | Kod. | Dhár-wár. | | Hubli. | Naval-gund. | Hán-gal. | Kod. | Dhár-wár. |
| 1843... | 111 | 120 | 235 | 243 | 123 | 1850... | 121 | 176 | 356 | 320 | 126 |
| 1844... | 132 | 120 | 239 | 243 | 111 | 1851... | 162 | 162 | 172 | 320 | 144 |
| 1845... | 144 | 184 | 228 | 243 | 123 | 1852... | 108 | 128 | 160 | 336 | 148 |
| 1846... | 96 | 128 | 192 | 324 | 96 | 1853... | 121 | 98 | 320 | 320 | 116 |
| 1847... | 84 | 216 | 180 | 324 | 108 | 1854... | 88 | 76 | 144 | 316 | 140 |
| 1848... | 96 | 136 | 192 | 320 | 111 | 1855... | 71 | 94 | 120 | 276 | 92 |
| 1849... | 162 | 130 | 132 | 320 | 120 | 1856... | 88 | 94 | 104 | 260 | 76 |

Compiled from Survey Reports.

² Of these *javári* covered 39 per cent, wheat 12 per cent, and rice 6 per cent.

rainfall was below the average. The harvest was short, but as prices were high and the Government assessment light, landholders did not suffer. The rains of 1855 were still less favourable though the failure did not cause scarcity. A deficiency in the latter thunder showers left the wells and reservoirs without their usual stores of water, and, as the dry months advanced, many villages suffered from want of drinking water.

In 1843-44 the tillage area was 587,693 acres yielding a revenue of £112,166 (Rs. 11,21,660). In 1854-55 the area under tillage had increased to 1,076,350 and the revenue to £137,922 (Rs. 13,79,230). Deducting the acquisitions of land from lapses and other causes, the actual increase of tillage since the revenue survey settlement in 1844 amounted to 410,391 acres and the augmentation of land revenue to £17,767 (Rs. 1,77,670). The Collector estimated the acre profit of tillage in watered land at £2 14s. (Rs. 27), in rice land at 16s. 9d. (Rs. 8½), in cotton land at 8s. (Rs. 4), and in light soil at 6s. (Rs. 3). The details are:

Dhárwár Tillage Cost and Profit, 1856.

| SOIL. | Acre Cost. | Assess- ment. | Profit. | Total. |
|----------------|------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Watered Land. | 20 4 0 | 6 12 0 | 27 0 | 54 0 |
| Rice ... | 6 4 6 | 2 1 6 | 8 6 | 16 12 |
| Cotton ... | 2 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 |
| Light soil ... | 2 0 0 | 0 12 0 | 3 0 | 5 12 |

Of late years the sale value of land especially near towns had risen considerably. A landholder who had more land than he could till with profit made money by sub-letting it, by selling it, or by selling its grass. Between 1846 and 1851 the number of oxen had increased by 34,078 or thirteen per cent; male buffaloes by 10,563 or twenty-five per cent; ploughs by 364; carts by 4137; and reservoirs and ponds by 129. The landholders were being gradually freed from debt and showed a tendency to accumulate wealth. Traders were benefited by a sustained demand and a plentiful supply, and labourers by a small rise in wages and still more by continuous employment.¹

In consequence of his rebellion during the 1858 mutinies and his murder of Mr. Manson, the Political Agent of the Southern Marátha States, the Bráhma chief of Nargund was hanged and his estate of forty villages in the north of the district was taken over by Government. Of the forty Nargund villages, thirty-two were under Government management and eight were alienated. In 1859-60 the survey settlement was introduced into thirty-one of the Government villages.² Nargund lay between Dhárwár and Belgaum to the north of Navalgund, to the east of part of Parasgad, and to the

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THE BRITISH,
1856.

SURVEY.
Nargund,
1859-60.

¹ The Collector Mr. Ogilvy, 814 of 13th June 1856, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 17 of 1856, 265-375.

² Capt. Anderson, Survey Superintendent, 147 of 29th March 1860, Gov. Res. 1535 of 24th April 1860.

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SURVEY.

Nargund,
1859-60.

south of Rámdurg and of parts of Parasgad and Bádámi. The villages did not form one unbroken tract, but to some extent were mixed with the Government villages of the neighbouring sub-divisions. From the extreme west to the extreme east of Nargund was about twenty-five miles and from the extreme north to the extreme south about sixteen miles. The river Malprabha ran through the northern part of the sub-division. The soil was chiefly black modified by clay and lime nodules. Near the hills there was quartz land and decomposed felspar of considerable richness. Near the Malprabha and Benni some of the land was subject to overflow and gained by a good alluvial deposit. The soil was suited to the late or *rabi* crops. It was more particularly favourable to the growth of cotton, wheat, white *javári*, gram, and oil-giving plants. The climate was healthy though Nargund town suffered from fever. The rainfall was heaviest at the villages on the Malprabha towards Rámdurg and at Nargund itself, and lightest in the villages to the east from Karamadi to Bairanhatti. A little coarse cloth and a few cotton carpets were made in Nargund. There were nearly 400 looms of which one-half were in Shirol. The chief market town was Nargund. To it came turmeric from Humnabad, buffaloes from Vairág and Bársi, blankets from Bágalkot, cloth and blankets from Belári and Hubli, betelnut and other garden products from Sirsi, and rice from Dhárwár. Cotton worth about £2500 (Rs. 25,000) went every year to Kumta, and wheat and gram to Dhárwár. The sales of goods in the local Wednesday market averaged about £150 (Rs. 1500). Except after heavy rain the town of Nargund had good communication by cart tracks across about thirty miles of black plain to Dhárwár and Hubli. The population was dense, 224 to the square mile. In 1858-59 the total land revenue was £5328 (Rs. 53,280) and of this £126 (Rs. 1260) were remitted.

The thirty-one Nargund villages were divided into three classes, eleven western villages with a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 10½d. (Rs. 1½), eighteen central villages with a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1¼), and two eastern villages with a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 4½d. (Rs. 1¾). These rates included one anna in the rupee of road fund.¹ On the same area under tillage, the survey rental showed an increase of £207 (Rs. 2070) or six per cent. The details are:

Nargund Survey Settlement, 1859-60.

| CLASS. | Vil- lages. | GOVERNMENT ARABLE LAND. | | | |
|----------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Collec- tions, 1858-59. | Survey Assessment. | | |
| | | | Tillage. | Waste. | Total. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| I ... | 11 | 10,954 | 20,954 | 212 | 21,166 |
| II ... | 18 | 18,235 | 14,368 | 429 | 14,797 |
| III ... | 2 | 2581 | 2516 | 15 | 2531 |
| Total... | 31 | 35,770 | 37,838 | 656 | 38,494 |

¹ The levy of the road fund was directed by Gov. Res. 954 of 9th March 1860 paras 12-20. Capt. Anderson, Survey Superintendent, 147 of 29th March 1860 para 16.

The thirty-seven acres of Government garden land were rated at 5s. 6d. (Rs. 2½) the acre. The settlement period was limited to twenty years.

The terms of thirty or twenty years for which the original survey had been introduced began to come to an end in 1874. Between 1874 and 1881 the revision of the survey was completed. The result of the revision was an increase in the different blocks from sixty-eight per cent in Hubli to thirty-four per cent in Mishrikot, or over the whole district an increase of forty-seven per cent. The details are:

Dhárwár Revision Survey, 1874-1881.

| GROUP. | VILLAGES. | YEAR. | RENTAL. | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Former. | Revision. | Increase. |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Per Cent |
| Hubli | 47 | 1874-75 | 48,173 | 81,178 | 68·51 |
| Navalgund | 81 | 1874-75 | 2,00,801 | 3,20,047 | 59·38 |
| Dambal | 93 | 1874-75 | 1,67,566 | 2,48,446 | 48·20 |
| Bankápur | 137 | 1876-77 | 1,07,951 | 1,61,402 | 49·50 |
| Hángal-Taras | 215 | 1878-79 | 1,27,704 | 1,86,505 | 46·10 |
| Ránebennur | 130 | 1878-79 | 1,15,035 | 1,61,177 | 40·10 |
| Kod | 247 | 1878-79 | 1,51,033 | 2,09,864 | 39·00 |
| Dhárwár | 134 | 1879-80 | 1,38,343 | 1,93,400 | 39·80 |
| Mishrikot | 106 | 1879-80 | 68,216 | 91,667 | 34·30 |
| Mulgund | 29 | 1880-81 | 61,688 | 96,192 | 55·40 |
| Total | 1219 | ... | 11,86,710 | 17,49,878 | 47·46 |

The first part of the district into which the revised settlement was introduced was, in 1874-75, into forty-seven villages of old Hubli and eighty-one villages of old Navalgund.¹ The eighty-one villages which formerly belonged to Navalgund had been distributed so that in 1874 sixty remained in Navalgund, seven were handed to Hubli, eight to Ron, three to Dambal, one to Dhárwár, and two to Bádámi in South Bijápur. The forty-seven Hubli villages continued in Hubli.

The forty-seven Hubli villages lay close round the town of Hubli, from which they stretched some distance south. The rainfall in Hubli was, in 1870, 29·44 inches, in 1871, 28·49 inches, in 1872, 25·93 inches, and in 1873, 20·99 inches. At the introduction of the first settlement, the traffic between the Dhárwár district and the coast had been carried on pack bullocks. The Rám pass between Belgaum and the Vengurla roadstead was the only cart-road between the Bhor pass near Poona and the extreme south of the Presidency. Several lines of road had since been made converging on Hubli: one to Dhárwár and Belgaum, one from Gadag through Annigeri, one from Sholápur through Nargund, and two from Hubli to the coast, of which one was to Kumta by Sirsi and the other to Kárwár by Yellápur. These lines caused a convergence of cart traffic to Hubli from all sides. Produce prices showed a rise in uncleaned rice from 111 pounds the rupee in 1819-1823 to 46 in 1873; in *jvári* from 90 pounds to 42; in wheat from 78 pounds to 25; in linseed from 48 pounds to 31; and in unginned cotton from 1s. 3½d. (10½ as.) a *man* of 27½ pounds to 4s. (Rs. 2). Under these influences the value of

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REVISION SURVEY,
1874-1881.

*Hubli-Navalgund,
1874-75.*

Hubli.

¹ Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 151 of 29th January 1874, Gov. Res. 2157 of 28th April 1874. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII.

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Hubli,
1874-75.

land had greatly risen. Comparing the average of the ten years ending 1854 and of the nine years ending 1873, the tillage area had spread from 36,494 acres to 44,404 acres, and collections from £4042 to £4808 (Rs. 40,420-Rs. 48,080). The details are :

Hubli Land Revenue, 1834-1873.

| YEAR. | OCCUPIED LAND. | | | ARABLE WASTE. | | OUT- STAND- ING. |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Acres. | Collec- tions. | Remis- sions. | Acres. | Assess- ment. | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1834-1843 | 28,973 | 42,707 | 11,558 | 10,665 | 110 | 8560 |
| 1844-1854 | 36,494 | 40,424 | 55 | 3591 | 3344 | 1588 |
| 1854-1864 | 43,878 | 46,939 | ... | 343 | 220 | ... |
| 1864-1873 | 44,404 | 48,078 | ... | 1750 | 870 | ... |

In the forty-seven villages, exclusive of the town of Hubli, the returns showed a rise in population from 23,159 in 1847 to 28,826 in 1873; in flat roofed and tiled houses from 4003 to 5074, in carts from 747 to 1596, in watering wells from forty-eight to 151, in drinking wells from 123 to 181, in drinking ponds from forty-seven in 1844-45 to 100 in 1872, and in watering reservoirs from fifty-seven to sixty-seven. There was a fall in thatched houses from 1027 in 1847 to 736 in 1873; in field cattle from 6101 to 5587, in cows and buffaloes from 9062 to 7704, and in sheep and goats from 4496 to 3687. The fall in the number of cattle and sheep was due to the great decrease in the area of waste land.

The climate of Hubli was fair. The villages to the south and west of Hubli generally enjoyed plentiful rain which gradually grew less in the villages north and east of Hubli towards Navalgund. Of the dry soil crops, 60·94 per cent belonged to the early or *kharif* harvest and 39·06 per cent to the late or *rabi* harvest.¹ Rice was largely grown, and, when natural advantages allowed, was followed by second green crops of gram, *vátane*, *mug*, and *pávte*. Sugar-cane gardens were few. Hubli continued a manufacturing centre of some importance; 4982 hand-looms were at work in 1873-74 against 2263 in 1843. The value of the raw silk yearly used was about £12,000 (Rs. 1,20,000), and of the cotton thread about £29,000 (Rs. 2,90,000). The fabrics manufactured were cotton and silk cloths of all kinds used by the people of the country. Their estimated values were, of silk £1500 (Rs. 15,000), of cotton thread £5000 (Rs. 50,000), and of mixed silk and cotton £50,000 (Rs. 5,00,000), that is a total of £56,500 (Rs. 5,65,000). The country town of Mishrikot furnished a market to the south-west villages which lay furthest from Hubli, Kundgol to those to the south-east, and Dhárwár was within easy reach of villages to the west and north of Hubli. The landholders were generally well-to-do, comfortable, and independent; their houses were well built and they had a fair stock of good cattle. Considering the capability of the land, tillage was slovenly. This was due partly to want of people, partly to the very low rates of assessment which enabled landholders

¹ Of the *kharif* 60·94 per cent the details were *javari* 40·63, *bájrí* 1·04, *tur* 3·65, *mug* 1·56, *ráji* 2·60, *matki* 1·56, and minor crops 5·26. Of the *rabi* 39·06 per cent the details were cotton 26·21, wheat 5·21, *kusumba* 2·08, gram 3·13, and minor crops 2·08. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 160.

to occupy a larger area of ground than they had either hands or cattle to till properly.

The eighty-one Navalgund villages all lay in a stretch of black plain country, broken only by the high rocks of Navalgund and Nargund. The Benni stream flowed through the country north to the Malprabha. The area was 347,720 acres. The rainfall in Navalgund was 29·31 inches in 1870, 19·04 inches in 1871, and 20·46 inches in 1872, or an average of twenty-three inches. The means of communication were improved. Average produce price returns showed a rise, in clean rice, from 43 pounds the rupee in 1819-1823 to 22 pounds in 1869-1873; in *javari* from 73 pounds to 40 pounds; in wheat from 67 pounds to 32 pounds; and in unginned cotton from 1s. 11½d. (15½ as.) a *man* of 27½ pounds to 3s. 1½d. (Rs. 1½). Linseed had also risen from 68 pounds the rupee in 1819-1823 to 20 pounds in 1871. The result was that land had risen so greatly in value that fifty years' purchase and more were constantly paid even for drycrop soils.¹ Comparing the average of the ten years ending 1854 and of the nine years ending 1873, the tillage area had risen from 182,875 acres to 232,532 acres, and collections from £15,414 to £20,069 (Rs. 1,54,140-Rs. 2,00,690). The details are :

Navalgund Land Revenue, 1834-1873.

| YEAR. | OCCUPIED LAND. | | | ARABLE WASTE. | | OUT-STAND-INGS. |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Acres. | Collec-tions. | Remis-sions. | Acres. | Assess-ment. | |
| 1834-1844 ... | 130,765 | Rs. 1,61,440 | Rs. 36,578 | 32,014 | Rs. 55,116 | Rs. 47,966 |
| 1844-1854 ... | 182,875 | 1,54,142 | 5766 | 23,194 | 18,340 | 9303 |
| 1854-1864 ... | 223,872 | 1,93,493 | 3 | 2083 | 1529 | ... |
| 1864-1873 ... | 232,532 | 2,00,694 | ... | 87 | 66 | ... |

In 1874 about seventy-two per cent of the Government lands were tilled by the men whose names appeared as holders in the Government books or by members of their families. The holders tilled about one per cent in partnership with others and let about twenty-five per cent to tenants on a money-rent and about one per cent on a produce or grain rent. One per cent was waste.² The population returns showed an increase from 71,419 in 1846-47 to 91,323 in 1872-73 or twenty-eight per cent. Flat-roofed houses had risen from 14,252 in 1846-47 to 19,025 in 1872-73 or thirty-three per cent, cows and buffaloes from 18,165 to 18,293 or 0·7 per cent, carts from 870 to 4660 or 435·63 per cent, horses from 450 to 497 or ten per cent, wells from forty-two to ninety, and ponds from 103 to 219. On the other hand, thatched houses had fallen from 139 in 1846-47 to ninety-two in 1872-73 or thirty-four per cent, field cattle from 18,025 to 16,326 or nine per cent, sheep and goats from 14,994 to 12,923 or fourteen per cent, and ploughs from 2288 to 1726 or twenty-five per cent.³

¹ Captain Godfrey reports a case in which the same piece of land was sold in 1846-47 for £6 12s. (Rs. 66) and in 1872 for £50 (Rs. 500). Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 198.

² Captain Godfrey, 148 of 24th Decr. 1873. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 201.

³ Considering the great spread of tillage, Colonel Anderson (January 1874) doubted the correctness of the apparent fall in the number of ploughs. He thought the early returns had confused between ploughs and scarifiers. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 106. 107.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Navalgund,
1874-75.

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Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Navalgund,
1874-75.

Rain was scarcer in Navalgund than in Hubli. The best placed villages for rain were those south-west of Annigeri and in the direction of Morab. The rainfall gradually lightened towards Navalgund, and beyond Navalgund near Yávgal it was slight and uncertain. In this part the chief supply was from the north-east or Madras monsoon. There were no means of watering the land. The water of the Benni river was always brackish and became salt in the hot weather. The great difficulty was the supply of drinking water which was laden with salt and lime. The produce was almost entirely dry-crop, 19·33 per cent belonging to the early or *kharif*, and 80·67 per cent to the late or *rabi* harvest.¹ Of rice lands there were only two acres. The garden products were cocoanuts, plantains, Indian corn, onions, pepper, carrots, garlic, radishes, cucumbers, greens, and sometimes guavas and a little sugarcane. Both American and country cotton was grown largely in the black plains. The manufactures were confined to cotton cloths and woollen fabrics for local use. In 1873, 403 cloth looms and 139 blanket looms were at work. There was only one made road from Hubli to Annigeri and thence through Gadag to Belári. The roads from Annigeri to Navalgund and from Hubli to Sholápur were neither bridged nor metalled and in the rains were impassable. When required to bring in the crops and to export grain to market, they were generally in good order. The value of the sales in the weekly markets was in Shelvádi £25 to £30 (Rs. 250-300), in Hanshi £10 to £15 (Rs. 100-150), in Annigeri £100 (Rs. 1000), in Morab £70 to £80 (Rs. 700-800), in Yávgal £70 to £80 (Rs. 700-800), and in Yamnur £10 to £15 (Rs. 100-150). The sales at the Navalgund half-weekly markets were worth £500 to £600 (Rs. 5000-6000). Many other markets round the eighty-one villages were frequented by the landholders of the villages which were nearest to them. The landholders were generally well off, but as in Hubli and for the same reasons tillage was slovenly.

Hubli,
Navalgund.

New roads running through fields compelled their division into separate numbers, and the removal or addition of land from the action of streams made remeasurement necessary. All survey numbers in excess of thirty acres were divided into two or more survey numbers, so as to make all drycrop survey fields held by one occupant range from about fifteen to thirty acres. All survey fields held by more than one occupant recognized in the Government books were divided according to the boundaries of each man's share so as to give each a separately defined and assessed survey field. The total area of the 128 villages was 423,875 acres against 424,690 recorded by the last survey. The first class of villages were sixteen close round the town of Hubli, for which a highest drycrop acre rate of 6s. (Rs. 3) was adopted. The second class contained nineteen villages further from Hubli, which were assessed at a highest drycrop acre rate of 5s. (Rs. 2½); the third class contained ten villages

¹ The details of the early 19·33 per cent were, red *jvāri* 14·69, *tur* 2·04, *mug* 1·10, *matki* 0·35, *rāla* 0·38, and minor crops 0·77; and of the late 80·67, exotic cotton 11·9, local cotton 20·42, white *jvāri* 16, wheat 22·23, gram 3·96, linseed 2·43, *kusumba* 3·64, and minor crops 0·09. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 194.

to the south-west of Hubli and on the margin of the rice country, for which the highest dry-crop acre rate was 4s. 6d. (Rs. 2½); the fourth class with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4s. (Rs. 2) contained three Hubli villages, Kusugal, Sul, and Mulhalli, and five old Navalgund villages; the fifth class included twenty-three villages forming the west centre of Old Navalgund for which a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) was adopted; the sixth class contained forty villages forming the east centre of Old Navalgund which were assessed at 3s. (Rs. 1½) the acre of best dry-crop; the seventh class contained twelve villages in the extreme north-east of Old Navalgund forming part of the old Yávgal mahálkari's division of Navalgund; for these a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1¼) was adopted. A highest acre rate of 16s. (Rs. 8) was fixed for rice lands. All purely well garden land, except that watered by *budkis* or water-lifts, was assessed at not more than the highest dry-crop rate on the land which had been garden at the time of the last settlement, and at the simple dry-crop rate on the land under wells which had been made since that settlement. The lands watered by *budkis* or water-lifts were assessed at not more than 1s. 6d. (12 as.) the acre above the dry-crop assessment. Pond-watered gardens were assessed at a highest acre rate of 16s. (Rs. 8). The new rates gave an estimated revenue of £40,122 against £24,897 (Rs. 4,01,220 against Rs. 2,48,970) collected in 1873-74, that is an increase of £15,225 (Rs. 1,52,250) or 61·15 per cent. The details are:

Hubli and Navalgund, 123 Villages: Revision Settlement, 1874-75.

| CLASS. | Villages. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------------|----------|------------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | | Occupied Land. | | Occupied Land. | | Arable Waste. | | Total. | | In-crease on Oc-cupied Land Rent. | Highest Dry-crop Acre Rate. | | |
| | | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | | | | |
| | | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Per cent. | Rs. a. | | |
| I... | 16 | 9125 | 11,131 | 9385 | 19,300 | 839 | 382 | 10,224 | 19,682 | 73·39 | 3 0 | | |
| II... | 19 | 19,697 | 21,545 | 20,000 | 36,206 | 2308 | 886 | 22,308 | 37,092 | 68·0 | 2 8 | | |
| III... | 10 | 4723 | 5379 | 5356 | 8172 | 1400 | 601 | 6756 | 8773 | 51·92 | 2 4 | | |
| IV... | 8 | 29,143 | 28,843 | 29,263 | 50,013 | 34 | 31 | 29,297 | 50,044 | 73·4 | 2 0 | | |
| V... | 23 | 81,269 | 75,616 | 81,994 | 1,24,844 | 110 | 114 | 82,104 | 1,24,958 | 65·1 | 1 12 | | |
| VI... | 40 | 102,622 | 84,904 | 103,748 | 1,31,766 | 288 | 163 | 104,036 | 1,31,929 | 55·2 | 1 8 | | |
| VII... | 12 | 30,663 | 21,556 | 30,379 | 30,924 | 15 | 10 | 30,894 | 30,934 | 43·46 | 1 4 | | |
| Total ... | 123 | 277,242 | 2,48,974 | 280,623 | 4,01,225 | 4994 | 2187 | 285,619 | 4,03,412 | 61·15 | ... | | |
| Hubli ... | 47 | 44,602 | 48,173 | 45,954 | 81,178 | 4575 | 1891 | 59,529 | 88,069 | 68·51 | ... | | |
| Navalgund. | 81 | 232,640 | 2,00,801 | 234,671 | 3,20,047 | 419 | 296 | 235,090 | 3,20,343 | 59·38 | ... | | |

During the nine years before the original survey settlement (1834-1843), the tillage area in the forty-seven Hubli villages varied from about 31,800 acres in 1837-38 to about 26,800 acres in 1842-43, and collections from about £6203 in 1839-40 to about £3570 in 1836-37 (Rs. 62,000 - Rs. 35,700). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1843 - 1853), tillage rose from about 27,000 acres in 1843-44 to about 39,000 acres in 1852-53, and collections from about £4770 to about £5580 (Rs. 47,700 - Rs. 55,800); during the next ten years (1853-1863) tillage rose from about 39,600 acres in 1853-54 to about 44,000 acres in 1862-63, and collections from about

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Hubli,
Navalgund.
1874-75.*

Hubli.

DISTRICTS.

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£5730 to about £6150 (Rs. 57,300 - Rs. 61,500) ; and during the last ten years (1863-1873) tillage rose from about 44,000 acres in 1863-64 to about 44,600 acres in 1872-73, and collections from about £6160 to about £6400 (Rs. 61,600 - Rs. 64,600). The details¹ are :

Hubli, 47 Villages : Survey Results, 1834-1873.

| YEAR. | Rain-fall. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit-Rent. | Out-stand-ings. | Collec-tions. | Jwari Rupee Prices. |
|----------------|------------|----------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | Area. | Rental. | Remis-sions. | Area. | Rental. | Graz-ing Fees. | | | | |
| Before Survey. | In. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Lbs. |
| 1834-35... | ... | 28,782 | 58,241 | 5691 | 10,660 | 342 | 405 | 16,085 | 14,484 | 54,556 | 45 |
| 1835-36... | ... | 27,288 | 53,379 | 15,551 | 12,153 | 258 | 426 | 13,713 | 2313 | 49,647 | 45 |
| 1836-37... | ... | 29,655 | 56,107 | 25,442 | 9774 | 174 | 241 | 12,187 | 7359 | 35,684 | 47 |
| 1837-38... | ... | 31,778 | 58,196 | 7240 | 7660 | 151 | 234 | 15,989 | 25,841 | 41,338 | 60 |
| 1838-39... | ... | 30,355 | 58,386 | 17,950 | 9275 | 68 | 303 | 14,956 | 13,821 | 41,824 | 70 |
| 1839-40... | ... | 29,596 | 54,497 | 4933 | 10,036 | ... | 540 | 16,154 | 4060 | 62,198 | 75 |
| 1840-41... | ... | 28,034 | 49,942 | 4694 | 11,614 | ... | 1001 | 15,695 | 2590 | 59,354 | 65 |
| 1841-42... | ... | 28,498 | 51,648 | 11,132 | 11,551 | ... | 1069 | 15,405 | 5111 | 51,879 | 70 |
| 1842-43... | ... | 26,774 | 48,035 | 11,380 | 13,282 | ... | 1201 | 13,220 | 1466 | 49,610 | 111 |
| Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1843-44... | ... | 27,081 | 36,769 | 3271 | 13,457 | ... | 1015 | 14,591 | 1245 | 47,759 | 132 |
| 1844-45... | ... | 28,631 | 32,573 | 504 | 10,035 | 10,021 | 2120 | 14,333 | 533 | 47,949 | 144 |
| 1845-46... | ... | 31,842 | 35,161 | 41 | 7055 | 7526 | 1628 | 12,288 | 1402 | 47,634 | 96 |
| 1846-47... | ... | 35,389 | 39,218 | 10 | 3488 | 3477 | 828 | 12,742 | 112 | 52,666 | 84 |
| 1847-48... | ... | 36,320 | 40,256 | ... | 3006 | 3001 | 924 | 12,551 | ... | 53,761 | 96 |
| 1848-49... | ... | 38,168 | 42,179 | ... | 1186 | 1143 | 494 | 12,303 | ... | 55,476 | 162 |
| 1849-50... | ... | 38,326 | 42,339 | ... | 1269 | 1249 | 406 | 12,666 | ... | 55,411 | 121 |
| 1850-51... | ... | 38,808 | 42,471 | ... | 2372 | 2434 | 578 | 11,805 | 13,639 | 41,215 | 162 |
| 1851-52... | ... | 39,133 | 43,288 | ... | 1569 | 1637 | 529 | 11,733 | ... | 55,550 | 108 |
| 1852-53... | ... | 39,231 | 43,453 | ... | 1546 | 1556 | 558 | 11,774 | ... | 55,785 | 121 |
| 1853-54... | ... | 39,591 | 43,847 | ... | 1385 | 1393 | 599 | 13,000 | 131 | 57,295 | 88 |
| 1854-55... | ... | 40,331 | 44,639 | ... | 977 | 913 | 391 | 12,880 | ... | 57,910 | 71 |
| 1855-56... | ... | 41,740 | 46,196 | ... | 396 | 318 | 163 | 12,875 | ... | 59,234 | 88 |
| 1856-57... | ... | 42,089 | 46,521 | ... | 167 | 93 | 37 | 12,817 | ... | 59,375 | 88 |
| 1857-58... | ... | 42,287 | 46,634 | ... | 153 | 78 | 22 | 12,873 | ... | 59,529 | 81 |
| 1858-59... | ... | 43,060 | 47,117 | ... | 605 | 323 | 107 | 12,833 | ... | 60,057 | 77 |
| 1859-60... | ... | 43,408 | 47,356 | ... | 625 | 218 | 86 | 12,881 | ... | 60,323 | 50 |
| 1860-61... | ... | 43,755 | 47,552 | ... | 134 | 67 | 14 | 13,435 | ... | 61,001 | 47 |
| 1861-62... | ... | 43,870 | 47,672 | ... | 134 | 67 | 15 | 13,740 | ... | 61,427 | 49 |
| 1862-63... | ... | 43,981 | 47,769 | ... | 134 | 67 | 30 | 13,727 | ... | 61,526 | 21 |
| 1863-64... | ... | 44,127 | 47,896 | ... | 101 | 58 | 13 | 13,684 | ... | 61,593 | 29 |
| 1864-65... | ... | 44,155 | 47,937 | ... | 101 | 58 | 130 | 13,693 | ... | 61,760 | 28 |
| 1865-66... | ... | 44,201 | 47,976 | ... | 1839 | 957 | 1124 | 14,155 | ... | 63,255 | 21 |
| 1866-67... | ... | 44,289 | 48,036 | ... | 1697 | 862 | 974 | 14,072 | ... | 63,082 | 45 |
| 1867-68... | ... | 44,289 | 48,036 | ... | 1697 | 862 | 740 | 14,072 | ... | 63,848 | 77 |
| 1868-69... | ... | 44,324 | 48,084 | ... | 1690 | 858 | 612 | 14,105 | ... | 62,801 | 59 |
| 1869-70... | ... | 44,530 | 48,134 | ... | 2002 | 983 | 1312 | 14,116 | ... | 63,562 | 56 |
| 1870-71... | 29.44 | 44,636 | 48,182 | ... | 2204 | 1065 | 1290 | 14,027 | ... | 63,499 | 53 |
| 1871-72... | 28.49 | 44,639 | 48,184 | ... | 2243 | 1085 | 1630 | 14,028 | ... | 63,842 | 40 |
| 1872-73... | 25.93 | 44,602 | 48,173 | ... | 2278 | 1099 | 1974 | 14,019 | ... | 64,166 | 42 |

Navalgund.

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1834-1844), the tillage area in the eighty-one Navalgund villages fell from about 135,000 acres in 1834-35 to about 106,700 acres in 1843-44, and collections varied from about £21,190 in 1839-40 to about £10,400 in 1838-39 (Rs. 2,11,900 - Rs. 1,04,000). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1844-1854) tillage rose from about 128,000 acres in 1844-45 to about 205,000 acres in 1853-54, and collections from about £11,070 to £21,770 (Rs. 1,10,700 - Rs. 2,17,700); during the next ten years (1854-1864) tillage rose from about 210,000 acres in 1854-55 to about 232,000 acres in 1863-64 and collections from about £22,200 to about £24,000 (Rs. 2,22,000 - Rs. 2,40,000); and during the nine years ending 1872-73 tillage rose from about 232,000 acres in 1864-65 to about 233,000 acres in 1872-73, and collections from about £24,200 to about £24,700 (Rs. 2,42,000 - Rs. 2,47,000). The details² are :

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 98, 142-143, 146-147.² Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 98, 144-145, 148-149.

Navalgund, 81 Villages. Survey Results, 1834-1873.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.
Navalgund,
1874-75.

| YEAR. | Rain-fall. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit-Rent. | Out-stand-ings. | Collec-tions. | Jadri Rupee Prices. |
|----------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | Area. | Rental. | Remis-sions. | Area. | Rental. | Graz-ing Fees. | | | | |
| Before Survey. | In. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Lbs. |
| 1834-35... | ... | 135,009 | 1,91,325 | 38,404 | 27,450 | 51,838 | 1180 | 45,931 | 36,546 | 1,63,486 | 108 |
| 1835-36... | ... | 135,009 | 1,93,252 | 82,605 | 27,450 | 50,125 | 966 | 36,897 | 23,109 | 1,25,101 | 124 |
| 1836-37... | ... | 135,009 | 2,02,701 | 44,921 | 27,450 | 41,818 | 1033 | 50,365 | 52,490 | 1,56,678 | 172 |
| 1837-38... | ... | 135,009 | 2,10,000 | 48,330 | 27,450 | 33,099 | 876 | 48,878 | 59,267 | 1,51,157 | 104 |
| 1838-39... | ... | 135,009 | 1,95,409 | 73,008 | 27,450 | 48,148 | 477 | 39,959 | 58,886 | 1,03,953 | 100 |
| 1839-40... | ... | 135,009 | 2,05,964 | 20,690 | 27,450 | 41,818 | 622 | 46,789 | 20,799 | 2,11,886 | 104 |
| 1840-41... | ... | 135,009 | 2,03,595 | 22,073 | 27,450 | 48,458 | 665 | 45,649 | 45,663 | 1,82,173 | 108 |
| 1841-42... | ... | 135,009 | 2,02,951 | 17,288 | 27,450 | 49,157 | 818 | 49,698 | 73,452 | 1,62,727 | 112 |
| 1842-43... | ... | 120,876 | 2,00,295 | 6078 | 42,696 | 78,816 | 2689 | 48,549 | 62,372 | 1,83,053 | 120 |
| 1843-44... | ... | 106,704 | 1,74,686 | 11,384 | 57,843 | 1,07,887 | 3209 | 43,640 | 47,079 | 1,63,072 | 120 |
| Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1844-45... | ... | 123,250 | 1,13,715 | 12,147 | 57,659 | 47,507 | 1067 | 37,427 | 29,373 | 1,10,689 | 184 |
| 1845-46... | ... | 149,016 | 1,35,930 | 45,013 | 47,550 | 35,123 | 2286 | 25,892 | 9353 | 1,09,742 | 128 |
| 1846-47... | ... | 182,959 | 1,59,316 | 461 | 18,315 | 14,975 | 3371 | 34,446 | 2225 | 1,94,447 | 216 |
| 1847-48... | ... | 192,350 | 1,67,248 | 4 | 10,317 | 8197 | 1828 | 34,344 | 1929 | 2,01,487 | 136 |
| 1848-49... | ... | 194,866 | 1,69,454 | 4 | 13,281 | 10,435 | 2038 | 35,669 | 690 | 2,06,467 | 130 |
| 1849-50... | ... | 188,505 | 1,64,272 | 17 | 22,229 | 17,842 | 2855 | 33,378 | 23 | 2,00,985 | 176 |
| 1850-51... | ... | 186,946 | 1,62,872 | 4 | 24,785 | 20,096 | 3123 | 33,394 | 49,114 | 1,50,271 | 162 |
| 1851-52... | ... | 198,413 | 1,72,519 | ... | 14,177 | 11,124 | 2328 | 34,664 | 268 | 2,09,243 | 128 |
| 1852-53... | ... | 202,456 | 1,73,764 | ... | 11,978 | 9367 | 2281 | 33,213 | 14 | 2,11,244 | 98 |
| 1853-54... | ... | 204,978 | 1,77,988 | 8 | 11,647 | 8962 | 2116 | 37,645 | 41 | 2,17,700 | 76 |
| 1854-55... | ... | 210,216 | 1,82,615 | 30 | 9692 | 7161 | 1581 | 37,498 | ... | 2,21,664 | 94 |
| 1855-56... | ... | 213,954 | 1,85,541 | ... | 7281 | 5340 | 1417 | 37,593 | ... | 2,24,551 | 94 |
| 1856-57... | ... | 219,480 | 1,89,642 | ... | 2000 | 1442 | 467 | 38,117 | ... | 2,28,226 | 96 |
| 1857-58... | ... | 222,700 | 1,92,177 | ... | 416 | 305 | 73 | 38,203 | ... | 2,30,453 | 96 |
| 1858-59... | ... | 225,557 | 1,94,868 | ... | 436 | 322 | 68 | 37,796 | ... | 2,32,732 | 94 |
| 1859-60... | ... | 226,333 | 1,95,437 | ... | 439 | 317 | 82 | 38,425 | ... | 2,33,944 | 82 |
| 1860-61... | ... | 228,245 | 1,97,163 | ... | 232 | 172 | 26 | 39,595 | ... | 2,36,789 | 48 |
| 1861-62... | ... | 229,447 | 1,98,110 | ... | 214 | 152 | 28 | 40,626 | ... | 2,38,764 | 48 |
| 1862-63... | ... | 231,050 | 1,99,404 | ... | 86 | 54 | 10 | 40,710 | ... | 2,40,124 | 26 |
| 1863-64... | ... | 231,743 | 2,00,006 | ... | 38 | 27 | 5 | 41,232 | ... | 2,41,244 | 22 |
| 1864-65... | ... | 232,343 | 2,00,532 | ... | 38 | 27 | 5 | 41,758 | ... | 2,42,295 | 22 |
| 1865-66... | ... | 232,439 | 2,00,612 | ... | 37 | 27 | 5 | 45,743 | ... | 2,46,360 | 24 |
| 1866-67... | ... | 232,482 | 2,00,650 | ... | 60 | 40 | 7 | 43,630 | ... | 2,44,287 | 84 |
| 1867-68... | ... | 232,546 | 2,00,698 | ... | 61 | 40 | 9 | 44,913 | ... | 2,45,620 | 112 |
| 1868-69... | ... | 232,604 | 2,00,746 | ... | 56 | 38 | 7 | 45,377 | ... | 2,44,130 | 62 |
| 1869-70... | ... | 232,515 | 2,00,670 | ... | 132 | 103 | 10 | 43,361 | ... | 2,44,041 | 68 |
| 1870-71... | 29-31 | 232,651 | 2,00,802 | ... | 132 | 103 | 11 | 46,174 | ... | 2,46,987 | 56 |
| 1871-72... | 19-04 | 232,565 | 2,00,731 | ... | 136 | 107 | 12 | 46,272 | ... | 2,47,015 | 44 |
| 1872-73... | 18-35 | 232,641 | 2,00,801 | ... | 136 | 107 | 12 | 46,575 | ... | 2,47,388 | 40 |

In 1874-75 the revision survey settlement was introduced into ninety-three Government villages of Old Dambal.¹ Of these eighty-six had been originally settled in 1845-46 and the remaining seven in different years since 1858. At the time of the revision settlement seventy-three of these villages were in Dambal, two in Navalgund, and eighteen in Ron.² In 1874 Old Dambal was bounded on the north by Ron, on the east by the Nizám's country, on the south by the Tungbhadra, on the south-west by Sângli and Miraj, and on the west by Navalgund. The total area was 691 square miles or 442,321 acres. For many years the health of this sub-division had been remarkably good. During the four years ending 1873 the death-rate was 1·97 per cent and the birth-rate 2·80 per cent. In none of the villages had cholera been known from eight to twenty years.

Dambal,
1874-75.

¹ Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 129 of 1st February 1875, Gov. Res. 1679 of 19th March 1875, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV.

² In 1862, some of the villages to the north and north-west, which were inconveniently distant from the head-quarters of the sub-division, were handed to the neighbouring sub-divisions of Ron and Navalgund. In 1872, the mahalkari's head-quarters at Dambal were moved to the more central, healthier, and more important town of Mundargi. In 1874 the name of the sub-division was changed to Gadag and its head-quarters station was called after its chief town. Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector, 162 of 27th February 1875, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 104.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Dambal,
1874-75.

Except in the village of Doni in 1872, cholera was unknown during the eight years ending 1874.¹ During the five years ending 1873 the rainfall at Gadag varied from 8·36 inches in 1869 to 25·26 inches in 1870 and averaged 17·84 inches. In 1874 it was 40·81 inches.

From the backward state of the country in 1844 when it was introduced, the former assessment of Gadag had been very light. At that time the 350 miles between the Bor pass near Poona and the southern frontier of the Presidency had only one cart road across the Sahyádris. That one cart road was through the old Rám pass between Belgaum and Vengurla. It was three miles in length and for long stretches had an incline of one in five or six. Carts went up and down by lightening loads and clubbing together the bullocks of two or three carts. Most of what traffic went from Dhárwár, was carried on bullock-back along the different tracks down the Sahyádris to Kumta, Ankola, and other smaller ports in North Kánara. At that time at no point south of Poona were both the country below and the country above the Sahyádris in Bombay districts which could have worked together to make a through line between the sea and the inland plains. In the north the states of Sátára and Kolhápúr separated Poona from Ratnágiri, and further south the coast line was either Portuguese or in Madras. In 1845 a pass to Honávar in North Kánara was improved, and, several years later, the Devimani pass opened communication with Kumta which had then risen to be the leading roadstead. The opening of the Devimani pass was the beginning of a time of marked prosperity for Dhárwár. The opening of the railway to Belári provided a new market for the eastern Dambal villages. But the distance of about seventy miles to Belári was very difficult with much black soil and many unbridged rivers. Still in 1874 a large cart traffic passed east to Belári. The Hubli-Belári road was the only made-road in the sub-division. It passed through Annigeri, Gadag, and Dambal to the Tungbhadra river. It was good from Annigeri to Gadag, fair from Gadag to Dambal, and bad from Dambal to the Tungbhadra at Hesrur sixty-eight miles west of Belári. The best part of this road was good only in the fine weather. It was bridged but not metalled, and as soon as rain fell grew muddy and heavy. From Gadag to Dambal it was neither bridged, metalled, nor cared for, except close to Gadag itself; beyond Dambal it was a very bad country track, in places almost impassable. The country cart tracks were numerous, especially in the northern plain villages. They spread from every village to all the villages round and as a rule were good enough for all purposes. In the black plain they became more or less impassable during the rains, but in the fine weather the plain roads were better for carts than the roads in the villages near

¹ In February 1875 Colonel Anderson the Survey Commissioner wrote: Thirty years ago cholera was prevalent in this sub-division. At that time troops were constantly passing between Belári and Dhárwár to Kolhápúr and Sávantvádi which were disturbed. They generally brought cholera in their train. Of late years in Dambal, as in other parts of Dhárwár, cholera had much decreased, partly because troops no longer marched through the district and partly from the improvement in the water supply. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 28, 39.

the hills where the dips and rises as well as the stones made the roads bad. In the villages between Sortur, Gadag, and Dambal as well as Chikvadvatti, the cross country roads were bad, in places impassable to carts. In these villages the number of carts was much less than elsewhere. Since 1844 great progress had been made in road making and opening the country to traffic. Hundreds of carts passed with ease in places where they never went before. During the survey lease grain prices had risen considerably. Since 1842 *javari* and wheat had risen more than 150 per cent, linseed about 50 per cent, and *kardai* or safflower and other chief oil seeds more than 200 per cent. During the four years ending 1874 prices had been steady.¹ Between 1863 and 1865 the prices of grain and oil-seeds were much more than double the 1874 prices and the price of cotton was more than four times as high. Still there was no reason to suppose the prices would fall to the 1842 level. In February 1875 Colonel Anderson was satisfied that in all exportable articles the Gadag landholders were more than 100 per cent better off than they had been when the former survey rates were fixed. The opening of the country by railways and roads must continue to prevent the gluts of produce from which landholders used formerly to suffer.

In the eighty-six villages settled in 1844-45 the area of occupied Government land during the ten years ending 1845 averaged about 140,000 acres. The year or two before the former survey settlement had showed a marked tendency to a decline in tillage, and, in 1844, the year of the settlement only half of the arable area was held for tillage. From the first year of the settlement a change set in. The occupied area and the revenue together steadily increased year by year, and in 1860-61, two years before the great inflation of prices due to the American War, the occupied and unoccupied area, instead of being equal, were represented by acres 261,338 and 4519, the Government revenue had risen from £9552 (Rs. 95,520) in 1845-46 to £15,653 (Rs. 1,56,530) in 1860, and of this all but £2 (Rs. 20) were collected. From 1860-61 there was little change; in fact there was little room for change. The occupied area in 1873-74 was acres 265,240 and the unoccupied arable area 3654 acres. Since 1847-48, with the exception of the single year of 1856-57, remissions were nominal, and, when they occurred, were confined to the most trifling amounts. Since 1854 there were no outstandings.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Dambal,
1874-75.

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 14-15. The details are :

Gadag Grain Rupee Prices, 1842-1874.

| YEAR. | <i>Javari.</i> | Wheat. | Linseed. | Safflower. |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <i>Shera.</i> | <i>Shera.</i> | <i>Shera.</i> | <i>Shera.</i> |
| 1842-1844 ... | 73½ | 49½ | 34 | 62 |
| 1845-1850 ... | 52½ | 42½ | 27 | 57½ |
| 1855-1860 ... | ... | ... | 23 | 46½ |
| 1861-1865 ... | ... | ... | ... | 10½ |
| 1871 ... | 44 | 11 | 12 | 17 |
| 1872 ... | 22 | 12 | 16 | 18 |
| 1873 ... | 24 | 16 | 18 | 18 |
| 1874 ... | 26 | 20 | 21 | 16 |

Chapter VIII.
Land.

The following statement gives the average tillage area¹ and the collections for periods of ten years between 1835 and 1874 :

Dambal Tillage and Revenue, 1835-1874.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Dambal,
1874-75.*

| YEAR. | GOVERN- MENT VIL- LAGES. | OCCUPIED. | | ARABLE WASTE. | COLLECTIONS. | | REMIS- SIONS. | OUTSTAND- INGS. |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|--------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | | Government. | Alienated. | Government. | Government. | Alienated. | Government. | |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1835-1845 ... | 86 | 140,170 | 119,288 | 75,733 | 1,09,366 | 23,528 | 23,260 | 19,602 |
| 1845-1855 ... | 86 | 182,406 | 119,462 | 63,681 | 1,08,993 | 27,282 | 3383 | 3641 |
| 1855-1865 ... | 86 | 255,902 | 103,982 | 7402 | 1,52,382 | 29,370 | 34 | ... |
| 1865-1874 ... | 86 | 265,087 | 99,836 | 3805 | 1,58,082 | 34,002 | 5 | ... |

In 1873-74 the sum obtained for the grazing of the arable waste was very low, £16 (Rs. 160) for 4353 acres assessed by the survey at £110 (Rs. 1100). The reason why this land fetched so low a price was that it was scattered in small detached patches near to or mixed with tillage. These small plots were of little use for grazing except to neighbouring landholders. On the other hand the unarable grazing tracts, though of much worse quality, had the advantage of an extensive range of area and consequently gave an average rate nearly double the lowest rate for land recorded as arable.

Except near the sandstone capped hills in the north-east and in the clay slate Kapat hills of the south-west, where it was a sandy or gravelly red, the soil was the black cotton soil. The sandy formation ran down in a south-easterly direction to the Tungbhadra. The tillage was fair. The best tilled villages lay between Sudi and Kotumachgi, near Gadag south of Hombal, and from near Mundargi to the Tungbhadra. The hill villages, those near the main Dambal-Gadag road and those west of Hombal, were less carefully tilled and had large patches of *hariáli* grass which in a few places half choked the crops. The use of manure was general. In the black plain all the fields near the villages were manured every year; those further off had some manure once in three or four years, and outlying fields, unless without help they refused to yield anything, were never manured. The red soils which wanted much more enriching than the black, received as much manure as the landholder could manage to give them. The staple products were *javári*, wheat, and cotton. Pulses were grown to some extent and oilseeds were mixed with grain. The *javári* was eaten locally and most of the wheat, and cotton and some of the oilseeds were exported. Of the whole outturn about one-third belonged to the early or red soil and two-thirds to the late or black soil.² Cotton was the great local staple. In 1873-74

¹ In 1875 Mr. Robertson the Collector noticed that the spread in tillage was not due to the American War, as most of the land was taken before the effects of the American War were felt. The spread of tillage was the result not of any unusual causes but was due to the general prosperity of the sub-division. The almost entire absence of remissions and outstandings was a further proof of this prosperity. Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector, 162 of 27th February 1875. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 116.

² The 1874 details were early crops *javári* 22·27 per cent, *báji* 1·68, *tur* 2·27, *mug* 2·34, *kulhi* 0·91, *matki* 0·33, *rála* 1·88, miscellaneous 5·50, total 37·18; late crops *javári* 14·21 per cent, cotton 30·34, wheat 11·66, gram 2·27, *kusumba* or safflower 2·18, linseed 1·99, miscellaneous 0·17, total 62·82. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 6-7, 41.

less than 111,219 acres or nearly one-third of the whole tillage area were under cotton. Of the whole area 76,963 acres were American and 34,256 local. At 1874 prices the local value of the cotton crops averaged £1 to £1 2s. (Rs. 10-11) an acre or more than four times the revised survey rates. The chief imports were English piece goods from Bombay both by the coast and by Belári; cocoanuts, betelnuts, cocoanut oil, spices, and salt, from Kánara and the coast; coarse sugar or *gul* and rice from South Dhárwár and Kánara; silk from Belári; and tobacco from Hubli. The leading exports were cotton, oil-seeds, and wheat. Most of the cotton went to Hubli and from Hubli to Kumta or Kárwár on the coast. Of late years a considerable quantity of cotton had taken the eastern route to meet the rail at Belári. Much more would have gone by this route but for the badness of the road between Dambal and the Tungbhadra. The chief industry was the weaving of cotton cloth and of blankets. Much cotton and silk was dyed at Gadag and Betgeri, and cotton was also made into thread and sold in the local markets. Some villages made country carts, earthen vessels, and oil, and in most field tools were made and mended. River bed stones rich in iron, were smelted in Chikvadvatti, Doni, and some of the smaller villages in the Kapat hills. Iron smelting had once been a large industry but cheap English iron and dear local fuel had ruined it between them. After rain the sands of some of the Kapat hill streams were washed for gold but the yield did not do more than repay the labour. Cotton ginning or seed separating was an important industry. The local cotton was separated from the seed by the foot-roller, the American cotton by the saw-gin. Thirty-eight of the ninety-one inhabited villages had sawgins, 203 in all, worth about £4575 (Rs. 45,750). A cotton press was worked at Gadag by Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company and a second European firm Messrs. Robertson and Company bought and exported cotton.¹

In 1874 there was a brisk trade in land. In many cases land was sold at fifteen to twenty times and in some cases at thirty to forty times the survey assessment. These were high prices considering that money was worth about twelve per cent. In the records of sales where a small price was entered, five or six times the assessment, there was always the doubt whether the entries correctly represented the sale value of the land.² During the thirty years ending 1874 population had increased from 82,842 to 121,482 or 46·6 per cent,³ flat roofed⁴ houses from 14,717 to 25,266 or 74·4 per cent, farm cattle from 23,194 to 25,473 or 9·8 per cent, carts from 673 to 3998 or 494 per cent, watering wells from 97 to 138 or 42·2 per cent, and drinking wells from 290 to 483 or 66·5 per cent. On the other hand there was a decrease in thatched houses from 750 to 461 or 31·9 per cent; in cows and buffaloes from 41,035 to 29,106 or 29 per cent; in sheep and goats from 49,167 to 24,571 or 50 per cent; in horses from

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REVISION SURVEY.

Dambal,
1874-75.

¹ Captain Godfrey, 1874, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 35-36.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 13, 45-55.

³ In fifty-nine Government surveyed villages in 1874 the agricultural population was 25,677 or 55·38 per cent, partly agricultural 6615 or 14·27 per cent, and non-agricultural 14,072 or 30·35 per cent. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 43.

⁴ Tiled houses were almost unknown. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 10.

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1874-75.

924 to 684 or 25·9 per cent. The small increase in well irrigation was chiefly due to the brackishness of the water and to the great thickness of the waterless surface layer. Round Gadag water was good, plentiful, and near the surface; but the people failed to use the water as they were satisfied with the returns given by dry-crops. In 1874 the population gave a density of 175 to the square mile, a fair rate for a country with little watered land. The rate of increase, 46·6 per cent, was considerably greater than in the Hubli and Navalgund villages, perhaps because people had come from the neighbouring Nizám's country. In 1844 and 1845 when Colonel Anderson was carrying out the first measurements, some persons were shown him who had come from the Nizám's villages. The move had to be made with great care as the people were closely watched and the property and families of those who were suspected of inclining to move into British territory were liable to be seized. This immigration ceased in 1852 when the neighbouring Nizám's villages passed to the British.¹ It was known that this inflow of people from the Nizám's villages had never been on any very large scale. Mr. Robertson the Collector thought that the increase was solely due to the general prosperity of the sub-division which was shown by the rapid rise of Gadag-Betgeri and Mundargi.² The flat-roofed or better class of houses had greatly increased, and though there was little rise in the number of farm cattle the style of animal had greatly improved. The landholders took pride in their bullocks, and bad cattle were rarely seen. The bringing of great stretches of waste under the plough had reduced grazing and lowered the number of sheep and goats. Large flocks still found good grazing on the Kapat range. There was no former record of ploughs; 6227 the 1874 number was doubtful; whatever the number, it was enough to keep the land in fair cultivation. As in every other part of the country the number of carts had enormously increased. In 1844 the common two-bullock cart or *chhakdi* was almost unknown; the large eight-bullock waggon or *hali bandi* which was only used for home purposes, was the only cart of the country. There was no direct road to the coast and all the coastward trade was carried on pack bullocks.³ One-half of the new wells had been sunk between 1864 and 1874. One reason for the small increase was that over about three-fourths of the area the waterless surface stratum was very thick, and, even when water was reached, it was commonly brackish. The chief supply of water was from ponds and stream-beds. Of 151 ponds all but four were used for drinking. Of the whole number in ordinary years probably not one-tenth held water at the end of the hot weather. To a great extent the people depended on holes dug in river beds. Fortunately early in May a succession of thunderstorms usually furnished a fresh supply. The northern villages especially near Navalgund suffered most from the want of good drinking water.

¹ Colonel Anderson, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 9-10.

² Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector, 162 of 27th February 1875, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 111.

³ In February 1875 Mr. Robertson wrote: 'A cart and pair of bullocks is usually calculated to represent a profit to its owner of about £10 (Rs. 100) a year. An increase of 3325 carts, therefore, represented a yearly addition of nearly £35,000 (Rs. 3½ lakhs) to the income of the sub-division.' Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 113.

The large village of Kotumachgi, with about 2700 people, had only one well. Except what this well yielded, the rest of the water had to be brought several miles. In the south water was plentiful, the streams often held water all the year round. The rainfall varied slightly in different parts of the sub-division. In the extreme north-west villages it was uncertain. Further east, though not more abundant, it was more seasonable. The whole centre of the sub-division had a fair rainfall. Except under the lee of the higher part of the range south of Dambal, the Kapat hill villages had an unusually large share of the early rains. The four reservoirs which were used in watering land were a lake of 465 acres at Dambal and small ponds at Navali, Balganur, and Hulkot. The Dambal lake had once been a large expanse of water even in the hot weather. It still (1874) watered 124 acres of good garden land. But it was much silted. It was dry by the end of March and even when full, was not more than six feet deep. More than half of it was overgrown with a thorny thicket of *bábhul* bushes a favourite resort of pig, peafowl, and other wild animals. After the rains the drying of the decayed undergrowth caused much fever of a deadly type.¹ The traffic between Dambal and Belári was large and growing. The exports to Belári included some cotton, a good deal of wheat, and, in years of short rainfall in Belári and Kadapa, considerable quantities of the common grains. The landholders of Dambal were well off for local markets. The joint town of Gadag-Betgeri with a population of over 18,000 was a place of large trade. Gadag was the chief local cotton centre and one of the leading trading towns in the Bombay Karnátaḱ; Mundargi was a large market with a rapidly growing trade; Dambal and Naregal were good minor markets; and there were several more well placed village markets. Gadag-Betgeri had long been one of the leading weaving centres. In spite of the competition of English and Bombay steam-made yarn and cloth, the weavers had nearly held their own, the number of looms showing a fall only from 1507 to 1399.

The ninety-one inhabited villages had 806 temples, 133 mosques, 103 *gardi-manis* or sport-pits, and 17 distilleries. The small number of distilleries and the large number of sport-pits said much for the temperance and the manliness of the people. The sport-pits were for coolness built partly underground, where the young villagers wrestled, worked dumbbells, lifted and threw weights sometimes with great skill and success. The elders looked on with interest. To have the best wrestler in the country-side was an honour of which his village was extremely proud.²

In 1874 about 75 per cent of the Government lands were tilled by the man whose name appeared as holder in the Government books or by members of his family. The holders tilled about five per cent in partnership with others and let twenty per cent to tenants.

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REVISION SURVEY.

Dambal,
1874-75.

¹ Captain Godfrey, 1874, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 37.

² Captain Godfrey, 1874, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 39.

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REVISION SURVEY.

Dambal,
1874-75.

In private or *inám* lands about forty-three per cent were used or tilled by the proprietor or the members of his family, about seven per cent by the proprietor in partnership with others, and fifty per cent were let to tenants. The rent of tenant-tilled fields was paid in cash in five cases out of six in Government lands and in nine cases out of ten in private lands. When rent was taken in grain, as a rule the quantity of grain was not fixed. It was a share of the crop. Except in poor land where it was somewhat less, the share of grain rent was usually one-half.

During the thirty years' settlement the Dambal sub-division had on the whole thriven greatly. It had good soil, a fair climate, largely improved communication, excellent markets, and easily sold and high priced produce. The people were hardworking and had a natural turn for trade and thrift.

The ninety-three villages were entirely remeasured. Every separate occupancy was made into a separate survey field and all very large numbers were broken into acre fields. The former classing of the soil had been carried out under many difficulties. Much of even the better black soil had for years lain waste. In these waste tracts the wash of many rains had left the surface strewn with pebbles and lime knobs and the lowness and extreme thorniness of the *bábhul* scrub seemed to support the evidence of the pebbles that the soil was wretched. Large areas were much under-classed. Long before the end of the survey lease the thorns had been cut down and ploughing had shown that rich land lay under the layer of surface pebbles. The rule regarding classing, which had been adopted in Hubli and Navalgund in 1874, was followed in Dambal. In fields whose old classification was higher than $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas, only ten to fifteen per cent of the whole number of fields were reclassified; fields whose valuation was lower than $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas were all reclassified.

The ninety-three villages were divided into four classes and charged highest dry-crop acre rates varying from 2s. 3d. to 3s. (Rs. $1\frac{1}{8}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$). The first class, whose highest dry-crop acre rate was fixed at 3s. (Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$), included besides Gadag and Betgeri fifteen villages bordering on the belt of villages on the east of Navalgund. The second class whose highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 9d. (Rs. $1\frac{3}{8}$) included thirty-three villages forming a belt which ran north-west and south-east in the centre of the sub-division and on or close to the Gadag-Dambal road a line of great traffic; the third class, whose highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 6d. (Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$), included twenty-nine villages in the north close to the Yávgal villages and villages along the eastern frontier, which were badly placed for the seaward cotton trade; the fourth class, whose highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 3d. (Rs. $1\frac{1}{8}$), included fourteen outlying villages in the extreme north-east and south-east. During the settlement the area of rice land had risen from 108 to 292 acres. This land was chiefly channel-watered land in the extreme north-east and south. For the rice land a highest acre rate of 12s. (Rs. 6) and an average acre rate of 6s. 3d. (Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$) instead of 4s. 4d. (Rs. 2 as. $2\frac{3}{4}$) were proposed. These rice lands were often watered from ponds and

on much of them sugarcane was grown once in three years. Only the best soil with an unfailing water-supply would pay 12s. (Rs. 6); rice land which depended solely on rain would pay the same rate as that on dry-crop land. The rice lands were arranged under the four intermediate classes according to the periods for which water was available.¹ Of channel-watered garden land or *pátasthal bágáyat* there were 603 acres. The plain part of the subdivision had little or no garden land and where there was garden land the crops were poor, vegetables and dry grains. The south, chiefly Dambal, Doni, Sortur, Bennihalli, Mundargi, and Yelli-Serur had some fine sugarcane and betel-vine gardens. The Dambal gardens were watered from the lake which though in bad order held water till the end of March. The fine gardens in the other villages were watered by channels from streams some of which lasted throughout the year. For garden land a highest acre rate of 16s. (Rs. 8) was proposed. The existing acre rate was in some cases 16s. (Rs. 8), and the rate before the existing settlement had been £1 16s. (Rs. 18). Of purely well watered garden land there were 1250 acres. The well watered garden land, recorded in the former settlement, was assessed within the highest dry-crop acre rate, and the area that had since been turned into garden was assessed at the simple dry-crop rate in accordance with Government Resolution 1028 dated the 25th of February 1874. Some of the well watered land yielded betel-vine, sugarcane, and other superior crops. In 1845 the whole area of garden crops of all kinds, well watered and channel watered, was 954 acres. The 1875 total amounted to 1853 acres. That the increase was so small was due to the absence or the brackishness

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¹ The Irrigation Revenue Report for 1879 contains the following account of the survey system of assessing the water rate on lands watered from the old Dhárwar reservoirs. On a revision of settlement the survey officers inspect the land and such fields as are found to have been actually watered from the reservoir within a few years of the inspection, are assessed as irrigated. No attempt is made to gauge the capabilities of the reservoir by calculating its storage capacity in proportion to the yearly rainfall. The area found to be actually watered is taken to be the area which the reservoir is capable of watering, and rice or garden rates, as the case may be, are assessed accordingly. The water-supply is divided into six general classes according to the time which the water is estimated to last and to the situation and quality of the land. In this way rates are assessed on a sliding scale. The usual settlement is for thirty years. When once introduced the rates are levied whether the fields are watered or not. In fact, for this term of years, the rate is a fixed settlement on a fixed area, allowing of no change unless, which rarely happens, reclassing is required to meet some change in the reservoir either for better or worse. The assessments are consolidated and are gathered by the Revenue Department in the usual manner. The settlement gives the people, who hold the area assessed as irrigated, the exclusive right to the water of the reservoir, as they and they alone pay water rates. The watered area cannot be enlarged except by private arrangement among the landholders, and during a season of drought no special use of the water can be made without the consent of the landholders in whom the property of the water is vested. Should any dry-crop lands be watered under an agreement with the landholders, no extra rates are levied, but, at the next settlement, the land is liable to be included in the watered area. In this way much land may be watered for a considerable number of years without paying anything but dry-crop rates. Works often irrigate much larger areas than those assessed as irrigated. The survey system had the benefit that the people thoroughly understood it; under it Government often lost revenue by the extension of irrigation during the survey lease. Dambal Tank, Dhárwar Collectorate, Irrigation Revenue Report (31st July 1880) of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, for 1878-79, Appendix V.

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of surface water over a great part of the sub-division, which made well watered gardens impossible. The proposed revised rates raised the rental on the area under tillage from £16,757 to £24,845 (Rs. 1,67,570-Rs. 2,48,450), an increase of 48·2 per cent. The details are :

Dambal Revision Settlement, 1874-75.

| CLASS. | Vil- lages. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Occupied. | | Occupied. | | Unoccupied. | | Total | | In- crease Per cent. | High- est Acre Rates. |
| | | Area. | Collec- tions. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | | |
| I... | 17 | Acres. 50,778 | Rs. 34,153 | Acres. 51,428 | Rs. 52,356 | Acres. 204 | Rs. 54 | Acres. 51,632 | Rs. 52,410 | 53·2 | Rs. 1½ |
| II... | 33 | 96,026 | 55,789 | 92,313 | 86,535 | 1414 | 466 | 93,727 | 87,001 | 55·1 | 1½ |
| III... | 29 | 106,741 | 61,582 | 108,203 | 90,357 | 2119 | 524 | 110,322 | 90,881 | 46·7 | 1½ |
| IV... | 14 | 26,443 | 16,042 | 26,868 | 19,198 | 1913 | 383 | 28,786 | 19,581 | 19·6 | 1½ |
| Total | 93 | 279,988 | 1,67,566 | 278,812 | 248,446 | 5655 | 1427 | 284,467 | 249,873 | 48·2 | .. |

Compared with the first three classes, the increase in the fourth class was very small, only 19·6 per cent; the villages in this class were outlying and badly placed and much of the soil was poor. The largest increases were in Chikop, a good black soil village close to the north of Gadag, and in Hombal and Gadag town. Hombal was an exceedingly well placed purely black soil village and in Gadag the whole of the lands to the north of the town were black soil. In four villages the increase was between sixty and seventy per cent. In all the remaining villages it was less than sixty per cent. Three villages showed a decrease, Kalignur of 6·2 per cent, Bevinkatti of 0·7 per cent, and Dindur of 3·6 per cent. Of these Kalignur and Bevinkatti were in the extreme north-east where was much poor soil, and Dindur was among the Kapat hills where the soil was very poor. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the sub-division under the original and the revised survey settlements :

Dambal Survey Settlement, 1874-75.

| LAND. | EXISTING. | | PROPOSED. | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Quit Rent. |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government (Occupied ...) | 279,988 | 1,67,566 | 278,812 | 2,48,446 | ... |
| ment. (Unoccupied...) | 4352 | 1174 | 5655 | 1,427 | ... |
| Alienated ... | 104,260 | 66,279 | 109,062 | 93,105 | 34,363 |
| Unarable ... | 54,170 | ... | 48,792 | ... | ... |
| Total | 442,771 | 235,016 | 442,321 | 342,778 | 34,363 |

The decrease in the unarable area from 54,170 to 48,792 acres was chiefly due to the transfer to the arable of the lands in the villages on the slopes of the Kapat hills. The average acre rate all over the occupied land amounted to 1s. 9¾d. (14½ as.) against 1s. 2¾d. (9½ as.) under the former settlement. The proposed revised settlement was sanctioned by Government in March 1875.¹

¹ Bom. Gov. Res. 1679 of 19th March 1875, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV, 142-145.

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1835-1845), the tillage area varied from about 113,700 acres in 1835-36 to about 148,600 acres in 1840-41, and collections from about £9500 (Rs. 95,000) in 1841-42 to about £14,500 (Rs. 1,45,000) in 1839-40. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1845-55) tillage rose from about 151,000 acres in 1845-46 to about 206,000 acres in 1854-55 and collections from £7086 to about £15,300 (Rs. 70,860-Rs. 1,53,000); during the next ten years (1855-1865) tillage rose from about 222,300 acres in 1855-56 to about 266,800 acres in 1864-65, and collections from about £16,100 to about £19,200 (Rs. 1,61,000-Rs. 1,92,000); and during the last ten years (1865-1875) tillage fell from about 266,600 acres in 1865-66 to about 265,200 acres in 1874-75 and collections varied from about £19,100 (Rs. 1,91,000) in 1871-72 to about £19,400 (Rs. 1,94,000) in 1874-75. The details are:¹

Dambal, 86 Villages: Survey Results, 1835-1880.

| YE AR. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit-Rent. | Out stand-ings. | Collec-tions. | Jvāri Rupee Prices. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Remis-sions. | Area. | Ren-tal. | Grazing Fees. | | | | |
| <i>Before Survey.</i> | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Pounds. |
| 1835-36 ... | 113,689 | 1,11,980 | 19,148 | 91,477 | 83,484 | 176 | 18,473 | 6563 | 1,04,918 | ... |
| 1836-37 ... | 127,757 | 1,23,578 | 8447 | 76,745 | 66,106 | 133 | 21,543 | 24,238 | 1,12,569 | ... |
| 1837-38 ... | 143,943 | 1,37,258 | 6875 | 64,728 | 58,552 | 132 | 23,351 | 46,403 | 1,07,663 | ... |
| 1838-39 ... | 147,442 | 1,46,968 | 25,562 | 68,466 | 56,261 | 53 | 22,703 | 22,020 | 1,22,142 | ... |
| 1839-40 ... | 146,365 | 1,36,774 | 4174 | 67,068 | 59,669 | 249 | 23,418 | 11,218 | 1,45,049 | ... |
| 1840-41 ... | 148,579 | 1,37,542 | 42,263 | 70,663 | 71,257 | 240 | 23,983 | 16,893 | 1,02,609 | ... |
| 1841-42 ... | 147,561 | 1,35,521 | 38,581 | 71,774 | 76,433 | 384 | 24,904 | 28,913 | 95,315 | ... |
| 1842-43 ... | 144,490 | 1,34,331 | 32,616 | 78,719 | 83,259 | 987 | 25,002 | 17,891 | 1,08,813 | ... |
| 1843-44 ... | 144,400 | 1,33,230 | 31,715 | 80,010 | 87,459 | 705 | 24,342 | 17,665 | 1,08,897 | ... |
| 1844-45 ... | 137,472 | 1,29,077 | 25,417 | 87,699 | 94,611 | 109 | 24,396 | 4221 | 1,23,944 | ... |
| <i>Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1845-46 ... | 151,281 | 95,516 | 33,009 | 86,930 | 45,398 | 2577 | 18,935 | 13,159 | 70,830 | 147 |
| 1846-47 ... | 172,620 | 1,07,637 | 442 | 72,122 | 37,000 | 8523 | 21,556 | 12 | 1,37,262 | 120 |
| 1847-48 ... | 174,010 | 1,08,493 | 116 | 70,931 | 36,233 | 7775 | 21,543 | 32 | 1,37,663 | 120 |
| 1848-49 ... | 181,500 | 1,12,677 | 16 | 63,611 | 32,147 | 6936 | 21,495 | 17 | 1,41,075 | 126 |
| 1849-50 ... | 176,571 | 1,08,437 | 15 | 68,865 | 35,573 | 6186 | 21,263 | ... | 1,35,891 | 120 |
| 1850-51 ... | 178,278 | 1,09,554 | 15 | 68,209 | 36,150 | 5084 | 20,742 | 23,055 | 1,12,310 | 120 |
| 1851-52 ... | 189,632 | 1,16,349 | 15 | 57,310 | 29,659 | 5135 | 20,675 | 8 | 1,42,127 | 146 |
| 1852-53 ... | 197,560 | 1,20,525 | 105 | 50,215 | 25,954 | 4638 | 20,704 | 1 | 1,45,761 | 98 |
| 1853-54 ... | 196,584 | 1,19,871 | 25 | 52,967 | 27,543 | 4901 | 25,479 | 122 | 1,50,104 | 92 |
| 1854-55 ... | 206,024 | 1,24,697 | 75 | 45,645 | 24,066 | 4008 | 24,664 | ... | 1,53,294 | 82 |
| 1855-56 ... | 222,287 | 1,32,398 | 42 | 30,222 | 16,894 | 3449 | 25,224 | ... | 1,61,029 | 80 |
| 1856-57 ... | 246,496 | 1,47,417 | 196 | 11,037 | 5572 | 1613 | 26,144 | ... | 1,74,978 | 80 |
| 1857-58 ... | 253,641 | 1,51,488 | 15 | 4526 | 1910 | 612 | 25,727 | ... | 1,77,812 | 92 |
| 1858-59 ... | 254,668 | 1,53,304 | 15 | 5942 | 1755 | 425 | 25,487 | ... | 1,79,201 | 84 |
| 1859-60 ... | 253,721 | 1,55,136 | 15 | 5162 | 1502 | 390 | 25,167 | ... | 1,80,678 | 76 |
| 1860-61 ... | 261,338 | 1,56,530 | 15 | 4519 | 1177 | 349 | 27,027 | ... | 1,83,891 | 62 |
| 1861-62 ... | 263,943 | 1,57,550 | 15 | 4184 | 1058 | 360 | 32,319 | ... | 1,90,214 | 52 |
| 1862-63 ... | 264,593 | 1,58,051 | 14 | 4021 | 835 | 330 | 32,094 | ... | 1,90,461 | 36 |
| 1863-64 ... | 266,528 | 1,58,556 | 14 | 2224 | 495 | 205 | 32,772 | ... | 1,91,519 | 24 |
| 1864-65 ... | 266,809 | 1,58,730 | ... | 2185 | 486 | 181 | 33,823 | ... | 1,92,734 | 24 |
| 1865-66 ... | 266,620 | 1,58,623 | ... | 2330 | 598 | 240 | 34,040 | ... | 1,92,903 | 19 |
| 1866-67 ... | 264,904 | 1,57,729 | ... | 3993 | 1422 | 340 | 33,811 | ... | 1,91,880 | 22 |
| 1867-68 ... | 265,066 | 1,57,990 | ... | 3788 | 1134 | 312 | 34,306 | ... | 1,92,608 | 72 |
| 1868-69 ... | 264,628 | 1,57,841 | ... | 4260 | 1305 | 363 | 34,141 | ... | 1,92,345 | 80 |
| 1869-70 ... | 264,775 | 1,58,089 | ... | 4132 | 1060 | 396 | 34,232 | ... | 1,92,717 | 64 |
| 1870-71 ... | 264,847 | 1,58,097 | ... | 3963 | 994 | 1000 | 33,729 | ... | 1,92,826 | 56 |
| 1871-72 ... | 264,864 | 1,58,104 | 14 | 4024 | 1018 | 145 | 32,785 | ... | 1,91,020 | 56 |
| 1872-73 ... | 264,841 | 1,58,103 | 14 | 4046 | 1017 | 283 | 32,794 | ... | 1,91,146 | 40 |
| 1873-74 ... | 265,240 | 1,58,202 | 14 | 3654 | 925 | 103 | 33,018 | ... | 1,91,309 | 52 |
| 1874-75 ... | 265,230 | 1,58,169 | ... | 3364 | 877 | 2531 | 33,651 | ... | 1,94,351 | ... |
| <i>Revision Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1875-76 ... | 268,308 | 2,32,729 | ... | 4179 | 943 | 1674 | 36,929 | ... | 2,71,332 | ... |
| 1876-77 ... | 268,299 | 2,32,677 | 891 | 4117 | 955 | 1963 | 36,642 | 14,807 | 2,55,534 | ... |
| 1877-78 ... | 269,730 | 2,34,556 | ... | 6158 | 1965 | 817 | 37,009 | 4504 | 2,67,878 | ... |
| 1878-79 ... | 268,837 | 2,34,230 | ... | 6864 | 2374 | 990 | 36,749 | 4025 | 2,67,944 | ... |
| 1879-80 ... | 261,729 | 2,30,903 | ... | 14,347 | 5936 | 1116 | 36,609 | 622 | 2,68,006 | ... |

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 56, 60-61.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Dambal,
1874-75.*

Chapter VIII.

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REVISION SURVEY.

Bankápur,
1876-77.

Bankápur, which had been settled in 1846-47, was resettled in 1876-77.¹ After the first survey, a redistribution had taken place, by which eighty villages remained in the Bankápur sub-division, fifty-two had been transferred to Karajgi, four to Hángal, and one to Hubli. Old Bankápur was much broken by villages belonging to the Savanur state and to other sub-divisions. From the extreme west to the extreme east was about forty miles. During the thirty years ending 1875-76 communications had been greatly improved. A cart road had been opened between Hubli and Sirsi and another joining Bankápur with Sirsi and passing near Hángal. Roads had also been made leading by the Árbail pass to Kárwár and Kumta. A line ran between Háveri and Sirsi by Samasgi which opened communication with Kumta. A road from Háveri to Hávanur joined Bankápur with Belári. The rupee price of *javári* had risen from 262 pounds in 1844 to 86 pounds in 1874, of wheat from 100 to 28 pounds, of gram from 82 to 28 pounds, and of rice from 86 to 42 pounds. Cotton had risen from £7 10s. (Rs. 75) the *khandi* of 784 pounds in 1846 to about £16 (Rs. 160) the *khandi* in 1876.

Comparing the nine years ending 1855 with the eight years ending 1874, the area held for tillage had risen from 189,690 acres to 223,304 acres and the collections from £8614 to £10,857 (Rs. 86,140-Rs. 1,08,570). The details are:

Bankápur Tillage and Revenue, 1835-1874.

| YEAR. | Occupied Land. | Arable Waste. | Collections. | Remissions. | Out-standings. |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1835-1845 ... | 156,158 | 55,269 | 86,849 | 14,935 | 7107 |
| 1846-1855 ... | 189,690 | 35,620 | 86,143 | 687 | 4257 |
| 1856-1865 ... | 221,632 | 3664 | 1,06,943 | 1 | ... |
| 1866-1874 ... | 223,304 | 1933 | 1,08,573 | ... | ... |

The average notices issued in default of timely payment of revenue from 1872-73 to 1874-75 were 162. During the same period land had only twice been sold. In 1875 about seventy-five per cent of the Government lands were tilled by the men whose names appeared as holders in the Government books, either solely or in partnership with others. The holders sublet about fourteen per cent on money rents and four per cent on produce or grain rents. Three per cent were arable assessed waste, a proportion of which consisted of valuable grass lands which were not allowed to be taken for tillage but were yearly sold by auction. Three per cent was unarable unassessed waste. In eighty-eight villages of the sub-division there was not a single waste survey field. What waste there was was generally in the villages to the west, bordering on the forest, where grazing was abundant and in the eastern villages where there was much poor hilly land. The returns showed a rise in population from

¹ Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 7 of 4th Jan. 1876, Gov. Res. 1031 of 16th Feb. 1876. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV.

67,722 in 1846-47 to 88,869 in 1875 or thirty-one per cent; in flat roofed and tiled houses from 10,481 to 14,908 or forty-two per cent; in carts from 1641 to 4115 or 150 per cent; and in horses and ponies from 912 to 939 or three per cent. On the other hand thatched houses had fallen from 2854 to 2089 or twenty-seven per cent; farm cattle from 21,877 to 21,624 or one per cent; cows, buffaloes, and their young from 38,400 to 34,740 or nine per cent; and sheep and goats from 18,064 to 12,976 or thirty-four per cent. The number of looms had risen from 395 in 1845 to 867 in 1875. The soil and climate varied greatly. In the west red clay slate soils were common like the Hubli red soils. The centre of the sub-division was black soil with occasional hills and patches of red. In the east were outcrops of granite or rather of gneiss. The black soils were of a superior quality and were excellently suited for the growth of cotton, especially of New Orleans cotton. In the west the rainfall was rather heavy for superior dry-crop tillage. The centre of the sub-division, passing from west to east, enjoyed an excellent and certain rainfall, and was well suited for the growth of dry crops. In the north and south belt of villages, the rainfall was somewhat less certain and seasonable, as the villages, especially the eastern villages, got more of the later heavy rains and less of the early June rains. Rice was grown in the western and to a less extent in the centre villages. *Jvāri*, *bājri*, wheat, *tur* and other pulses, and oil-seeds as well as cotton were abundant in the centre and east, especially in the central tract stretching from the extreme southerly point, south of the Varda, through a line passing near the town of Savanur, to the extreme northern villages of the sub-division. Cotton was the great exportable produce and as the soil and the damp air were specially favourable to it, New Orleans had to a great extent supplanted the local variety. 123 ponds and reservoirs were used for watering land, but none of them held water during the hot weather. The garden products were cocoa and betel palms, sugarcane, and the betel vine. Rice was also grown as a change crop in garden land. The chief industries were the weaving of coarse cotton cloth and blankets. Karajgi, Nave Riti, and Bankápur had the largest hand-loom weaving population. Háveri was a great centre of the cardamom trade, as cardamoms were supposed to have no value until they were soaked in the water of a well at Háveri. The other trading towns were Bankápur, Karajgi, and Hulgur. The people were well fed, well housed, and well clad, and generally strong and healthy. Their field tools and cattle were good. Tillage was careful especially in gardens and in the fields of Ingalgi and its neighbouring villages.

All fields both dry and watered had to be remeasured. The number of survey fields in the 137 villages of the sub-division was raised from 11,685 to 17,396. The total area was 259,776 acres against 258,988 acres according to the old survey. Of rice there was a total area of 6680 acres against 6160 recorded by the old survey. Of this 3105 acres were Government land against 2655 according to the last survey. The garden area was returned at 1516 acres of which 965 were Government against 1458 acres and 866 Government according to the former survey. A highest dry-crop acre rate of

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Bankapur,
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3s. (Rs. 1½) was adopted for four isolated villages among the Hāngal villages; 4s. (Rs. 2) for fifty villages of which sixteen were on the western border of the main block of the sub-division and thirty-four were to the east of the third class of villages; 4s. 6d. (Rs. 2¼) for fifty-two villages lying to the west of the sub-division; 3s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) for twenty-five villages lying to the east of the thirty-four villages of the second class; and 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1⅔) for six villages in the extreme east of the sub-division. The highest rice acre rate was fixed at 16s. (Rs. 8), and the highest garden acre rate at £1 4s. (Rs. 12). The average acre rate over the whole Government occupied land of every kind according to the revised settlement was 2s. 4¼d. (Re. 1 as. 2⅝) or 9⅔d. (6¼ as.) higher than 1s. 6⅞d. (12⅞ as.), the existing average rate. The effect of the revised settlement was an increase of 49·5 per cent. The following statement gives the details:

Bankapur Revision Settlement, 1876-77.

| CLASS. | Villages. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Occupied Land. | | Occupied Land. | | Arable Waste. | | Total. | | Increase of Assessment. Per cent. | Highest Dry-crop Acre Rate. |
| | | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | | |
| | | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | | |
| I ... | 4 | 3142 | 3437 | 3476 | 4951 | 245 | 398 | 3721 | 5349 | 44·1 | 1 8 |
| II ... | 50 | 48,164 | 36,291 | 50,260 | 54,478 | 2732 | 1250 | 52,992 | 55,728 | 50·1 | 2 0 |
| III ... | 52 | 44,019 | 47,976 | 44,975 | 74,991 | 528 | 302 | 45,503 | 75,293 | 56·3 | 2 4 |
| IV ... | 25 | 30,365 | 16,293 | 31,441 | 22,134 | 2747 | 687 | 34,188 | 22,821 | 35·8 | 1 10 |
| V ... | 6 | 7081 | 3954 | 7181 | 4848 | 4 | 1 | 7185 | 4849 | 22·6 | 1 6 |
| Total... | 137 | 132,771 | 1,07,951 | 1,37,333 | 1,61,402 | 6256 | 2638 | 143,589 | 1,64,040 | 49·5 | ... |

There were no cases of excessive increase on whole villages. In three villages only did the enhancement exceed eighty per cent. These as well as half of the villages in which the enhancement was between seventy and eighty per cent, were villages of the third class with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4s. 6d. (Rs. 2¼). In other cases large enhancements were mostly due to increase in the area of rice or garden land.

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1836-46), the tillage area fell from about 73,000 acres in 1836-37 to about 54,000 acres in 1845-46, and collections varied from about £7800 in 1836-37 to about £14,100 in 1839-40 (Rs. 78,000-Rs. 1,41,000). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1846-56), the tillage area rose from about 78,000 acres in 1846-47 to about 114,000 acres in 1855-56, and collections from about £9900 to about £14,300 (Rs. 99,000-Rs. 1,43,000); during the next ten years (1856-66) the tillage area rose from about 124,000 acres in 1856-57 to about 135,000 acres in 1865-66 and collections from about £15,000 to about £16,000 (Rs. 1,50,000-Rs. 1,60,000); and during the last ten years (1866-76), the tillage area fell from about 134,800 acres in 1866-67 to about 132,800 in 1875-76 and collections from about £16,000 to about £15,800 (Rs. 1,60,000-Rs. 1,58,000). During the four years

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1876-77.

after the revision survey (1876-80) the tillage area varied from about 137,000 acres in 1877-78 to about 131,000 acres in 1879-80, and collections from about £21,800 (Rs. 2,18,000) in 1878-79 to about £21,100 (Rs. 2,11,000) in 1876-77. The details are :¹

Bankápur, 137 Villages : Survey Results, 1836-1880.

| YEAR. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit-Rent. | Out-standings. | Collections. | Jadri Rupee Prices. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Remissions. | Area. | Rental. | Grazing Fees. | | | | |
| <i>Before Survey.</i> | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Lbs. |
| 1836-37 ... | 72,824 | 1,08,508 | 46,417 | 45,818 | 22,586 | 213 | 33,944 | 17,912 | 78,841 | ... |
| 1837-38 ... | 73,695 | 1,18,394 | 21,865 | 45,039 | 22,070 | 152 | 43,764 | 32,038 | 1,08,407 | ... |
| 1838-39 ... | 66,481 | 1,09,502 | 34,909 | 52,157 | 29,421 | 274 | 32,937 | 701 | 1,07,103 | ... |
| 1839-40 ... | 69,784 | 1,04,415 | 6740 | 51,877 | 27,483 | 329 | 43,953 | 1048 | 1,40,909 | ... |
| 1840-41 ... | 70,197 | 1,04,349 | 11,829 | 50,495 | 27,261 | 390 | 43,282 | 1166 | 1,35,026 | 244 |
| 1841-42 ... | 68,394 | 1,03,249 | 10,535 | 52,272 | 27,591 | 459 | 43,070 | 6929 | 1,29,314 | 244 |
| 1842-43 ... | 66,342 | 1,01,269 | 9323 | 55,638 | 32,800 | 1205 | 42,091 | 3762 | 1,31,480 | 244 |
| 1843-44 ... | 60,208 | 93,850 | 3206 | 62,462 | 42,471 | 73 | 42,528 | 4652 | 1,28,593 | 224 |
| 1844-45 ... | 56,691 | 88,636 | 836 | 66,938 | 47,164 | 46 | 41,847 | 2073 | 1,27,620 | 262 |
| 1845-46 ... | 54,077 | 85,671 | 3695 | 69,999 | 50,754 | 3461 | 41,114 | 790 | 1,25,761 | 250 |
| <i>Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1846-47 ... | 78,338 | 78,336 | 6536 | 50,571 | 27,877 | 2683 | 37,620 | 13,202 | 98,901 | 244 |
| 1847-48 ... | 82,314 | 79,644 | 126 | 46,611 | 24,527 | 5660 | 37,842 | 31 | 1,22,989 | 240 |
| 1848-49 ... | 87,311 | 83,538 | 102 | 42,144 | 20,978 | 7795 | 37,632 | 43 | 1,28,820 | 224 |
| 1849-50 ... | 89,203 | 84,087 | 10 | 41,844 | 21,489 | 7229 | 37,069 | ... | 1,28,375 | 202 |
| 1850-51 ... | 91,943 | 84,823 | 10 | 39,503 | 20,961 | 5834 | 36,868 | 29,181 | 98,334 | 218 |
| 1851-52 ... | 100,510 | 89,450 | 14 | 31,590 | 16,863 | 5186 | 36,398 | ... | 1,31,020 | 202 |
| 1852-53 ... | 101,644 | 89,848 | 10 | 30,890 | 16,854 | 5212 | 36,183 | ... | 1,31,233 | 46 |
| 1853-54 ... | 103,995 | 89,466 | ... | 28,626 | 17,449 | 5618 | 42,671 | 47 | 1,37,708 | 96 |
| 1854-55 ... | 107,744 | 92,716 | 48 | 25,420 | 14,880 | 5125 | 42,332 | 72 | 1,40,053 | 96 |
| 1855-56 ... | 114,429 | 96,395 | 19 | 19,004 | 11,464 | 3990 | 42,247 | ... | 1,42,613 | 43 |
| 1856-57 ... | 124,167 | 102,353 | 1 | 9289 | 5525 | 2166 | 42,624 | ... | 1,47,144 | 72 |
| 1857-58 ... | 127,493 | 104,482 | ... | 6019 | 3433 | 1364 | 42,553 | ... | 1,48,399 | 90 |
| 1858-59 ... | 127,570 | 104,757 | ... | 6005 | 3216 | 1403 | 42,799 | ... | 1,48,959 | 109 |
| 1859-60 ... | 128,947 | 105,497 | ... | 4723 | 2572 | 1403 | 42,995 | ... | 1,49,895 | 56 |
| 1860-61 ... | 131,782 | 107,410 | ... | 2443 | 1164 | 979 | 45,046 | ... | 1,53,435 | 85 |
| 1861-62 ... | 133,230 | 108,681 | ... | 2601 | 902 | 912 | 40,843 | ... | 1,59,436 | 45 |
| 1862-63 ... | 133,938 | 108,878 | ... | 1958 | 757 | 1032 | 40,847 | ... | 1,59,757 | 24 |
| 1863-64 ... | 134,660 | 109,038 | ... | 1202 | 532 | 2058 | 40,854 | ... | 1,60,995 | 14 |
| 1864-65 ... | 134,660 | 109,083 | ... | 1197 | 529 | 2113 | 40,675 | ... | 1,60,871 | 18 |
| 1865-66 ... | 134,827 | 109,207 | ... | 1204 | 534 | 1481 | 40,391 | ... | 1,60,079 | 48 |
| 1866-67 ... | 134,827 | 109,178 | ... | 1155 | 482 | 1506 | 40,350 | ... | 1,60,034 | 64 |
| 1867-68 ... | 134,698 | 109,103 | ... | 1188 | 486 | 1790 | 40,371 | ... | 1,60,264 | 80 |
| 1868-69 ... | 134,582 | 109,024 | ... | 1365 | 578 | 841 | 40,308 | ... | 1,59,173 | 80 |
| 1869-70 ... | 134,122 | 108,640 | ... | 1713 | 835 | 1438 | 40,278 | ... | 1,59,356 | 72 |
| 1870-71 ... | 133,998 | 108,628 | ... | 1837 | 847 | 1828 | 40,258 | ... | 1,59,714 | 96 |
| 1871-72 ... | 132,887 | 108,547 | ... | 1902 | 884 | 1275 | 40,244 | ... | 1,59,066 | 96 |
| 1872-73 ... | 133,031 | 108,090 | ... | 2694 | 1368 | 2142 | 40,147 | ... | 1,59,379 | 52 |
| 1873-74 ... | 132,809 | 107,997 | ... | 2762 | 1383 | 757 | 40,122 | ... | 1,57,876 | 34 |
| 1874-75 ... | 132,771 | 107,951 | ... | 2779 | 1408 | 616 | 40,114 | ... | 1,57,681 | 86 |
| 1875-76 ... | 132,778 | 107,935 | ... | 3049 | 1667 | 963 | 48,844 | ... | 1,57,742 | ... |
| <i>Revision Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1876-77 ... | 136,791 | 161,637 | 67 | 4495 | 3162 | 1052 | 48,823 | ... | 2,11,450 | ... |
| 1877-78 ... | 137,273 | 162,270 | ... | 4667 | 3442 | 1277 | 51,543 | 258 | 2,14,832 | ... |
| 1878-79 ... | 134,481 | 161,044 | ... | 5426 | 4701 | 985 | 56,860 | 952 | 2,17,937 | ... |
| 1879-80 ... | 131,402 | 159,172 | ... | 11,909 | 6989 | 1139 | 57,110 | 500 | 2,16,921 | ... |

In 1878, 215 villages of the old Hángal sub-division and the old Taras petty division were revised.² Under a new distribution of these villages, 119 had gone to New Hángal, sixty-five to Bankápur, twelve to Karajgi, twelve to Hubli, and seven to Kalghatgi. The

Hángal-Taras,
1878-79.¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 50, 52-53.² Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 178 of 3rd February 1877, Gov. Res. 2854 of 3rd May 1877. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

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REVISION SURVEY.

Hángał-Taras,
1873-79.

country included in this Hángał-Taras block of villages contained 399·45 square miles and was about forty-two miles from north to south. The narrower strip to the north as far south as Dhundshi comprised the old Taras petty division, and the country to the south of Dhundshi comprised the old Hángał sub-division. Since 1847, when the former survey was introduced, communications had greatly improved. The main road from Hubli to the port of Kumta by Sirsi passed through the Taras villages; another road between the Dhárwár plains and Kumta led from Bankápur by Hángał to Sirsi. From Bankápur a main line of road passed west to Mundgod in Kánara, from Mundgod two roads led to the coast one by Sirsi to Kumta, the other by Yellápur and the Árbail pass either to Kumta or to Kárwár. The south of Hángał was crossed from east to west by a main line of road from Maisur through Harihar to Sirsi. A fifth line of road ran from south to north from Maisur through Hángał, Dhundshi, and Taras to Hubli. Minor lines and cross lines were numerous. The average rupee price of husked rice had risen from 256 pounds in 1817-26 to 76 pounds in 1867-76; of *javári* from 154 pounds to 70 pounds; of *rági* from 196 pounds to 102 pounds; of coarse sugar from 40 pounds to 16 pounds; of betelnut from 14 pounds to 6 pounds; and of cocoanuts from 4s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (Rs. 2 *as.* 7 $\frac{7}{12}$) the hundred to 9s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Rs. 4 *as.* 8 $\frac{5}{12}$). The Shringeri Vad or dam across the Dharma at Shringeri, about six miles south-west of the town of Hángał, had a channel which ran about twelve miles filling many ponds on the way. A second dam near Kanchi Neglur, about thirteen miles lower down the Dharma, fed the large Naregal reservoir. The rain returns showed a rainfall at Hángał of 29·97 inches in 1873, of 54·64 inches in 1874, of 29·41 in 1875, and of 22·15 up to the 1st of October 1876. Comparing the ten years ending 1846-47 with the nine years ending 1875-76 the tillage area had risen from 54,071 acres to 125,171 acres; and collections from £8311 to £12,943 (Rs. 83,110-Rs. 1,29,430). The following is a summary of the details:

Hángał-Taras Land Revenue, 1837-1876.

| YEAR. | Occupied Land. | Arable Waste. | Collec-tions. | Remis-sions. | Out-standings. |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1837-1847 ... | 54,071 | 114,128 | 83,106 | 11,152 | 4634 |
| 1847-1857 ... | 81,169 | 52,120 | 92,954 | 1166 | 5185 |
| 1857-1867 ... | 123,646 | 16,006 | 1,27,751 | ... | ... |
| 1867-1876 ... | 125,171 | 13,584 | 1,29,434 | 4 | ... |

In 1877 about seventy per cent of the Government land was tilled by the men whose names were entered as holders in the Government books, or by members of their families. The holders tilled three per cent in partnership with others and let sixteen per cent to tenants on money-rents and eleven per cent on produce or grain rents. Between 1873-74 and 1875-76 an average of 213 notices had been issued in default of timely payment of rent, and in two cases land had been sold for failure to pay. The returns showed an increase in population from 73,608 in 1848-49 to 80,373 in 1876 or

nine per cent, in flat-roofed houses from 1688 to 4422 or 162 per cent, in tiled houses from 2285 to 3670 or sixty per cent, in field cattle from 27,541 to 27,789 or one per cent, in carts from 1615 to 4253 or 163 per cent, in drinking ponds from 102 to 107 or 4·9 per cent, and in watering ponds from 1106 to 1179 or 6·6 per cent. On the other hand thatched houses had fallen from 11,228 in 1848-49 to 8892 in 1876 or twenty per cent, cows and buffaloes from 55,401 to 42,000 or twenty-four per cent, sheep and goats from 10,339 to 7962 or twenty-three per cent, and horses and ponies from 880 to 557 or thirty-six per cent. The climate and products of the eastern and western villages varied greatly. The eastern villages had a large area of excellent soil yielding *jvári*, cotton, and the other better class dry crops, and enjoying an excellent and certain rainfall. Though the early rains were the most important, the later or October rain was seldom wanting. The change in passing west was exceedingly rapid. While the eastern villages were pure dry-crop villages, the extreme south-west villages in old Hángal were pure rice villages. Every gradation of climate and tillage was passed through in the villages between the eastern and western extremes, every few miles increasing the rice element in the tillage. The change was specially marked and rapid in the old Taras petty division. The irrigational channels were in good repair. Cocoa and betel palm cultivation thrived well, and sugarcane and betel vine were also grown. Dhundshi in the north and Alur in the south were the most important markets. 351 looms of which about one-fifth were blanket-looms were at work; the rest made coarse cloth for local use. Produce went to the coast and to the north and east. Rice went both to the coast and north to Hubli; sugar cocoanuts and betel went chiefly to Hubli, and some went east; cotton went to the west coast. During the fair season fodder was in great demand. The husbandry and condition of the people were generally good, but, from their nearness to the Kánara forests, the western villages were poor and feverish.

Of the 215 villages, sixty-nine were entirely and 143 were partially reclassified. The following statement gives a comparison of the area of the different kinds of land according to the first and according to the second survey:

Hángal-Taras Arable Area.

| LAND. | Revision Survey, 1877-78. | First Survey, 1847-48. |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. |
| Arable Dry-crop ... | 142,575 | 140,245 |
| Rice Land ... | 50,921 | 52,957 |
| Garden ... | 1101 | 807 |
| Unarable ... | 61,059 | 60,334 |
| Total ... | 255,656 | 254,343 |

For revision purposes, the 215 villages were divided into six classes. The first class contained six eastern detached villages; the second contained thirty-two villages on the east margin of the old Hángal sub-division and the Taras petty division of Hubli; the third

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contained thirty-two villages immediately to the west of the second class; the fourth consisted of thirty-seven villages to the west of the third class; the fifth contained fifty-seven villages to the west of the fourth class; and the sixth class consisted of fifty-one villages on the western border in and on the margin of the forests. The highest dry-crop acre rates were 4s. 6d. (Rs. 2¼) for the first class, 4s. (Rs. 2) for the second, 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1¾) for the third, 3s. (Rs. 1½) for the fourth, 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1¼) for the fifth, and 2s. (Rs. 1) for the sixth. There was no rice land in the first class. Rice lands in the next four classes were assessed at 16s. (Rs. 8) an acre at the highest; and those in the sixth class at 14s. (Rs. 7). Garden land was assessed at a highest acre rate of £1 10s. (Rs. 15). The effect of the revised rates on the tillage area was an increase of 46·1 per cent. The details are :¹

Hāngal-Taras Revision Settlement, 1878-79.

| CLASS. | Vil- lages. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---|--|
| | | Occupied Land. | | Occupied Land. | | Arable Waste. | | Total. | | In- crease of Assess- ment. Per cent. | Highest Dry- crop Acre Rate. |
| | | Area. | Assess- ment. | Area. | Assess- ment. | Area. | Assess- ment. | Area. | Assess- ment. | | |
| | | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | | |
| I ... | 6 | 3542 | 3823 | 3568 | 6818 | 62 | 25 | 3630 | 6343 | 65·3 | 2 4 |
| II ... | 32 | 28,255 | 31,557 | 28,593 | 46,656 | 283 | 412 | 28,876 | 47,068 | 47·8 | 2 0 |
| III ... | 32 | 20,508 | 17,322 | 21,326 | 24,971 | 454 | 188 | 21,810 | 25,159 | 44·2 | 1 12 |
| IV ... | 37 | 23,397 | 24,250 | 23,696 | 35,133 | 2066 | 1735 | 25,762 | 36,868 | 40·5 | 1 8 |
| V ... | 57 | 29,338 | 30,388 | 30,027 | 44,583 | 5627 | 3956 | 35,654 | 48,539 | 46·7 | 1 4 |
| VI ... | 51 | 18,097 | 20,364 | 18,348 | 28,844 | 1897 | 1310 | 20,245 | 30,154 | 41·6 | 1 0 |
| Total... | 215 | 123,137 | 1,27,704 | 125,558 | 1,86,505 | 10,419 | 7626 | 135,977 | 1 94,131 | 46·1 | ... |

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1837-1847), the tillage area fell from about 59,000 acres in 1837-38 to about 46,000 acres in 1846-47, and collections varied from about £13,800 (Rs. 1,38,000) in 1840-41 to about £9600 (Rs. 96,000) in 1837-38. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1847-57), the tillage area rose from about 52,600 acres in 1847-48 to about 108,300 acres in 1856-57 and collections from about £9400 to about £16,000 (Rs. 94,000-Rs. 1,60,000); during the next ten years (1857-67), the tillage area rose from about 114,000 acres in 1857-58 to about 127,000 acres in 1866-67, and collections from about £16,500 to about £18,100 (Rs. 1,65,000-Rs. 1,81,000); and during the eleven years ending 1877-78, the tillage area varied from about 127,000 acres in 1867-68 to about 123,000 acres in 1876-77 and collections from about £18,000 to about £17,300 (Rs. 1,80,000-Rs. 1,73,000). During the two years after the revision settlement (1878-80) the tillage area fell from about 125,000 acres in 1878-79 to about 124,000 acres in 1879-80, but collections rose from about £24,000 to about £25,000 (Rs. 240,000-Rs. 2,50,000). The details are :²

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 30.² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 37-39, 54.

Hánga-Taras, 215 Villages: Survey Results, 1837-1880.

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REVISION SURVEY.
Hánga-Taras,
1878-79.

| YEAR. | Rain-fall. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit Rent. | Out-stand-ings. | Collec-tions. | Jadri Rupee Prices. |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | Area. | Rental. | Re-mis-sions. | Area. | Rental. | Grazing Fees. | | | | |
| <i>Before Survey.</i> | In. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Lbs. |
| 1837-38 | ... | 59,020 | 1,02,858 | 27,608 | 104,536 | ... | 367 | 47,175 | 26,346 | 96,446 | 157 |
| 1838-39 | ... | 59,241 | 1,06,654 | 32,724 | 105,186 | ... | 172 | 44,066 | 7081 | 1,11,087 | 169 |
| 1839-40 | ... | 57,963 | 1,00,442 | 14,487 | 108,250 | ... | 411 | 47,322 | 1384 | 1,32,304 | 212 |
| 1840-41 | ... | 57,128 | 96,322 | 7175 | 109,224 | ... | 653 | 48,626 | 907 | 1,38,019 | 180 |
| 1841-42 | ... | 57,313 | 96,901 | 8420 | 110,184 | ... | 456 | 47,713 | 2,196 | 1,34,454 | 172 |
| 1842-43 | ... | 55,319 | 96,761 | 5270 | 113,602 | ... | 1447 | 47,002 | 3,720 | 1,36,220 | 198 |
| 1843-44 | ... | 53,594 | 94,771 | 4326 | 116,931 | ... | 1212 | 48,521 | 4,257 | 1,35,921 | 235 |
| 1844-45 | ... | 48,900 | 86,783 | 3265 | 122,043 | ... | 851 | 44,668 | 51 | 1,28,986 | 239 |
| 1845-46 | ... | 46,317 | 80,153 | 3502 | 125,839 | ... | 4086 | 41,232 | 169 | 1,21,810 | 228 |
| 1846-47 | ... | 45,916 | 80,442 | 4751 | 126,499 | ... | 4591 | 43,449 | 742 | 1,22,989 | 192 |
| <i>Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1847-48 | ... | 52,576 | 81,412 | 11,479 | 75,523 | 55,843 | 3995 | 40,684 | 20,938 | 93,674 | 180 |
| 1848-49 | ... | 63,669 | 77,902 | 109 | 65,493 | 49,113 | 19,926 | 36,361 | 358 | 1,33,722 | 192 |
| 1849-50 | ... | 77,916 | 90,451 | 6 | 54,327 | 37,218 | 13,503 | 36,202 | 8 | 1,40,142 | 132 |
| 1850-51 | ... | 77,387 | 89,874 | 12 | 55,000 | 33,435 | 11,362 | 35,711 | 30,532 | 1,06,403 | 359 |
| 1851-52 | ... | 81,916 | 93,832 | 8 | 51,405 | 34,986 | 10,611 | 35,550 | ... | 1,39,985 | 172 |
| 1852-53 | ... | 82,767 | 94,855 | 15 | 51,013 | 34,414 | 9860 | 35,279 | ... | 1,39,979 | 160 |
| 1853-54 | ... | 82,975 | 94,612 | 13 | 51,740 | 35,747 | 10,964 | 38,943 | 18 | 1,44,488 | 320 |
| 1854-55 | ... | 86,594 | 98,209 | 7 | 49,250 | 33,254 | 10,276 | 38,638 | ... | 1,47,116 | 144 |
| 1855-56 | ... | 97,133 | 1,05,898 | 18 | 39,252 | 26,260 | 9520 | 38,674 | ... | 1,54,004 | 120 |
| 1856-57 | ... | 103,259 | 1,14,164 | ... | 28,192 | 13,083 | 6784 | 39,003 | ... | 1,59,951 | 104 |
| 1857-58 | ... | 113,864 | 1,19,053 | ... | 23,596 | 14,424 | 5990 | 40,048 | ... | 1,65,031 | 112 |
| 1858-59 | ... | 116,311 | 1,22,036 | ... | 22,366 | 13,517 | 5931 | 38,890 | ... | 1,66,857 | 96 |
| 1859-60 | ... | 121,385 | 1,25,243 | ... | 18,097 | 10,661 | 4793 | 38,786 | ... | 1,68,822 | 100 |
| 1860-61 | ... | 124,821 | 1,28,890 | ... | 14,859 | 8138 | 4288 | 40,400 | ... | 1,73,488 | 112 |
| 1861-62 | ... | 125,367 | 1,29,462 | ... | 14,729 | 8183 | 4777 | 42,203 | ... | 1,76,447 | 100 |
| 1862-63 | ... | 127,187 | 1,30,077 | ... | 12,927 | 7628 | 5658 | 42,228 | ... | 1,77,963 | 48 |
| 1863-64 | ... | 126,960 | 1,30,869 | ... | 13,200 | 7009 | 5758 | 42,203 | ... | 1,78,830 | 44 |
| 1864-65 | ... | 126,938 | 1,30,394 | ... | 13,555 | 7313 | 6652 | 42,857 | ... | 1,80,103 | 40 |
| 1865-66 | ... | 126,550 | 1,30,517 | ... | 13,614 | 7308 | 6268 | 43,399 | ... | 1,80,184 | 44 |
| 1866-67 | ... | 126,879 | 1,30,857 | ... | 13,119 | 6838 | 6919 | 43,333 | ... | 1,81,109 | 48 |
| 1867-68 | ... | 127,003 | 1,30,976 | ... | 12,981 | 6697 | 6067 | 43,153 | ... | 1,80,196 | 56 |
| 1868-69 | ... | 127,021 | 1,30,926 | ... | 12,970 | 6758 | 4925 | 44,142 | ... | 1,79,993 | 100 |
| 1869-70 | ... | 126,594 | 1,30,454 | ... | 13,437 | 7290 | 4245 | 43,207 | ... | 1,77,906 | 104 |
| 1870-71 | ... | 126,059 | 1,30,279 | ... | 14,049 | 7672 | 4490 | 43,169 | ... | 1,77,938 | 96 |
| 1871-72 | ... | 125,273 | 1,29,564 | ... | 14,813 | 8256 | 4413 | 42,956 | ... | 1,76,333 | 64 |
| 1872-73 | ... | 124,245 | 1,28,682 | ... | 15,771 | 9077 | 4393 | 42,950 | ... | 1,76,025 | 48 |
| 1873-74 | 29-97 | 123,630 | 1,28,254 | ... | 12,964 | 8012 | 3471 | 42,895 | ... | 1,74,620 | 56 |
| 1874-75 | 54-64 | 123,579 | 1,28,103 | 33 | 12,501 | 7915 | 3093 | 42,894 | ... | 1,74,057 | 64 |
| 1875-76 | 29-41 | 123,137 | 1,27,704 | ... | 12,770 | 8156 | 2669 | 42,888 | ... | 1,73,261 | 56 |
| 1876-77 | ... | 123,029 | 1,27,587 | 56 | 12,873 | 8267 | 2573 | 42,886 | 12 | 1,72,978 | 61 |
| 1877-78 | ... | 123,728 | 1,28,271 | ... | 13,293 | 8457 | 3011 | 43,821 | 328 | 1,74,775 | ... |
| <i>Revision Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1878-79 | ... | 125,273 | 1,37,936 | ... | 11,033 | 9,171 | 2,517 | 49,372 | 628 | 2,39,697 | ... |
| 1879-80 | ... | 124,294 | 1,36,561 | ... | 12,088 | 10,955 | 2,252 | 49,939 | 815 | 2,48,437 | ... |

In 1878, the revision settlement was begun in 130 villages of the old Ráneennur sub-division, which had been settled in 1847-48.¹ Of these villages, at the time of the revision settlement, ninety-four were in Ráneennur and the remaining thirty-six were in Karajgi. According to the old survey the area of these 130 villages was 304,559 acres, and according to the revision survey it was 306,276, of which 53,441 were unarable. Except its neighbour Kod, Ráneennur was the most southern sub-division of the Bombay Presidency above the Sahyádris. It was bounded on the east and south by the Tungbhadra which, excepting two villages on the eastern bank, separated it from Belári on the east and from Maisur on the south.

Ráneennur,
1878-79.

¹ Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 75 of 21st January 1878, Gov. Res. 1546 of 26th March 1878, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIX.

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REVISION SURVEY.

Rānebennur,
1878-79.

On the west there were the old Bankāpur and Kod sub-divisions and on the north the alienated district of Sāngli. During the thirty-two years ending 1877 local produce prices had varied for husked rice from 160 pounds the rupee in 1850 and 1851 to 24 pounds in 1865 or an increase of 566 per cent; for Indian millet or *javari* from 256 pounds in 1852 to 18 pounds in 1865 or an increase of 1322 per cent; and for wheat from 84 pounds in 1848 to 6 pounds in 1865 or an increase of 1300 per cent. The following statement gives a summary of the prices during the twenty-nine years ending 1876. The average of the ten years ending 1867 was much raised by the exceptional prices which prevailed from 1862 to 1865, the years of the American War during which cotton had risen to over £70 (Rs. 700) the *khandi*:¹

Produce Rupee Prices, 1848-1876.

| YEAR. | Husked Rice. | <i>Jedri</i> . | Wheat. |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| 1848-1857 ... | 136 | 174 | 74 |
| 1858-1867 ... | 56 | 72 | 36 |
| 1868-1876 ... | 57 | 76 | 28 |

When the original survey was introduced these villages did not contain one mile of made road. Since 1846 the tract had been crossed by two main lines; one from Bangalor and Harihar, where there was a bridge over the Tungbhadra, to Hubli, the old made road from Poona to Bangalor; and one which branched from the Poona-Bangalor road about four miles north-west of Harihar and passed through Kod and Sirsi to Kumta. A third road ran east and west through the north of the tract from Hāvanur to Hāngal and Kumta, and carried much traffic between Belāri, from which Hāvanur was about ninety miles distant, and south Dhārwar. All these three routes especially the Poona-Bangalor trunk road carried a heavy cart traffic during the greater part of the year, and created a great demand for fodder. Other local roads joined large markets and formed feeders to the main lines. A comparison of the average of the ten years ending 1856-57 and 1876-77, shows a spread from 96,179 to 157,603 acres in the tillage area, a fall from 86,388 to

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIX. 13-14, 43. The details of the thirty-two years are :

Rānebennur Produce Rupee Prices, 1846-1877.

| YEAR. | Husked Rice. | <i>Jedri</i> . | Wheat. | YEAR. | Husked Rice. | <i>Jedri</i> . | Wheat. | YEAR. | Husked Rice. | <i>Jedri</i> . | Wheat. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|-----------------|----------------|--------|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 1846 ... | 112 | 96 | 60 | 1857 ... | 140 | 112 | ... | 1868 ... | 48 | 96 | 44 |
| 1847 ... | 128 | 162 | 80 | 1858 ... | 128 | 120 | 60 | 1869 ... | 48 | 70 | 16 |
| 1848 ... | 140 | 192 | 84 | 1859 ... | 92 | 108 | 64 | 1870 ... | 72 | 112 | 14 |
| 1849 ... | 142 | 162 | 71 | 1860 ... | 56 | ... | ... | 1871 ... | 48 | 68 | 22 |
| 1850 ... | 160 | 238 | 80 | 1861 ... | 64 | 80 | ... | 1872 ... | 48 | 64 | 24 |
| 1851 ... | 160 | 238 | 80 | 1862 ... | 40 | ... | 76 | 1873 ... | 64 | 76 | 28 |
| 1852 ... | ... | 256 | ... | 1863 ... | 32 | ... | 19 | 1874 ... | 64 | 80 | 38 |
| 1853 ... | 108 | 128 | 72 | 1864 ... | 32 | 38 | 12 | 1875 ... | 68 | 72 | 38 |
| 1854 ... | ... | 128 | ... | 1865 ... | 24 | 18 | 6 | 1876 ... | 64 | 49 | 32 |
| 1855 ... | 104 | 108 | 64 | 1866 ... | 40 | 44 | 24 | 1877 ... | 28 | 16 | 11 |
| 1856 ... | ... | ... | 64 | 1867 ... | 48 | 96 | 34 | | | | |

31,279 acres in the waste arable land, and a rise in collections from £8076 to £11,569 (Rs. 80,760-Rs. 1,15,690). The details are:¹

Ranebennur Land Revenue, 1837-1877.

| YEAR. | Tillage. | Waste. | Collections. | Remissions. | Outstandings. |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1837-1847 ... | 62,825 | 142,371 | 78,914 | 8238 | 4179 |
| 1847-1857 ... | 96,179 | 86,388 | 80,756 | 2142 | 5219 |
| 1857-1867 ... | 149,680 | 38,117 | 1,11,851 | ... | ... |
| 1867-1877 ... | 157,603 | 31,279 | 1,15,694 | 1 | 476 |

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Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Ranebennur,
1878-79.*

In 1878, eighty-one per cent of Government land was tilled by the men whose names were entered as holders in the Government books, of which they tilled three per cent in partnership with others. The holders let to tenants fourteen per cent on money rents and five per cent on grain rents, generally one-half of the crop. During the thirty years ending 1877, the returns showed a rise in population from 66,064 in 1847 to 82,469 in 1877 or 24·8 per cent; in flat-roofed and tiled houses from 9160 to 14,784 or 61·4 per cent; in field cattle from 18,042 to 20,110 or eleven per cent; in carts from 899 to 3114 or 246 per cent; in wells and water-lifts from 687 to 1032 or fifty per cent; and in drinking ponds and reservoirs from fifty-six to sixty-eight or twenty-one per cent. Thatched houses showed a fall from 3704 to 2710 or 26·8 per cent; cows, buffaloes and their young from 37,342 to 26,635 or 28·7 per cent; sheep and goats from 36,118 to 22,761 or thirty-seven per cent; horses and ponies from 623 to 427 or thirty-one per cent; and watering ponds and reservoirs from eighteen to seventeen or five per cent. The north and west of the tract was chiefly black cotton soil, and in the centre and west black and red gravelly and stony soils were mixed, and the country was broken by several ranges and patches of low stony red hills. All the better rice land bore sugarcane every third year or an after-crop of grain or pulse. The climate of the east and the west of the tract differed greatly. In the west and centre, the rainfall was generally sufficient and favourable and much more certain than in the east and north-east. The extreme north-east of the tract lay on the edge of the belt subject to uncertain rainfall. The rest of the tract shared in both monsoons and enjoyed an unusually large supply of the eastern or Madras monsoon. Of the whole crops about sixty-two per cent belonged to the early and thirty-eight per cent to the late harvest. It was essentially a dry crop tract *javari*, *tur*, wheat, oilseeds, and cotton being the chief crops. The New Orleans variety of cotton was more largely grown than the native sort and thrived well. What rice was met with was mostly grown in the west. Only five villages had large reservoirs with water lasting till late in the hot weather, when the supply was restored by the early May thunderstorms. The chief crops were *javari* covering thirty-four per cent, *tur* 3·8 per cent, castor 2·9

¹ The average outstanding balance Rs. 476 in the ten years ending 1877 is due entirely to the outstandings of the famine year 1876-77. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIX. 15.

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REVISION SURVEY.

Ránebennur,
1878-79.

per cent, *kulthi* 4·9 per cent, and American and country cotton fourteen per cent of the area under tillage. Cotton was the largest and most valuable export. Besides cotton, grain of all kinds was exported, and oil-seeds, sugar, cocoanuts, and betelnuts were all valuable products most of which were grown for export. The tract was well supplied with markets, those of Byádgi, Ránebennur, and Gotal being the chief. Throughout the tract tillage was good, the fields were fairly cultivated, and manure was freely used. The people were well-to-do.

Changes caused by Tungbhadra floods made revised measurements necessary over a large area. For revision purposes the villages were arranged into four classes. The first class comprised thirty-five villages close to the great Poona-Bangalor road. The second class included twenty-four villages to the south-west of the first class. The third class contained sixty-three villages to the east and north-east of the sub-division. The fourth class consisted of the eight extreme north-eastern villages. The highest dry-crop acre rate for the first was 4s. (Rs. 2) ; for the second 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) ; for the third 3s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) ; and for the fourth 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1½). The rice lands were assessed at one uniform highest acre rate of 16s. (Rs. 8). For garden lands a highest acre rate of £1 4s. (Rs. 12) was adopted. The effect of the revision settlement was an increase of 40·1 per cent. The details are :

Ránebennur Revision Settlement, 1878-79.

| CLASS. | Villages. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | | | | | | | Increase of Assessment. Per cent | Highest Drycrop Acre Rate. |
|----------|-----------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------|-------------|------|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Occupied Land. | | Occupied Land. | | Arable Waste. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | | | | |
| I ... | 35 | 52,175 | 43,521 | 53,067 | 64,752 | 13,314 | 6597 | 66,381 | 71,349 | 48·8 | 2 0 | | |
| II ... | 24 | 22,255 | 13,757 | 22,512 | 24,337 | 1554 | 833 | 24,066 | 25,170 | 29·7 | 1 12 | | |
| III ... | 63 | 74,617 | 49,387 | 77,326 | 67,880 | 19,393 | 6564 | 96,719 | 74,384 | 37·4 | 1 10 | | |
| IV ... | 8 | 6746 | 3379 | 7152 | 4208 | 168 | 92 | 7320 | 4300 | 24·9 | 1 6 | | |
| Total... | 130 | 155,793 | 1,15,035 | 160,057 | 1,61,277 | 34,429 | 14,026 | 194,486 | 1,75,203 | 40·1 | ... | | |

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1837-1847) the tillage area fell from about 75,000 acres in 1837-38 to about 50,000 acres in 1846-47, and collections varied from about £12,450 (Rs. 1,24,500) in 1839-40 to £9450 (Rs. 94,500) in 1845-46. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1847-1857), the tillage area rose from about 65,000 acres in 1847-48 to about 125,000 acres in 1856-57, and collections from about £5500 to about £13,000 (Rs. 55,000 - Rs. 1,30,000) ; during the next ten years (1857-1867), the tillage area rose from about 131,000 acres in 1857-58 to about 163,000 acres in 1866-67 and collections from about £13,200 to about £15,600 (Rs. 1,32,000 - Rs. 1,56,000) ; and during the eleven years ending 1877-78 the tillage area fell from about 163,000 acres in 1867-68 to about 156,000 acres in 1877-78 and collections from about £15,500 to about £13,500 (Rs. 1,55,000 - Rs. 1,35,000). During the four years after the revision settlement (1878-1882), the

tillage area fell from about 147,000 acres in 1878-79 to about 135,000 acres in 1881-82 and collections from about £18,200 to about £16,000 (Rs. 1,82,000 - Rs. 1,60,000). The details are :¹

Ránebennur, 130 Villages : Survey Results, 1837-1882.

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REVISION SURVEY.

Ránebennur,
1878-79.

| YEAR. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit Rent. | Out-standings. | Collections. | Jodri Rupee Prices. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Remissions. | Area. | Rental. | Grazing Fees. | | | | |
| <i>Before Survey.</i> | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Pounds. |
| 1837-38 ... | 75,384 | 1,07,711 | 29,152 | 126,974 | 22,138 | 104 | 30,827 | 11,525 | 97,965 | ... |
| 1838-39 ... | 74,004 | 99,485 | 27,383 | 128,982 | 24,734 | 165 | 28,351 | 4555 | 96,064 | ... |
| 1839-40 ... | 72,275 | 95,246 | 5241 | 130,737 | 25,874 | 671 | 34,399 | 548 | 1,24,527 | ... |
| 1840-41 ... | 69,513 | 94,214 | 4095 | 133,874 | 28,157 | 779 | 34,199 | 6833 | 1,18,264 | ... |
| 1841-42 ... | 67,888 | 92,900 | 3272 | 136,223 | 31,082 | 1396 | 33,404 | 8512 | 1,15,916 | ... |
| 1842-43 ... | 63,985 | 86,836 | 2848 | 142,250 | 35,504 | 1697 | 30,903 | 2758 | 1,13,830 | ... |
| 1843-44 ... | 55,781 | 78,393 | 1715 | 150,236 | 42,051 | 1948 | 29,986 | 2418 | 1,06,194 | ... |
| 1844-45 ... | 52,319 | 74,504 | 1018 | 154,174 | 44,891 | 2349 | 29,174 | 712 | 1,04,297 | ... |
| 1845-46 ... | 47,425 | 69,434 | 5239 | 160,702 | 51,076 | 5201 | 27,477 | 2373 | 94,500 | 96 |
| 1846-47 ... | 49,680 | 72,795 | 2412 | 159,554 | 50,981 | 5743 | 27,712 | 1558 | 1,02,230 | 162 |
| <i>Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1847-48 ... | 65,196 | 78,095 | 20,905 | 110,797 | 57,878 | 4974 | 23,266 | 30,037 | 55,393 | 192 |
| 1848-49 ... | 78,107 | 69,387 | 166 | 103,242 | 51,431 | 9700 | 20,929 | ... | 1,00,450 | 162 |
| 1849-50 ... | 78,926 | 70,605 | 45 | 103,320 | 51,449 | 8654 | 20,593 | ... | 99,807 | 238 |
| 1850-51 ... | 81,988 | 72,809 | 9 | 100,523 | 49,379 | 8528 | 20,496 | 22,109 | 79,715 | 238 |
| 1851-52 ... | 97,278 | 83,028 | 8 | 85,314 | 39,280 | 8346 | 20,370 | ... | 1,11,736 | 256 |
| 1852-53 ... | 101,634 | 85,590 | 8 | 81,211 | 36,881 | 7834 | 20,400 | ... | 1,13,816 | 123 |
| 1853-54 ... | 109,364 | 85,567 | 222 | 81,688 | 37,936 | 8415 | 22,884 | 45 | 1,16,599 | 128 |
| 1854-55 ... | 111,257 | 90,545 | 45 | 73,208 | 33,334 | 9687 | 22,967 | ... | 1,23,174 | 108 |
| 1855-56 ... | 119,787 | 94,726 | 11 | 65,045 | 29,465 | 8031 | 23,009 | ... | 1,25,755 | ... |
| 1856-57 ... | 123,307 | 98,032 | ... | 59,515 | 26,186 | 8063 | 23,073 | ... | 1,29,168 | 112 |
| 1857-58 ... | 130,740 | 1,02,118 | ... | 54,257 | 22,197 | 6875 | 23,273 | ... | 1,32,266 | 120 |
| 1858-59 ... | 135,297 | 1,05,022 | ... | 50,870 | 20,441 | 6823 | 23,329 | ... | 1,35,174 | 108 |
| 1859-60 ... | 139,455 | 1,07,287 | ... | 46,771 | 18,229 | 6707 | 23,527 | ... | 1,37,581 | ... |
| 1860-61 ... | 147,144 | 1,11,180 | ... | 39,249 | 14,478 | 5682 | 23,942 | ... | 1,40,804 | 80 |
| 1861-62 ... | 142,966 | 1,09,012 | ... | 45,622 | 17,295 | 7491 | 27,710 | ... | 1,44,213 | ... |
| 1862-63 ... | 149,107 | 1,12,062 | ... | 39,767 | 14,519 | 7153 | 27,446 | ... | 1,46,661 | ... |
| 1863-64 ... | 161,535 | 1,17,433 | ... | 27,469 | 9174 | 7276 | 27,449 | ... | 1,52,218 | ... |
| 1864-65 ... | 164,092 | 1,18,297 | ... | 25,125 | 8567 | 11,008 | 27,693 | ... | 1,56,993 | 18 |
| 1865-66 ... | 163,217 | 1,18,009 | ... | 26,054 | 8896 | 9840 | 28,179 | ... | 1,56,028 | 44 |
| 1866-67 ... | 163,250 | 1,18,035 | ... | 25,983 | 8856 | 10410 | 27,616 | ... | 1,56,061 | 96 |
| 1867-68 ... | 163,239 | 1,18,021 | ... | 26,014 | 8884 | 9774 | 27,611 | ... | 1,55,406 | 96 |
| 1868-69 ... | 160,466 | 1,16,863 | ... | 28,832 | 10,079 | 8106 | 27,661 | ... | 1,52,630 | 70 |
| 1869-70 ... | 159,780 | 1,16,570 | ... | 29,871 | 10,466 | 6604 | 27,686 | ... | 1,50,860 | 112 |
| 1870-71 ... | 159,165 | 1,16,393 | 7 | 30,540 | 10,693 | 7788 | 27,778 | ... | 1,51,950 | 68 |
| 1871-72 ... | 156,823 | 1,15,328 | ... | 32,934 | 11,799 | 5418 | 27,721 | ... | 1,48,467 | 64 |
| 1872-73 ... | 154,022 | 1,14,060 | ... | 35,604 | 13,001 | 8008 | 27,724 | ... | 1,49,792 | 76 |
| 1873-74 ... | 154,554 | 1,14,300 | ... | 35,058 | 12,770 | 5149 | 27,631 | ... | 1,47,080 | 72 |
| 1874-75 ... | 155,998 | 1,15,148 | ... | 33,946 | 12,285 | 5574 | 27,435 | ... | 1,48,207 | 49 |
| 1875-76 ... | 156,193 | 1,15,228 | ... | 33,772 | 12,232 | 5539 | 27,553 | ... | 1,48,320 | 15 |
| 1876-77 ... | 155,793 | 1,15,035 | ... | 26,214 | 9597 | 2870 | 27,598 | 4756 | 1,40,747 | ... |
| 1877-78 ... | 155,913 | 1,15,245 | ... | 23,834 | 8929 | 2014 | 27,524 | 10,177 | 1,34,606 | ... |
| <i>Revision Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1878-79 ... | 147,132 | 1,55,703 | ... | 36,677 | 15,567 | 1693 | 29,639 | 4941 | 1,82,094 | ... |
| 1879-80 ... | 136,848 | 1,49,236 | ... | 48,249 | 23,114 | 1376 | 29,610 | 448 | 1,79,774 | ... |
| 1880-81 ... | 134,710 | 1,48,336 | 47 | 50,568 | 24,344 | 1363 | 29,538 | 162 | 1,79,028 | ... |
| 1881-82 ... | 135,331 | 1,49,122 | 15,270 | 50,505 | 23,764 | 1458 | 29,220 | 4858 | 1,59,672 | ... |

In 1878-79 the revised survey settlement was introduced into 247 villages of the old Kod sub-division.² The thirty years' survey settlement had been introduced into 245 of these villages in 1848-49 and into the two remaining villages in 1861-62. At the revision survey 178 of these villages belonged to Kod, twenty-three to Ránebennur, twenty-eight to Karajgi, and eighteen to Hángal. The total area of the sub-division was 334,267

Kod,
1878-79.

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIX. 43-45.

² Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 150 of 14th February 1879, Gov. Res. 1678 of 27th March 1879. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX.

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acres.¹ The old Kod sub-division was the most southern part of the Presidency above the Sahyádris. It formed a projection into Maisur which bounded it on the east south and west separating it from North Kánara and the coast. The north and east of the sub-division had some black cotton land, but the soil was generally gravelly and sandy. The surface was waving and broken by small hills. In the south a well marked chain or ridge of hills 300 to 400 feet high, ran across the sub-division from west to east, beginning on the Maisur border and ending a little short of the Tungbhadra. On the south between Kod and Maisur was a similar and nearly parallel chain. Between these two chains ran a valley four to ten miles wide. Different parts of Kod varied considerably in climate. In the east the rainfall was seldom so heavy as to damage the best dry-crop tillage; further west the rains were heavier and in the extreme west the villages were rice villages. Its southerly as well as its westerly position gave Kod a share both in the south-west and in the north-east monsoon. The south-west was the chief stand-by and rarely failed. In common with the rest of the district, in late April and during May, heavy thunderstorms often several days in succession put water into the ponds and soaking the ground allowed ploughing and other field work to be begun. Hence about nine-tenths of the whole cultivation was early or *kharif*. Entire failure of crops from drought was unknown though it often happened that the monsoon was more favourable for one kind of cultivation than for another. The climate was in general singularly temperate. In March and April beyond a few hours in the middle of the day there was no real heat, and the nights were always cool and pleasantly moist. This and the steady and certain monsoon rainfall were due to the fifty miles of woodland that lay between it and the crest of the Sahyádris. In the east the bulk of the tillage was dry-crop *javári*, cotton, and oilseeds; in the west rice and for dry crop *rági* instead of *javári* were the main crops. Much sugarcane, the 1876 area was 1262 acres, was grown in the lower rice lands watered from ponds; cocoa and betel palms were also grown in the gardens. Kod's special crop was the red chilly or capsicum which was grown as a dry-crop, sometimes in fields of several acres. No fewer than 1217 ponds were used for irrigation, but few of them were in good repair. Of the total popu-

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 1. The details are :

Kod Area, 1848 and 1878.

| LAND. | 1848 Survey. | 1878 Survey. |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. |
| Dry-crop... .. | 237,495 | 244,650 |
| Rice | 36,650 | 32,553 |
| Garden | 1290 | 1968 |
| Unarable... .. | 57,522 | 55,096 |
| Total | 332,957 | 334,267 |

The increase in the total arable area and decrease in the unarable was due to the removal of land from unarable to arable in consequence of its being of a quality which could now be cultivated with profit. The decrease in the rice land was due partly to the transfer of a portion to the garden head, but mainly to a transfer from the rice head to that of dry-crop. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 4.

lation of 92,675 about sixty-five per cent were purely agricultural, fourteen per cent were partly agricultural, and twenty-one per cent were non-agricultural.

Returns prepared in 1876 showed 17,018 or 60 per cent Government and 11,354 or 40 per cent alienated survey fields in occupation. Of the Government fields 13,053 or forty-six per cent were tilled by the man who appeared as holder in the Government books, 436 fields or 1·54 per cent were tilled by the occupant in partnership with other persons, and 3529 fields or 12·43 per cent were let to tenants. Of the tenant-tilled holdings 2411 were held on money rents and 1118 on grain-rents, which generally consisted of one-half to one-third of the produce.¹ The registration records seemed to show that private sales of land were less common than in other parts of the district. Prices, though registration prices have to be taken with caution, ranged from five or six to twenty times the assessment. Large sums were advanced on land mortgages. In 1848 at the beginning of the survey settlement the sub-division had not a mile of made road. During the thirty years' lease the opening of the old Bombay-Madras mail road which passed through the north-eastern villages secured communication with Hubli, Dhárwár, and Belgaum to the north and with Maisur to the south. Coastward one line led by Kod, Haunsbhavi, and Tilvalli through Sirsi to Kumta; and a second line from Hirekerur by Sitálkop, a large trade centre about ten miles within the Maisur frontier, by Siddápur in North Kánara, whence one road went to Sirsi and Kumta and another went down the Gersappa pass to Honávar. Cross roads were numerous. There was no want of good markets both within and at no great distance beyond the boundaries of the sub-division. Tuminkatti, Másur, Chik-Basur, Hirekerur, Chikkerur, Rattihalli, and other minor market towns lay within the sub-division, and Byádgi, Hángal, Háveri, Sirálkop, and Ránebennur were all first class places of trade at no great distance over the border. The manufactures were confined to the usual cotton and woollen hand-loom weaving. Of 437 looms 394 were used for making cotton cloth and forty-three for making blankets.

In 1848-49 Kod was in a state of extraordinary depression, considerably worse than that of the neighbouring parts of Dhárwár. This depression was owing to its isolated position. The neighbourhood of Maisur and the want of roads entirely cut it off from markets. It was not till 1872 that roads were opened from Kod through Maisur territory to North Kánara. But from 1848 lines between Dhárwár and Kánara began to be opened and between 1850 and 1860 much progress was made. Taking the average for three of the chief markets of the sub-division, Kod, Rattihalli, and Hirekerur, the produce prices during the fifty-nine years ending 1876 were for Indian millet or *javari* 243½ pounds the rupee during the ten years ending 1827, 188½ during the ten years ending 1837, 244 during the ten years ending 1847, 302½ during the ten years ending 1857, 105 during the ten years ending 1867, and 77½ during the nine years ending 1876. The details are:

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¹ Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 150 of 14th Feb. 1879, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 13.

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Kod Rattihalli Hirekerur Produce Rupee Prices, 1818-1876.

| YEAR. | Rice in Husk. | Jodri. | Nachni. | Coarse Sugar. | Betelnuts. | Cocoanuts per 100. |
|---------------|---------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1818-1827 ... | 149 | 243½ | 297 | 50 | 13½ | 2 0 0 |
| 1828-1837 ... | 124 | 188½ | 231 | 44 | 13 | 2 2 1 |
| 1838-1847 ... | 157½ | 244 | 307 | 42½ | 13½ | 2 2 0 |
| 1848-1857 ... | 179 | 302½ | 363½ | 38 | 11 | 2 1 11 |
| 1858-1867 ... | 67½ | 105 | 123½ | 17½ | 8½ | 3 4 10 |
| 1868-1876 ... | 47 | 77½ | 98½ | 13½ | 7 | 3 15 2 |

The prices of the most valuable and least bulky articles showed a comparatively smaller advance. Cocoanuts and betelnuts had always been in high demand and were easily carried; even in these articles the increase in average price during the nine years ending 1876 compared with the ten years ending 1847 was not less than ninety per cent. In sugar and the different kinds of grain grown in the sub-division the increase in price ranged between 200 and 300 per cent. Even allowing that the prices of the nine years ending 1876 were in the earlier years somewhat influenced by the American war, the existing range of prices was still fully 150 per cent higher than it had been thirty-five years before. Cotton had also risen about 150 per cent.

Excluding the two lapsed villages into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1861-62, in the 245 Kod villages settled in 1848-49, during the ten years ending 1847 the average occupied area of Government land was only 48,899 acres, that is less than one-third of 150,215 acres the corresponding area of arable waste. The revenue for these ten years averaged £7256 (Rs. 72,560) with average yearly remissions of £503 (Rs. 5030) and average outstandings of £153 (Rs. 1530). In 1847-48 only 38,447 acres were held for tillage and 159,278 arable acres were waste. After the introduction of the settlement the spread of tillage and the increase of revenue from the occupation of waste was steady and without check. The following statement gives the occupied area and revenue for the year 1847-48 and for every fifth year since 1848-49:

Kod Tillage and Revenue, 1847-1878.

| YEAR. | Government Occupied Land. | Collections. | YEAR. | Government Occupied Land. | Collections. |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. |
| 1847-48 ... | 38,447 | 61,544 | 1863-64 ... | 174,763 | 153,058 |
| 1848-49 ... | 50,535 | 53,676 | 1868-69 ... | 176,010 | 153,683 |
| 1853-54 ... | 89,404 | 88,026 | 1873-74 ... | 167,100 | 147,867 |
| 1858-59 ... | 126,493 | 116,471 | 1877-78 ... | 171,873 | 150,427 |

The increase of the occupied area which took place between 1863-64 and 1868-69 was not maintained. In 1866-67 the occupied area amounted to 183,298 acres. This great tillage area was due to the extremely high price of cotton. Under ordinary prices very little land in Kod grows a paying cotton crop. But prices were then so

high that the poorest crop, not more than eight inches high and with an acre yield of not more than ten pounds, paid. On the fall to normal prices which set in about 1868 some of the poorer land ceased to pay and was thrown up. Still during the four years ending 1878 the area held for tillage was over 170,000 acres a much higher figure than had been reached before the American war. In 1878 an area of 35,121 arable acres bearing a survey assessment of £2199 (Rs. 21,990) remained waste. Much of this land had been waste for generations, and could not be brought under tillage without considerable labour. The following statement shows the ten years' averages of tillage and revenue for the ten years before and the thirty years of the settlement :

Kod Tillage and Revenue, 1838-1878.

| YEAR. | Tillage. | Waste. | Collec- tions. | Remis- sions. | Out- stand- ings. |
|------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | A cres. | A cres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1838-1848 | 48,899 | 150,215 | 72,563 | 5027 | 1529 |
| 1848-1858 | 87,865 | 115,460 | 86,461 | 44 | 2623 |
| 1858-1868 | 162,103 | 44,978 | 1,42,826 | ... | ... |
| 1868-1878 | 170,897 | 35,946 | 1,49,991 | 2 | 26 |

The total land revenue of the sub-division under every head, Government land assessment quit-rent and grass sales, fell from £10,902 (Rs. 1,09,020) in 1847-48 the year before settlement to £9628 (Rs. 96,280) in 1848-49 the year of settlement, and rose to £20,681 (Rs. 2,06,810) in 1877-78 the last year of the settlement. During the survey lease population increased from 71,693 in 1848 to 92,675 in 1876 or 29·2 per cent; flat roofed and tiled houses from 3416 to 5381 or 57·5 per cent; farm cattle from 29,332 to 36,287 or 23·7 per cent; carts from 1626 to 4503 or 177 per cent; and watering ponds from 1195 to 1217 or 1·9 per cent. On the other hand thatched houses fell from 15,080 to 14,353 or 4·8 per cent; cows and buffaloes from 80,107 to 54,662 or 31·7 per cent; sheep and goats from 17,972 to 14,275 or 20·5 per cent; horses from 823 to 548 or 33·4 per cent; and drinking ponds from 183 to 175 or 4·3 per cent. In the famine year of 1876 the population was 92,675. Though Kod scarcely suffered from local failure of crops, the high price of grain forced perhaps two or three thousand of the poorer classes to leave the district in search of work. The increase in the population had not been great, only twenty-nine per cent in the thirty years. This, in Colonel Anderson's opinion, was chiefly due to epidemics of cholera which generally once in five years caused a large number of deaths. The increase in houses of the better class and in farm cattle proved a very considerable accumulation of agricultural capital. The decrease in cows and buffaloes and in sheep and goats was caused by the spread of tillage. The great increase in carts was an evidence of the development of trade. The carts were used in field work, but their chief object was to carry produce to market. Most of the watering ponds were very small; many of them did not water more than one or two fields. All over the country remains of embankments showed that at some former time not a single suitable

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site had remained unused. Of 2859 watering and drinking wells 653 had been made during the survey lease. During the three years ending 1876-77 in seventy-four villages an average of 182 notices to pay rent had been issued.¹ This Colonel Anderson thought was not excessive in a sub-division which was bounded by foreign territory separated by an artificial boundary. In 1879 the people seemed well-to-do. They enjoyed a climate above the ordinary risks of drought; their lands yielded a great variety of products many of which were always in demand at good prices; they had fair outlets for their produce to the coast and in other directions, and for thirty years had enjoyed a very moderate assessment. Especially in dry crop land the tillage was more careless than in almost any part of Dhárwár. Waste grass patches in a field supposed to be tilled were not uncommon. This roughness and imperfection were due to the very rapid spread of tillage and had been encouraged by the extremely low assessment. The thirty years' lease had raised the subdivision from a state of extreme depression to a state of extreme prosperity. In the south of the sub-division a good deal of hilly and broken ground at the time of the first survey had been measured with the cross staff and chain. In spite of this the total area under the two surveys showed a difference only from 332,957 to 334,267 acres. Though the gross area of the two surveys corresponded so closely some considerable differences occurred in detail. The Tungbhadra formed the eastern boundary for a distance of some twelve miles. This large river was subject to great floods, which often removed the boundary marks and both added to and took away land from neighbouring fields. The very numerous ponds were another cause of considerable changes in the areas of fields above them. The former survey showed 22,606 fields. In the revision survey the sub-division of large numbers and the making separate occupancies into separate survey numbers raised the whole number to 32,689 survey fields. Of the 22,606 old survey fields, the difference between the areas of the two surveys was within five per cent in 21,157, between five and ten per cent in 967, between ten and fifteen per cent in 268, between fifteen and twenty per cent in 90, and over twenty per cent in 124. As in other revised blocks the classing of land was changed no more than was required to obtain a base of assessment in accordance with the revision standard. As a rule fifteen per cent of the better drycrop and twenty-five per cent of the poorer soils were reclassified. More was done if the reclassified percentage showed that more was required. In watered land when the area of rice lands in a survey field differed one-half to one-third from the former area, the soil was reclassified. When the difference was less than one-third the old classification was confirmed with whatever adjustment the general examination of the soil classification of the village showed to be necessary. The changes in the water-supply during the thirty years' lease made a complete reclassing

¹ To collect the revenue, in 1874-75 forty-eight villages had 56 notices and one distraint; in 1875-76 sixty-five villages had 75 notices and 10 distrains; and in 1876-77 109 villages had 415 notices and 9 distrains. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 18.

everywhere necessary. Less soil had to be reclassified than in most revisions. Except that it had not allowed interval enough between the better and the poorer soil, the former classing was good. In entirely reclassified land, where the new classing was much higher than the former classing, a reduction of an eighth (2 *as.*) was made. In the 1848-49 settlement Captain Wingate divided the villages into four classes with highest dry-crop acre rates ranging from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.* (Rs. 1½ - 12½ *as.*) These classes divided the sub-division north-west and south-east into four parallel strips according to the variation of the rainfall from west to east. Under the revision survey the sub-division was divided into five classes instead of four. In making the five new classes the general idea of the original grouping was kept, but some detail changes had become necessary chiefly from the opening of roads and markets. In the first class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* (Rs. 2), were placed twenty-three villages forming a projection in the extreme north-east of the sub-division, and having a moderate rainfall favourable for good dry-crop cultivation. In the second class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾), were placed eighty-nine villages forming the general north-eastern portion of the sub-division. The rainfall in these villages was not too heavy for good dry-crop tillage, though it was somewhat less suited than the climate of the first class. The villages were also worse off for communications. In the third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* (Rs. 1½), were eighty-seven villages to the south-west of the second class, and somewhat inferior in dry-crop climate and in communications. In the fourth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¼), were placed the forty-four western villages either with too heavy a rainfall for dry crops or difficult to get at because of hills. In the fifth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 1⅓), were placed four villages in the extreme south-west corner of the sub-division. They formed two projections into Maisur and both in regard to rain and to roads were less suited for dry-crop tillage than the neighbouring villages to the east. The highest acre rates proposed for rice lands were 16*s.* (Rs. 8) for the villages of the first three dry-crop classes, and 15*s.* (Rs. 7½) for those of the remaining two classes. The entire Government and alienated occupied and unoccupied rice land, according to the revision survey, was 32,553 acres. Of these the Government occupied land was 19,926 acres. Their assessment at the proposed rates gave an average acre rate of 6*s.* 4½*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 3½) against 4*s.* 1½*d.* (Rs. 2 *as.* 1½), the average rate of the rice land under the former settlement. For the garden lands the highest acre rate proposed was £1 10*s.* (Rs. 15). The entire garden lands were 1968 acres of which 1307 acres were Government occupied land. Their assessment at the proposed rates gave an average acre rate of 13*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. 6¾), against the former average of 12*s.* 11*d.* (Rs. 6 *as.* 7½) on an area of 833 acres. The following statement shows the effect of the revision settlement:

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DISTRICTS.

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| CLASS. | Vil- lages. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------|---------|----------|--|-------------------------------|
| | | Government Occupied. | | Government Occupied. | | Government Unoccupied. | | Total. | | Highest Dry- crop Acre Rate. | In- crease Per cent. |
| | | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | | |
| | | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. | |
| I. ... | 23 | 15,900 | 13,397 | 16,048 | 19,573 | 2936 | 1670 | 18,984 | 21,243 | 2 0 | 46.1 |
| II. ... | 39 | 69,452 | 56,234 | 70,173 | 78,194 | 13,516 | 9340 | 83,689 | 87,534 | 1 12 | 39.0 |
| III. ... | 87 | 58,301 | 53,412 | 59,054 | 74,124 | 12,602 | 10,852 | 71,656 | 84,976 | 1 8 | 38.8 |
| IV. ... | 44 | 26,768 | 26,401 | 26,866 | 35,750 | 5388 | 4399 | 32,254 | 40,149 | 1 4 | 35.4 |
| V. ... | 4 | 2237 | 1589 | 2389 | 2223 | 1569 | 1023 | 3958 | 3,251 | 1 2 | 39.9 |
| Total ... | 247 | 172,658 | 1,51,033 | 174,530 | 2,09,864 | 36,011 | 27,239 | 210,541 | 2,37,153 | ... | 39.0 |

The total increase of revenue from the land in occupation in 1876-77 was £5883 (Rs. 58,830) or thirty-nine per cent. In two cases the increase was over 100 per cent. The village of Basrihalli was raised 103.6 per cent from a total of £44 8s. to a total of £90 8s. (Rs. 444 - 904). This increase was chiefly on the watered area, £18 to £49 (Rs. 180 - 490) a rise of nearly 200 per cent, from the increased valuation of irrigation entirely due to the reservoir being turned to better account than formerly. The second case was the village of Byathanhal which was raised 140.2 per cent. Here the rice land recorded at the first settlement was ninety acres with an assessment of £19 (Rs. 190). Now 135 acres of rice land were assessed at £56 4s. (Rs. 562), which, with the additional water assessment, accounted for the large increase. In two cases the increase of assessment was between 90 and 100 per cent. In Konápur the rise was from £6 6s. (Rs. 63) to £12 8s. (Rs. 124) or 96.8 per cent; this was chiefly due to the correcting of a former error in area. The second case of increase between 90 and 100 per cent was the village of Basápur where the increase was from £13 16s. to £27 6s. (Rs. 138 - 273) or 97.8. In eleven cases the increase was between sixty and ninety per cent. A considerable area of Government arable land was still waste. The details are :

Kod Waste Land, 1878.

| LAND. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | |
|--------------|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. |
| Dry-crop ... | 33,215 | 17,847 | 34,714 | 23,543 |
| Rice ... | 1894 | 3984 | 1235 | 3666 |
| Garden ... | 25 | 165 | 12 | 80 |
| Total ... | 35,134 | 21,996 | 36,011 | 27,239 |

The increase in the total area of unoccupied arable waste land was due to lands formerly classed as unarable being classed as arable. The bulk of the large area of the drycrop arable waste was poor uplands which for long were likely to be held only for grazing. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the whole survey block of 247 Government villages of the old Kod sub-division :

Kod Land Area and Assessment, 1878-79.

| LAND. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | Quit-Rent. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | |
| Government ... { Occupied ... | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government ... { Unoccupied ... | 172,658 | 1,51,033 | 174,530 | 2,09,864 | ... |
| Alienated ... | 35,134 | 21,996 | 36,011 | 27,289 | ... |
| Government Unarable ... | 67,643 | 75,174 | 68,639 | 1,03,072 | 45,706 |
| Government Unarable ... | 57,522 | ... | 55,095 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 332,957 | 2,48,203 | 334,267 | 3,40,225 | 45,706 |

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1878-79.*

On the whole occupied Government land under every head, garden rice and dry crop, the assessment of the former settlement showed an average acre rate of 1s. 9d. (14 as.) ; under the proposed settlement the average acre rate would be 2s. 4½d. (Re. 1 as. 3½), an acre increase of 7¾d. (5¼ as.). The proposed settlement was sanctioned by Government in March 1879.¹ It was introduced into fifty-one villages in 1878-79 and into the remaining 196 villages in 1879-80.

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1838-48), in 245 Kod villages the tillage area fell from about 58,000 acres in 1838-39 to about 38,000 acres in 1847-48, and collections from about £17,000 to about £10,900 (Rs. 1,70,000 - Rs. 1,09,000). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1848-1858) the tillage area rose from about 50,000 acres in 1848-49 to about 121,000 acres in 1857-58, and collections from about £9600 to about £15,700 (Rs. 96,000 - Rs. 1,57,000); during the next ten years (1858 - 1868), the tillage area rose from about 126,000 acres in 1858-59 to about 182,000 acres in 1867-68 and collections from about £16,000 to about £21,200 (Rs. 1,60,000 - Rs. 2,12,000); and during the last ten years (1868-1878) the tillage area varied from about 176,000 acres in 1868-69 to about 166,000 in 1872-73, and collections from about £20,800 to about £19,900 (Rs. 2,08,000 - Rs. 1,99,000). During the four years after the revision settlement (1878-1882), the tillage area fell from about 170,000 acres in 1878-79 to about 165,000 acres in 1881-82, and collections varied from about £25,200 in 1879-80 to about £21,000 in 1881-82 (Rs. 2,52,000 - Rs. 2,10,000). The details are² :

Kod, 245 Villages: Survey Results, 1838-1882.

| YEAR. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit Rent. | Out-standings. | Collections. | Jwari Rupee Prices |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Re-missions. | Area. | Rental. | Grazing Fees. | | | | |
| <i>Before Survey.</i> | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Lbs. |
| 1838-39 ... | 58,253 | 94,397 | 21,094 | 137,981 | 60,554 | 216 | 43,601 | 1611 | 1,69,509 | 213 |
| 1839-40 ... | 57,300 | 89,096 | 4982 | 139,690 | 61,933 | 1787 | 59,460 | 2103 | 1,43,208 | 240 |
| 1840-41 ... | 55,696 | 89,833 | 3673 | 140,693 | 62,197 | 1511 | 50,389 | 2240 | 1,35,840 | 240 |
| 1841-42 ... | 55,312 | 90,383 | 3248 | 141,107 | 62,120 | 754 | 50,655 | 2146 | 1,36,398 | 241 |
| 1842-43 ... | 52,225 | 86,709 | 5641 | 145,237 | 65,454 | 595 | 48,489 | 1141 | 1,29,011 | 243 |
| 1843-44 ... | 45,212 | 74,777 | 971 | 153,182 | 72,872 | 126 | 47,291 | 4422 | 1,16,801 | 243 |
| 1844-45 ... | 39,874 | 64,659 | 1029 | 162,269 | 78,727 | 293 | 41,600 | 466 | 1,05,067 | 243 |
| 1845-46 ... | 37,719 | 60,594 | 7730 | 164,260 | 79,786 | 7231 | 36,837 | 516 | 96,436 | 324 |
| 1846-47 ... | 48,949 | 62,993 | 1006 | 158,452 | 81,657 | 8458 | 39,063 | 571 | 1,08,937 | 324 |
| 1847-48 ... | 38,447 | 62,445 | 901 | 159,278 | 82,708 | 8380 | 39,093 | 87 | 1,08,930 | 320 |

¹ Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 150 of 14th February 1879, and Gov. Res. 1678 of 27th March 1879. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 1-36, 192-202.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 37-41.

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Kod, 245 Villages : Survey Results, 1838-1882—continued.

Land.
REVISION SURVEY.Kod,
1878-79.

| YEAR. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit-Rent. | Out-standings. | Collections. | Jedari Rupee Prices. |
|------------------|----------|----------|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Re-missions. | Area. | Rental. | Grazing Fees. | | | | |
| Survey. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Lbs. |
| 1848-49 ... | 50,535 | 53,877 | 201 | 130,276 | 97,288 | 8308 | 34,300 | 265 | 96,019 | 320 |
| 1849-50 ... | 67,835 | 72,199 | 40 | 133,623 | 93,181 | 12,976 | 30,002 | 3 | 1,15,134 | 320 |
| 1850-51 ... | 71,919 | 74,169 | 67 | 131,054 | 93,084 | 12,419 | 28,308 | 25,706 | 89,123 | 320 |
| 1851-52 ... | 81,714 | 82,114 | 67 | 121,763 | 85,573 | 11,774 | 28,011 | 1 | 1,21,831 | 336 |
| 1852-53 ... | 86,478 | 85,870 | 68 | 117,891 | 82,816 | 12,256 | 27,166 | ... | 1,25,224 | 320 |
| 1853-54 ... | 89,404 | 88,026 | ... | 114,985 | 80,648 | 14,524 | 33,049 | 248 | 1,35,351 | 316 |
| 1854-55 ... | 93,737 | 91,921 | ... | 112,656 | 79,118 | 15,123 | 31,550 | 5 | 1,38,589 | 276 |
| 1855-56 ... | 100,997 | 97,151 | ... | 105,745 | 74,319 | 14,967 | 31,476 | ... | 1,43,594 | 260 |
| 1856-57 ... | 115,362 | 1,07,411 | ... | 91,445 | 64,136 | 13,803 | 31,830 | ... | 1,53,044 | 260 |
| 1857-58 ... | 120,671 | 1,12,315 | ... | 86,164 | 59,249 | 12,645 | 32,124 | ... | 1,57,084 | 242 |
| 1858-59 ... | 126,493 | 1,16,471 | ... | 80,432 | 55,170 | 11,596 | 32,176 | ... | 1,60,243 | 212 |
| 1859-60 ... | 135,948 | 1,23,823 | ... | 71,000 | 47,875 | 11,239 | 36,100 | ... | 1,71,167 | 208 |
| 1860-61 ... | 151,538 | 1,34,933 | ... | 55,138 | 36,645 | 9462 | 35,040 | ... | 1,79,435 | 128 |
| 1861-62 ... | 147,063 | 1,32,468 | ... | 60,267 | 39,897 | 11,486 | 42,218 | ... | 1,86,172 | 76 |
| 1862-63 ... | 156,665 | 1,41,160 | ... | 60,672 | 32,489 | 10,086 | 42,136 | ... | 1,93,372 | 86 |
| 1863-64 ... | 174,763 | 1,53,058 | ... | 32,531 | 20,610 | 8543 | 42,185 | ... | 2,03,791 | 38 |
| 1864-65 ... | 181,593 | 1,55,847 | ... | 25,571 | 16,452 | 12,996 | 42,275 | ... | 2,11,118 | 46 |
| 1865-66 ... | 181,420 | 1,55,951 | ... | 25,627 | 16,140 | 11,446 | 42,187 | ... | 2,09,584 | 32 |
| 1866-67 ... | 183,298 | 1,57,433 | ... | 23,749 | 14,755 | 13,183 | 42,186 | ... | 2,12,302 | 52 |
| 1867-68 ... | 182,249 | 1,57,125 | ... | 24,798 | 14,962 | 12,365 | 42,067 | ... | 2,11,557 | 98 |
| 1868-69 ... | 176,010 | 1,53,683 | ... | 31,036 | 18,504 | 12,191 | 42,046 | ... | 2,07,920 | 146 |
| 1869-70 ... | 172,949 | 1,51,234 | ... | 34,109 | 20,747 | 11,474 | 42,011 | ... | 2,04,819 | 72 |
| 1870-71 ... | 172,750 | 1,51,490 | ... | 34,308 | 20,889 | 11,583 | 42,006 | ... | 2,05,079 | 72 |
| 1871-72 ... | 169,611 | 1,49,126 | ... | 37,465 | 22,993 | 9705 | 41,912 | 23 | 2,00,720 | 72 |
| 1872-73 ... | 165,743 | 1,46,571 | ... | 41,325 | 25,586 | 10,758 | 41,838 | 6 | 1,99,161 | 72 |
| 1873-74 ... | 167,100 | 1,47,867 | ... | 39,338 | 24,198 | 10,652 | 41,828 | ... | 2,00,347 | 80 |
| 1874-75 ... | 170,323 | 1,79,721 | ... | 36,202 | 22,109 | 10,122 | 41,824 | ... | 2,01,667 | 60 |
| 1875-76 ... | 171,648 | 1,50,183 | 19 | 34,888 | 21,678 | 9989 | 41,781 | ... | 2,01,034 | 57 |
| 1876-77 ... | 170,967 | 1,49,534 | 3 | 35,170 | 22,247 | 9757 | 41,753 | 287 | 2,00,804 | ... |
| 1877-78 ... | 171,873 | 1,50,427 | ... | 35,121 | 21,991 | 10,977 | 45,410 | ... | 2,06,814 | ... |
| Revision Survey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1878-79 ... | 169,672 | 1,61,380 | ... | 37,386 | 24,143 | 8713 | 42,399 | 1008 | 2,11,484 | ... |
| 1879-80 ... | 167,206 | 2,02,088 | ... | 41,062 | 32,503 | 5629 | 44,625 | 562 | 2,51,790 | ... |
| 1880-81 ... | 165,771 | 2,00,367 | 96 | 43,322 | 35,234 | 5129 | 45,168 | 410 | 2,50,220 | ... |
| 1881-82 ... | 164,850 | 1,99,381 | 34,244 | 44,421 | 36,453 | 4137 | 43,504 | 2709 | 2,10,069 | ... |

Dhárwár,
1879-80.

In 1879 the settlement of the 134 villages of Dhárwár was revised.¹ Since the 1848-49 settlement the Dhárwár villages had been distributed. In 1879 two belonged to Kalghatgi, two to Parasgad in Belgaum, one to Hubli, and 129 to Dhárwár. The total area was 207,748 acres.² The old Dhárwár sub-division formed the

¹ Colonel Anderson, Surv. Comr. 374 of 19th April 1879 and Gov. Res. 2769 of 27th May 1879. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI.

² The details are : Dhárwár Area, 1848 and 1878.

| LAND. | | Former Survey. | Revision Survey. |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| Arable.. | Dry-crop ... | 162,295 | 151,970 |
| | Rice ... | 12,797 | 14,647 |
| | Garden ... | 561 | 986 |
| Unarable | ... | 31,263 | 37,921 |
| Municipal | ... | ..... | 2224 |
| Total ... | | 206,916 | 207,748 |

Considering how much hill and forest land lay in the west of the sub-division the increase in the total area was small. The considerable increase in unarable unassessed land was chiefly due to the inclusion of assessed lands in forest reserves. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 2.

extreme north-west of the collectorate. The Dhárwár-Hubli road running north-east and south-west divided it into two very different sections. The country to the north-east was a waving plain with occasional small hills, in general a drycrop tract containing a large proportion of black cotton soil. The land to the south-west was full of hills and forest in the main of red soil, the regular rice country which is locally known as *malnád*. During the eleven years ending 1878 at Dhárwár the rainfall varied from 47·98 to 26·28 and averaged 31·92 inches, and at Mugad it varied from 50·78 to 23·28 and averaged 34·71 inches.¹ The climate varied greatly in different parts of the subdivision. The east with a certain and fairly regular rainfall was admirably suited to drycrop tillage. As a rule during the month of May a succession of heavy thunderstorms thoroughly soaked the ground and allowed ploughing and other field work to begin in preparation for the regular south-west monsoon in June. In the end of October, after the setting in of the north-east or Madras monsoon, a very heavy fall of rain generally afforded a second chance in case the south-west monsoon happened to fail. In most years the rainfall in May and in October was greater than that of any other two months of the year. From the Belgaum road the rainfall increased with every mile to the west, till, near the western boundary, during the monsoon months it was fully fifty per cent heavier than at Dhárwár. In the west the constant succession of hill and dale was very favourable for rice, the drainage of the hill sides keeping the lowlands well supplied with water. The east of the sub-division was in the main a drycrop tract and *javari*, wheat, pulse, cotton, and oil seeds were the staple crops. Less than the whole area of cotton soil was given to cotton, as from the nearness of Dhárwár and still more because of the value of its straw as fodder for cartmen, Indian millet was a better paying crop than cotton. In the west, though Indian millet was still occasionally seen, *rági* took its place as a drycrop and rice became the staple. In low lying rice lands with a sufficient supply of moisture, sugarcane was commonly grown once every three years, and in other years a crop of pulse generally followed the rice. The land was generally well tilled, and, as far as it was available, manure was given first to the rice land and then to the drycrop soil. The garden lands were of comparatively small importance. As in other parts of northern Dhárwár, the areca palm and betel vine gardens of the south

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1879-80.

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 67. The details are :

Dhárwár Rainfall, 1868-1878.

| YEAR. | Dhárwár | Mugad. | YEAR. | Dhárwár | Mugad. |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | Inches. | Inches. | | Inches. | Inches. |
| 1868 | 31·46 | ... | 1874 | 47·98 | 42·51 |
| 1869 | 29·70 | 29·81 | 1875 | 30·61 | 35·78 |
| 1870 | 32·54 | ... | 1876 | 22·05 | 23·28 |
| 1871 | 29·37 | 33·00 | 1877 | 31·66 | 35·71 |
| 1872 | 30·16 | 31·19 | 1878 | 39·35 | 50·78 |
| 1873 | 26·28 | 30·33 | Average ... | 31·92 | 34·71 |

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1879-80.

gave way to sugarcane, fruit trees, and vegetables with a sprinkling of cocoa palms. On an average, between 1874 and 1878, 68,591 acres or 59·37 per cent of Government occupied land were under early or *kharif* crops, and 46,947 acres or 40·63 per cent were under late or *rabi* crops.¹ Of the total survey numbers 10,937 or 72·13 per cent were Government and 4225 or 27·87 per cent were alienated. Of the Government numbers, 6963 or 45·92 per cent were tilled by the occupants, that is the men whose names were entered in the Government books, 127 or 0·84 per cent were tilled by occupants in partnership with others, 1742 or 11·49 per cent were tilled by tenants on money rents, and 1210 or 7·98 per cent were tilled by tenants on produce or grain rents. Of the private or *inám* numbers, 1550 or 10·22 per cent were tilled by the proprietors or *inámdárs*, 66 or 0·44 per cent by proprietors in partnership with others, 2078 or 13·71 per cent were tilled by tenants for a money rent, and 531 or 3·50 per cent by tenants for a produce or grain rent. Of the remaining numbers 441 or 2·91 per cent were waste, and 454 or 2·99 per cent were *parampok* or unarable numbers. Taking the two classes of land together these returns give 63½ per cent tilled by the person holding directly under Government and 36½ per cent by others. The large area of tenant-tilled land, about eleven per cent above the average, was probably due to the neighbourhood of Dhárwár some of whose traders and gentry held large areas of land. The conditions in this Dhárwár sub-division differed from the conditions in most parts of the district. The two large towns of Dhárwár and Hubli were a peculiar feature, and scattered through the population was a large trading class anxious to own land. Considering that nearly half of the people 46·49 per cent were traders or craftsmen it was remarkable that a larger proportion of the land had not passed from the field working classes. The land in this subdivision possessed an exceedingly high value both for sale and as security for loans. As was to be expected in a country where the trading class was strong, and where a strong trading spirit pervaded the whole population, the cases of sales mortgages and leases of land recorded at the registration office were very numerous. The terms of sale mortgage and lease varied much. In sales ten to twenty times the survey assessment was a common rate and far higher rates were frequently recorded. Here as everywhere the thirty years of the survey settlement had seen a great change in communications. In 1848 there was but one made road in the sub-division that ran from Hubli to Belgaum. It passed through the town of Dhárwár and supplied the only communication by road with the coast by Belgaum

¹ The details are : *Kharif*, rice 11,150 acres or 9·65 per cent, *javari* 34,330 or 29·71 per cent, *bajri* 285 or 0·25 per cent, *tur* 4087 or 3·54 per cent, *mug* 1063 or 0·92 per cent, *til* 130 or 0·11 per cent, *rála* 1824 or 1·58 per cent, castor seed 1449 or 1·25 per cent, *kulthi* 1301 or 1·13 per cent, *udid* 24 or 0·02 per cent, tobacco 264 or 0·23 per cent, miscellaneous 12,684 or 10·97 per cent, total 68,591 or 59·37 per cent. *Rabi*, American cotton 853 or 0·74 per cent, country cotton 10,062 or 8·70 per cent, gram 2453 or 2·12 per cent, wheat 8846 or 7·66 per cent, sugarcane 158 or 0·14 per cent, *kusumba* 1532 or 1·33 per cent, linseed 76 or 0·07 per cent, cocoanut plantain and other fruits 21 or 0·02 per cent, miscellaneous 850 or 0·74 per cent, waste and fallow 22,096 or 19·12 per cent, total 46,947 or 40·63 per cent. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 68.

and the old Rám pass which in many parts had a slope probably fully one in six. Soon after (1848-49) measures were taken to open communications with Kumta. In 1879 there were three ports on the coast immediately below Dhárwár accessible by good passes and roads, Kumta by the Árbail and Devimani passes, Kárwár by the Árbail pass, and Goa by the Tinai pass, a line of little trade. Local cross roads had also been made in every direction in which the country tracks were not easily passable to carts. The sub-division was well supplied with markets. Dhárwár with over 23,000 people was an exceedingly good market and other second class towns were scattered at convenient distances. Hubli one of the largest trading towns in the Bombay Karnátaḱ was only twelve miles from Dhárwár and only six miles from the south-eastern villages of the subdivision. The local manufactures were of no great consequence, 733 looms were employed in weaving cotton cloth and blankets. Except for show purposes local hand-woven cotton cloth held its own with steam-woven Bombay and English cloth. Produce prices between 1848 and 1878 showed that during the ten years ending 1857 *javári* rupee prices averaged 122 pounds, in the ten years ending 1867 the average rose to 60 pounds, in the ten years ending 1877 to 52 pounds, and in 1878 the price was 20 pounds the rupee. The details are :

Dhárwár Grain Rupee Prices, 1848-1878.

| YEAR. | <i>Javári</i> . | Cleaned Rice. | Wheat. | <i>Náchni</i> . | Gram. | <i>Tur.</i> |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| 1848-1857 | 122 | 64 | 98 | 135 | 60 | 82 |
| 1858-1867 | 60 | 30 | 46 | 70 | 30 | 42 |
| 1868-1877 | 52 | 26 | 30 | 62 | 22 | 30 |
| 1878 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 14 | 22 |

The high American war prices of 1862-1865 were reached, and in a few cases slightly exceeded, during the famine year of 1877. Leaving out 1877 the average of the ten years ending 1878 showed a rise, during the thirty years of the survey lease, in the price of cereals of 107 to 206 per cent and in pulses of 173 per cent. Compared with those of the ten years ending 1857 the average produce prices of the ten years ending 1877 were considerably over 100 per cent higher.

The Dhárwár sub-division differed from several of the lately revised sub-divisions because in 1848 at the time of the former settlement and for a long time before, it had an ample population, contained at least one large town with other towns near, and had a military cantonment. So large a non-producing population ensured a good demand for all articles of every-day use. In spite of these advantages in 1847-48 the year before the introduction of the first settlement, of the arable land only 64,044 acres were occupied, and 58,217 acres were waste. The unoccupied arable area fell to 8060 acres in 1856-57 and to 4758 acres in 1878.¹ In 1879 most of the

¹ The detailed yearly tillage and revenue statement given below shows for 1877-78 instead of 4758 acres 13,818 acres of unoccupied arable land. The explanation is that much of the 13,818 acres had from time to time been included in forest reserves which the revision survey excludes from the assessable area. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 10.

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arable waste was in the west where was a considerable area of poor hill land. Remissions, which were very large before the first settlement, for twenty years had practically ceased, and, except during and after the 1876 famine, for twenty-five years outstandings had been practically unknown. During the ten years ending 1847-48 collections ranged from £12,000 to £13,000 (Rs. 1,20,000-Rs. 1,30,000), and in the two years ending 1847-48 they were £14,300 and £15,200 (Rs. 1,43,000 and Rs. 1,52,000). In 1847-48 the first year of the settlement £9027 (Rs. 90,270) only were collected. From this the revenue steadily rose to £17,786 (Rs. 1,77,860) in 1865-66. After 1865 came a slight fall. Still in the ten years ending 1878-79 the collections from Government occupied land ranged between £13,300 and £13,400 (Rs. 1,33,000 and Rs. 1,34,000). The two famine years 1876-77 and 1877-78 were years of considerable pressure on the poorer classes. In 1876-77 in ninety-nine villages 1412 notices were issued and sixteen cases of distraint occurred. In 1877-78 in ninety-one villages 996 notices were issued and there were thirty-seven distraints. Considering that many of the villages were on the frontier and that much of the land was held by people who lived beyond the frontier, these numbers for a year of such exceedingly high prices were not excessive. The corresponding figures for 1875-76, which may be considered a normal year, were that in sixty-four villages 228 notices were issued and four distraints were made. The following statement shows the average tillage and revenue in 133 villages of this old Dhárwár sub-division during each period of ten years between 1838 and 1878:

Dhárwár Tillage and Land Revenue, 1838-1878.

| YEAR. | Government Occupied Land. | Government Arable Waste. | Collec- tions on Govern- ment Land. | Remis- sions. | Total Col- lections. | Out- stand- ings. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Before Survey.</i> | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1838-1848 ... | 57,827 | 60,479 | 96,464 | 16,664 | 1,27,222 | 329 |
| <i>Survey.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1848-1858 ... | 97,180 | 21,226 | 1,15,719 | 228 | 1,46,325 | 6488 |
| 1858-1868 ... | 116,964 | 7254 | 13,803 | 26 | 1,74,196 | 3 |
| 1868-1878 ... | 113,384 | 12,526 | 1,33,976 | 23 | 1,69,419 | 513 |

During the thirty years ending 1878 flat roofed and tiled houses increased from 7589 to 14,708 or 93·8 per cent; carts from 2138 to 3131 or 46·44 per cent; wells and waterlifts or *budkis* from 845 to 1172 or 38·7 per cent; and ponds from 175 to 200 or 14·29 per cent. Population showed a decrease from 84,872 to 79,414 or 6·43 per cent; thatched houses from 8465 to 4046 or 52·2 per cent; farm cattle from 22,646 to 15,920 or 29·7 per cent; cows and buffaloes from 42,333 to 20,073 or 52·58 per cent; sheep and goats from 12,081 to 4865 or 59·73 per cent; and horses from 1299 to 519 or 60 per cent. In 1848 the population was 261·5 to the square mile a very high rate for those times. In 1878 it was 244·7 to the square mile. The decrease of 6½ per cent in the population was ascribed to a bad type of fever which had been prevalent in these

villages since 1860. Except by forcing craftsmen and labourers to leave their homes in search of work it was believed that the decrease was not due to the 1876 and 1877 famine.¹ The increase of 93 per cent in flat roofed and tiled and the decrease of 52 per cent in thatched houses showed what an advance the bulk of the people had made in comfort. The decrease in cattle was more apparent than real. The reckoning was made during the fair season when large numbers of cattle were absent from their villages, some employed in the carrying trade and others sent to the western forests to graze. The increase of 46 per cent in carts, was a proof that the cattle power of the sub-division had been materially strengthened. A decrease in other cattle had been caused by the increased cost of grazing and fodder. Here as every where in Dhárwár, sheep and goats showed a great decrease. The fall in the number of horses and ponies, according to Colonel Anderson, was due to the number of roads which made the well-to-do travel in vehicles instead of on horse-back. The increase of wells from 845 to 1172 was fair, considering the thickness of the waterless surface layer. The rise from 175 to 200 ponds was due to the repair of ponds which had been breached in 1848. Especially in the centre and eastern or black plains, the condition of the people was exceedingly good. The western villages were not so well off though compared with their state in 1848 the advance in the western villages had probably been greater than in the centre and east.²

As in Bankápur lands were remeasured with the object of turning every separately recognized occupancy into a separate survey number; of, as far as possible, separating alienated from Government land; and of dividing unwieldy survey numbers into moderate and manageable fields. With these objects the local survey numbers had been raised from 11,760 to 15,102. The total area was 207,748 acres against 206,916 acres according to the former survey. Though the general result of the two surveys was so close, considerable differences were found in individual survey numbers. No less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the measurements differed by more than five per cent from the areas of the old survey. As in other parts of Dhárwár the reclassing was only partial. Only a small percentage of the better drycrop soils was reclassified and a larger percentage of the poorer soils enough to enable the survey officers to judge of the standard of the former classing, and to ascertain what adjustment was necessary to bring the former classing to the revision standard. The revision standard differed from the former standard chiefly by placing a greater difference between the better and the poorer soils. If the result of the area reclassified in the first instance proved unsatisfactory, a further area or if necessary the whole village was reclassified. As in other parts of the district, changes in the condition of the reservoirs made a reclassing of water rates necessary. Considering the improvement in communications and the rise of about 100 per

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¹ Colonel Anderson (Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 7) thought migration to Bidi in Belgaum and to Kánara had helped the decrease. In this view Mr. Reid the Rev. Comr. (949, 17th May 1879, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 84) did not agree.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 12.

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cent in produce prices, the landholders could fairly be called on to pay a considerably enhanced rental. The 134 villages were arranged in six classes with highest drycrop acre rates varying from 6s. to 2s. 6d. (Rs. 3-1 $\frac{1}{4}$). The villages of the fifth and sixth classes had gained more than any other part of the sub-division by the making of roads. In former times the western villages were without a single mile of made road and were almost entirely cut off from any leading market. In the first class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 6s. (Rs. 3), fourteen villages were placed comprising the town of Dhárwār and the villages round it. In the second class, with a highest dry crop acre rate of 5s. 3d. (Rs. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$), were fifty-one villages including the whole eastern half of the sub-division. In the third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4s. 9d. (Rs. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$), were twenty-four villages close to the west of the Belgaum road and to the west of the second class and also containing three villages somewhat far to the east. In the fourth class, with a highest dry crop acre rate of 4s. (Rs. 2) were nineteen villages to the west of the third class and with a climate less favourable for dry crops. In the fifth class, with a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$), were eighteen villages still to the west of the fourth class with a climate still less favourable for dry crops. In the sixth class, with a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$), were eight villages on the extreme western border of the sub-division in a climate which was badly suited for dry crop tillage. Under the 1848 settlement the rice lands which measured 12,797 acres were assessed at highest acre rates of 16s. (Rs. 8) in the villages of the first five classes, and at 14s. (Rs. 7) in the villages of the two remaining classes. At that time the occupied area of this land was 8281 acres which gave an average acre rate of 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Rs. 2 as. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$). Under the revision survey the rice land measured 14,647 acres for which the highest acre rates proposed were 18s. (Rs. 9) in villages of the first and second classes, 16s. (Rs. 8) in villages of the third and fourth classes, and 15s. (Rs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$) in villages of the fifth and sixth classes. The occupied area of the rice land was 10,214 acres which at the proposed rates gave an average acre rate of 5s. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. (Rs. 2 as. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$). Under the 1848 settlement 561 acres were recorded as garden land of which 359 acres belonged to Government. Under the revision survey the total garden land was 986 acres of which 658 acres were Government. Most of it was watered from reservoirs and a small portion from stream channels. None of the garden land was specially rich. It did not materially differ from the best rice land, sugarcane being generally the best crop grown. For this garden land the highest acre rate proposed was 18s. (Rs. 9). The average acre rate was estimated at 8s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Rs. 4 as. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$) against the old average of 7s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Rs. 3 as. 14 $\frac{1}{8}$). Lands watered from wells were treated in the manner directed by Government Resolution 1028 of 25th February 1874. Those under wells existing at the time of the first settlement were assessed within the highest drycrop rate, and those lands which were under wells constructed since the last settlement were assessed at the simple dry crop rate. The lands under wells which drew their water from soakage from Government reservoirs were as usual assessed at rates not exceeding double the ordinary dry crop rate. The effect of the

revised settlement was to raise the assessment 39·8 per cent. The details are :

Dhárwár Revision Settlement, 1879-80.

| CLASS. | Vil- lages. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|--|
| | | Government Occupied Land. | | Government Occupied Land. | | Government Unoccupied Land. | | Total. | | In-crease Per cent. | Highest Acre Rate. | | |
| | | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | | Dry-crop. | Rice. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 14 | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | 59·7 | Rs. | Rs. | |
| II ... | 51 | 13,337 | 20,499 | 13,419 | 32,722 | 48 | 57 | 13,467 | 32,779 | 38·8 | 3 | 9 | |
| III ... | 24 | 53,032 | 70,003 | 52,028 | 96,731 | 654 | 355 | 52,682 | 97,086 | 40·1 | 2½ | 9 | |
| IV ... | 19 | 19,668 | 19,807 | 19,460 | 27,746 | 597 | 431 | 20,056 | 28,177 | 30·3 | 2 | 8 | |
| V ... | 18 | 12,654 | 14,088 | 12,874 | 16,949 | 1148 | 731 | 14,022 | 17,680 | 33·8 | 1½ | 7½ | |
| VI ... | 8 | 14,324 | 11,709 | 14,673 | 16,257 | 1745 | 1448 | 16,418 | 17,705 | 34·2 | 1¼ | 7½ | |
| | | 2778 | 2232 | 2805 | 2995 | 586 | 517 | 3371 | 3512 | | | | |
| Total... | 134 | 115,793 | 1,38,343 | 115,263 | 1,93,400 | 4758 | 3539 | 120,026 | 1,96,939 | 39·8 | ... | ... | |

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1879-80.*

The estimated increase of revenue resulting from the revision was £5506 (Rs. 55,060) or 39·8 per cent. This increase was a little less than what was obtained in the neighbouring sub-divisions in the north and centre of the district which had been settled three and four years before. This was not due to a lower revision standard but because the former Dhárwár rates were higher than those in neighbouring sub-divisions. There was a singular absence of cases of remarkable increase of assessment on individual villages. In the first class two villages had been raised between 70 and 80 per cent. Dandikop a village with good soil close to the town of Dhárwár was raised 72 per cent and Bagtaláv, which was not a village but a parcel of about seven acres close to Dhárwár, was raised 78·6 per cent. Six of the seven acres were garden land under a very good pond and the rental was raised from £2 16s. to £5 (Rs. 28·50) in consequence of a higher valuation of the water-supply. The only other cases of over 70 per cent increase were two villages in the sixth class. In both these villages there was a very large increase of rice land. Dabinkodla which was raised 129 per cent, had formerly but one acre assessed at 4s. (Rs. 2) while at the revision it had fourteen acres assessed at £4 4s. (Rs. 42), and the whole new rental of the occupied lands, 53 acres, of the village was £7 2s. (Rs. 71) against £3 2s. (Rs. 31) on the same area under the 1848 settlement. In Dhopenhatti which was raised 70·2 per cent or from £18 2s. (Rs. 181) on 298 acres to £30 16s. (Rs. 308) on 324 acres, there were formerly sixteen acres of rice land assessed at £3 18s. (Rs. 39), while according to the revision survey there were forty-seven acres assessed at £11 8s. (Rs. 114). The higher rates in these villages were due to increased water assessment. The 4758 acres of arable waste assessed under the revision settlement at £354 (Rs. 3540) were as a rule scattered in small areas over different villages. The greatest part of the waste was in the fourth and fifth classes and mostly comprised hill lands which were more suited for grazing than for tillage. Near Dhárwár much land was permanently occupied and used solely for grazing. In the more remote parts, where the demand for land was not so great, people wanting grazing lands preferred to take their chance at the yearly auction. To make

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it easier to take it up, all waste rice land was broken into small survey numbers. The following statement shows the total area and the assessment of the sub-division under every head :

Dhárwār Survey Settlements, 1849 and 1879.

| LAND. | | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------|
| | | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Quit-rent. |
| | | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government. | Occupied ... | 115,793 | 1,38,343 | 115,263 | 1,93,400 | ... |
| | Unoccupied. | 13,818 | 7574 | 4758 | 3539 | ... |
| Alienated | ... | 46,042 | 65,929 | 47,577 | 93,479 | 34,238 |
| Unarable | ... | 31,263 | ... | 37,921 | ... | ... |
| Municipal | ... | ... | ... | 2224 | ... | ... |
| Total | | 206,916 | 2,11,846 | 207,748 | 2,90,418 | 34,238 |

The great fall in the area of arable and the corresponding rise in the area of unarable waste was due to the change under which assessed lands included in forests were entered in the revision survey as unarable instead of as arable. Under the revision survey, on the whole Government occupied land of every description, garden rice and drycrop, the average acre assessment was raised from 2s. 4½d. to 3s. 4¼d. (Re. 1 as. 3½ to Re. 1 as. 10½) or an acre increase of 11½d. (7½ as.) The proposed settlement was sanctioned by Government in May 1879.¹

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1838-1848), the tillage area varied from about 64,000 acres in 1847-48 to about 50,000 acres in 1844-45, and collections from about £15,200 (Rs. 1,52,000) in 1847-48 to about £9400 (Rs. 94,000) in 1838-39. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1848-1858), the tillage area rose from about 77,000 acres in 1848-49 to about 114,000 acres in 1857-58, and collections from about £9000 to about £15,900 (Rs. 90,000-Rs. 1,59,000); during the next ten years (1858-1868), the tillage area varied from about 119,000 acres in 1861-62 to about 115,000 acres in 1858-59 and collections from about £17,800 (Rs. 1,78,000) in 1865-66 to about £16,200 (Rs. 1,62,000) in 1858-59; and during the eleven years ending 1878-79, the tillage area varied from about 115,000 acres in 1878-79 to about 112,000 acres in 1876-77 and collections from about £17,300 (Rs. 1,73,000) in 1872-73 to about £16,300 (Rs. 1,63,000) in 1876-77. During the three years after the revision settlement, the tillage area steadily fell from about 153,000 acres in 1879-80 to about 112,000 in 1881-82, and collections from about £23,200 to about £19,000 (Rs. 2,32,000-Rs. 1,90,000). The details are² :

¹ Col. Anderson, Survey Comr. 374 of 19th April 1879 and Gov. Res. 2769 of 27th May 1879. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI, 20-22, 67.

Dhárwár, 133 Villages : Survey Results, 1838-1882.

| YEAR. | Rain-fall. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit Rent. | Out-stand-ings. | Collec-tions. | Jadri Rupee Prices. |
|------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | Area. | Rental. | Remis-sions. | Area. | Rental. | Graz-ing Fees. | | | | |
| Before Survey. | Inches | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Lbs. |
| 1838-39 ... | ... | 56,604 | 1,09,940 | 43,777 | 59,892 | 58,357 | 2365 | 25,290 | 58 | 93,760 | 78 |
| 1839-40 ... | ... | 62,535 | 1,20,386 | 18,104 | 56,064 | 49,373 | 2640 | 27,942 | 18 | 1,32,851 | 102 |
| 1840-41 ... | ... | 60,249 | 1,19,601 | 16,087 | 53,851 | 48,221 | 2660 | 28,282 | 20 | 1,34,436 | 120 |
| 1841-42 ... | ... | 61,953 | 1,21,236 | 18,109 | 55,967 | 48,214 | 2634 | 28,626 | 62 | 1,34,325 | 102 |
| 1842-43 ... | ... | 58,535 | 1,13,893 | 15,972 | 60,351 | 64,051 | 415 | 28,684 | 130 | 1,26,890 | 123 |
| 1843-44 ... | ... | 53,880 | 1,02,554 | 15,970 | 62,588 | 53,049 | 148 | 26,379 | ... | 1,13,111 | 111 |
| 1844-45 ... | ... | 50,282 | 99,126 | 12,877 | 69,257 | 77,040 | 2537 | 26,319 | 1263 | 1,14,842 | 123 |
| 1845-46 ... | ... | 51,118 | 99,014 | 9196 | 68,435 | 76,920 | 6198 | 27,763 | 915 | 1,22,864 | 96 |
| 1846-47 ... | ... | 59,069 | 1,16,963 | 6932 | 60,672 | 60,513 | 5369 | 28,602 | 497 | 1,43,455 | 108 |
| 1847-48 ... | ... | 64,044 | 1,28,569 | 9569 | 58,217 | 49,294 | 5292 | 28,432 | 332 | 1,52,392 | 111 |
| Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1848-49 ... | ... | 76,910 | 91,848 | 216 | 37,415 | 25,296 | 5501 | 23,871 | 30,740 | 90,266 | 120 |
| 1849-50 ... | ... | 89,276 | 1,08,818 | 38 | 26,135 | 17,733 | 8181 | 24,137 | ... | 1,41,098 | 126 |
| 1850-51 ... | ... | 92,686 | 1,10,505 | 358 | 23,956 | 17,535 | 7649 | 22,828 | 33,638 | 1,07,286 | 144 |
| 1851-52 ... | ... | 92,447 | 1,13,269 | 129 | 24,994 | 16,063 | 7017 | 22,700 | ... | 1,42,857 | 148 |
| 1852-53 ... | ... | 94,432 | 1,14,662 | 275 | 23,452 | 15,446 | 6244 | 22,784 | ... | 1,43,415 | 116 |
| 1853-54 ... | ... | 93,604 | 1,13,658 | 194 | 24,752 | 16,944 | 7624 | 26,856 | 39 | 1,47,905 | 140 |
| 1854-55 ... | ... | 98,299 | 1,18,795 | 202 | 21,143 | 12,015 | 6350 | 26,573 | ... | 1,51,521 | 92 |
| 1855-56 ... | ... | 106,408 | 1,26,112 | 831 | 14,891 | 8271 | 4718 | 26,404 | 4 | 1,56,399 | 76 |
| 1856-57 ... | ... | 113,203 | 1,30,097 | 21 | 8060 | 4442 | 3320 | 25,860 | 461 | 1,58,795 | 124 |
| 1857-58 ... | ... | 114,488 | 1,31,413 | 20 | 7461 | 3968 | 2696 | 24,734 | ... | 1,58,823 | 98 |
| 1858-59 ... | ... | 115,369 | 1,32,632 | 20 | 7486 | 3994 | 2647 | 26,793 | ... | 1,62,052 | 100 |
| 1859-60 ... | ... | 116,764 | 1,33,827 | 21 | 6328 | 3342 | 2886 | 26,793 | ... | 1,63,485 | 96 |
| 1860-61 ... | ... | 118,319 | 1,35,093 | 20 | 5289 | 2759 | 2844 | 28,262 | ... | 1,66,179 | 84 |
| 1861-62 ... | ... | 118,714 | 1,35,698 | 21 | 5464 | 2867 | 2884 | 28,585 | ... | 1,67,141 | 60 |
| 1862-63 ... | ... | 117,624 | 1,35,514 | 21 | 6753 | 3323 | 4812 | 28,645 | ... | 1,68,950 | 44 |
| 1863-64 ... | ... | 117,517 | 1,35,576 | 20 | 6999 | 3472 | 5450 | 29,018 | 27 | 1,69,957 | 20 |
| 1864-65 ... | ... | 117,160 | 1,35,455 | 27 | 7039 | 3955 | 9405 | 30,172 | ... | 1,75,005 | 28 |
| 1865-66 ... | ... | 116,338 | 1,34,959 | 65 | 8519 | 4548 | 7858 | 35,111 | ... | 1,77,865 | 22 |
| 1866-67 ... | ... | 115,988 | 1,34,772 | 24 | 8917 | 4746 | 8011 | 32,516 | ... | 1,75,275 | 52 |
| 1867-68 ... | ... | 115,846 | 1,34,806 | 20 | 9144 | 5039 | 5311 | 32,025 | ... | 1,72,122 | 84 |
| 1868-69 ... | 31.46 | 114,557 | 1,33,990 | 28 | 10,444 | 5673 | 4643 | 33,059 | ... | 1,71,664 | 96 |
| 1869-70 ... | 29.70 | 113,452 | 1,33,418 | 21 | 11,754 | 6507 | 3708 | 32,589 | ... | 1,69,689 | 44 |
| 1870-71 ... | 32.54 | 113,089 | 1,33,252 | ... | 12,169 | 6706 | 4381 | 30,503 | ... | 1,68,126 | 56 |
| 1871-72 ... | 29.37 | 113,001 | 1,33,273 | ... | 12,236 | 6747 | 6560 | 30,197 | ... | 1,70,030 | 38 |
| 1872-73 ... | 30.16 | 113,165 | 1,33,851 | ... | 12,849 | 7156 | 3961 | 29,784 | ... | 1,72,596 | 43 |
| 1873-74 ... | 28.28 | 113,275 | 1,34,011 | ... | 12,754 | 7085 | 5400 | 29,784 | ... | 1,69,195 | 44 |
| 1874-75 ... | 47.98 | 113,196 | 1,33,993 | 4 | 12,721 | 7013 | 5149 | 29,825 | ... | 1,68,963 | 50 |
| 1875-76 ... | 30.61 | 113,149 | 1,34,033 | ... | 12,619 | 6909 | 4368 | 29,906 | ... | 1,68,307 | 47 |
| 1876-77 ... | 22.05 | 113,214 | 1,33,419 | 181 | 13,898 | 7574 | 1045 | 29,966 | 1112 | 1,63,137 | 14 |
| 1877-78 ... | 31.66 | 114,743 | 1,36,757 | ... | 13,818 | 7574 | 499 | 34,112 | 4014 | 1,67,954 | 23 |
| 1878-79 ... | 39.35 | 114,979 | 1,36,973 | ... | 13,734 | 7312 | 634 | 34,015 | 885 | 1,70,737 | ... |
| Revision Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1879-80 ... | ... | 153,357 | 1,97,640 | 703 | 5274 | 4128 | 855 | 34,893 | 284 | 2,32,341 | ... |
| 1880-81 ... | ... | 113,917 | 1,36,331 | 43 | 6994 | 5928 | 1166 | 34,854 | 1035 | 2,31,333 | ... |
| 1881-82 ... | ... | 112,446 | 1,34,804 | 30,295 | 8529 | 7620 | 232 | 36,239 | 11,008 | 1,90,022 | ... |

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Dhárwár,
1879-80.

In 1879-80 the revised survey settlement was introduced into the old Mishrikot petty division of Old Hubli.¹ At the 1848-49 settlement this group contained 100 villages. At the revision survey it included 106 villages of which 104 were in Kalghatgi and two in Dhárwár. The area was 148,720 acres. The country was generally waving, and in the west exceedingly woody, the horizon being bounded by a succession of hills two to three hundred feet high, more or less wooded to the top. The extreme west and south-west border was a continuation of the Kánara forest country. In 1870 little timber remained. All had been cleared many years before the days of forest conservancy. Much young wood clothed the surface, and promised to become timber. Two streams which contained water more or less throughout the year, crossed the tract, joining and passing into Kánara under the name of the Bedtinála, and flowing into the sea under the name of the Gangávali river. In Mishrikot the rainfall varied from 42.95 inches in 1874 to

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¹ Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 233 of 13th March 1880, Gov. Res. 1969 of 15th April 1880. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII.

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18·22 in 1871.¹ At the time of the original settlement, except along one or two main tracks like those from Kalghatgi to Dhárwár and Hubli, it was next to impossible to take a cart anywhere but by most circuitous routes through the fields. Even these roundabout routes were possible only when the ground was free from crops. Cart traffic there was little or none, most of the produce was carried on pack bullocks. Almost the only carts then in use were the Vadars' carts about eighteen inches high with solid wooden wheels often not more than two feet in diameter, as a rule without any metal tyre. A large number of Vadars carried wood to the plains from the villages on the edge of the forest which they were allowed to cut with little or no restriction. Of traffic with Kánara and the coast there was almost none. In 1880 the villages were rich in roads. The great road from Hubli to the coast at Kumta which was opened about 1848, passed close by the eastern edge of this tract. An equally great road, from Hubli to Kumta and Kárwár by the Árbail pass, ran diagonally through the centre of these villages, which again had communication with Dhárwár by a good road. There were also several country roads in connection with the main lines. The average produce prices showed a rise in unhusked rice from 294 pounds in 1820-29 to 50 pounds the rupee in 1870-79; *javári* from 138 pounds to 42 pounds; *rági* from 270 pounds to 52 pounds; *gul* or coarse sugar from 24 pounds to 16 pounds. The average tillage area had risen from 20,638 acres in 1838-47 to 62,469 in 1878-79 and collections from £2953 to £6151 (Rs. 29,530 - Rs. 61,510). The following is a summary of the details:

Mishrikot Land Revenue, 1838-1879.

| YEAR. | Occu- pied Land. | Arable Waste. | Collec- tions. | Remis- sions. | Out- stand- ings. |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1838-1847... | 20,638 | 73,296 | 29,530 | 3319 | 289 |
| 1848-1857... | 41,236 | 31,870 | 40,415 | 181 | 3074 |
| 1858-1867... | 56,207 | 19,507 | 52,535 | ... | ... |
| 1868-1877... | 60,096 | 12,498 | 58,604 | 11 | 9 |
| 1878-79 ... | 62,469 | 5151 | 61,510 | ... | 117 |

Between 1875-76 and 1877-78 the notices to pay revenue averaged 183 and the sales of land averaged two. In 1880, 64·6 per cent of Government land were tilled by the men whose names were entered as holders in the Government books; and 35·4 by their tenants.² The proportion of tenant tilled land was larger than usual. A good deal of land had been taken by Bráhmans and others as an investment who tilled it by tenants. The common terms on which rice land was let were at least half the produce, the holder paying the

¹ The details are: 1869, 30·64 inches; 1870, 40·86; 1871, 18·22; 1872, 31·70; 1873, 23·60; 1874, 42·95; 1875, 30·72; 1876, 20·43; 1877, 26·69; 1878, 34·05. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII, 49.

² In 99 villages the holder tilled 40·55 per cent of Government land by himself and 1·46 per cent in partnership with others. He let to tenants 8·96 on money rent and 7·25 on produce or grain rent, 7·08 per cent was waste, and 7·25 was *parampok* or unarable. In five villages, 50·14 per cent of Government land was tilled by the holder himself and 0·10 was tilled by him in partnership with others, 9·40 per cent was let to tenants on money rents, 3·80 was sublet on produce or grain rents, 13·48 was waste, and 7·98 was *parampok* or unarable. In two villages 57·45 per cent of Government land was tilled by the holder himself, 0·36 per cent was tilled by him in partnership with others, 7·09 per cent was let to tenants on money rent, 2·40 per cent on produce or grain rent, 6·38 was waste, and 4·25 *parampok* or unarable. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII, 61.

assessment. More than half the produce was paid when the holder provided seed and bore a share in the other expenses.

During the thirty years of the survey settlement, flat roofed and tiled houses increased from 1695 in 1848 to 4999 in 1878 or 194·92 per cent; carts from 926 to 1678 or 81·20 per cent; wells and water-lifts from 258 to 622 or 141·80 per cent; and watering ponds from 423 to 460 or 8·74 per cent; population showed a slight fall from 31,974 to 31,817 or 0·49 per cent; thatched houses decreased from 4273 to 2529 or 40·83 per cent; farm cattle from 13,476 to 12,909 or 4·20 per cent; cows and buffaloes from 25,830 to 17,920 or 30·62 per cent; sheep and goats from 1669 to 1102 or 33·97 per cent; and horses from 334 to 215 or 35·62 per cent. Mr. Fletcher the deputy superintendent of survey attributed the decrease or rather the absence of increase in population to the 1876-77 famine. Colonel Anderson, the Survey Commissioner, admitted that the very high famine prices must have forced some of the labouring and non-agricultural population to leave their homes in search of work. At the same time he thought that the loss of population was chiefly due to the fever which had wasted the villages for several years, and to a less extent to settlers moving to Kánara and to other districts. Except on the banks of the Bedtinála where was some superior black and brown soil, excellent for every kind of tillage, the soil was generally a stiff red well suited for rice and sugarcane, but less suited for dry crops. In the extreme eastern villages the rainfall was not too heavy for excellent dry-crop tillage, *javari*, *bágrí*, cotton, and oilseeds.¹ Further west the country gradually changed into a purely rice-growing tract, the dry crop cultivation being for the most part confined to *rági* or *náchni*. Rice dependent on rainfall alone was everywhere an uncertain crop. But most of the rice lands had the benefit of water storage which could at the worst give them one watering and in many cases furnished them with a constant supply. Much rice was also watered by drainage from neighbouring high grounds guided by *kálvās* or water-courses. As regards dry crops each division from east to west had its own staple, *javari* in the east, *rági* in the west, and a mixture of both between the two extremes. For these dry crops the rainfall was always sufficient. Even in 1876 the worst year on record the dry crops were generally good and in some villages excellent. The main crop of rice was often followed by pulse; and in the better rice lands sugarcane was grown once in three years. The dry crops were *javari*, *bágrí*, a little cotton, and some oil-seeds in the eastern villages where the rainfall was moderate, and *rági* in the western villages. The rice lands were usually well tilled and all available manure was used. In the east where the chief tillage was dry crop, the cultivation was also good. In the western villages *rági* which was chiefly grown as a dry crop was secondary to rice which claimed the first care and attention; still what manure could be spared from the rice was applied to the *rági*. The whole garden area was only fifteen acres. This tract was just north of the line below which both in Dhárwár

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¹ The cultivation details are : *kharif* 70·09 per cent, *rabi* 1·92, and waste and fallow 27·99. Of the 70·09 per cent of *kharif* the details are : cereals 53·44, pulse 1·02, oil-seeds 1·64, miscellaneous 13·99; of the 1·92 of *rabi* the details are : cereals 0·03, pulse 0·27, fibre 0·60, miscellaneous 1·02. Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII. 39.

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and in Kánara betel and cocoa-palm gardens were found. All exportable produce was readily carried to market. The very great cart traffic from the inland parts to the coast created constant demand for fodder. Kalghatgi and Bammigatti were both good market towns and were centres of the rice trade. Dhárwár and Hubli were at no great distance, and, at any time of the year, could be reached by good roads. There were no manufactures except a few cotton and woollen looms. There was fever owing chiefly to bad water. But the people suffered less than strangers. On the whole the people were well off. The villages were remeasured and reclassified. The following is a comparison of the area of the different kinds of lands according to the original and the revision surveys :¹

Mishrikot Area, 1849 and 1880.

| LAND. | First Survey Acres. | Revision Survey Acres. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Arable Dry-crop | 59,525 | 60,948 |
| Rice Land | 32,887 | 31,681 |
| Garden Land | 5 | 15 |
| Unarable Unassessed Forests ... | 56,851 | 56,076 |
| | 149,268 | 148,720 |

For revision purposes, the villages were grouped into five classes. The first contained three villages, close to and west of the old Hubli villages. The other classes were formed of twenty-three, thirty-one, thirty-six, and thirteen villages each further west than the class before it. The highest dry crop acre rates adopted in these classes were 4s. (Rs. 2), 3s. 3d. (Rs. 1½), 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1⅓), 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1¼), and 2s. (Rs. 1). The highest rice acre rate was 16s. (Rs. 8) in the first three classes, 15s. (Rs. 7½) in the fourth, and 14s. (Rs. 7) in the fifth class. The garden land was considered little better than rice land and was rated accordingly. The effect of the revision was an increase of 34·3 per cent in assessment. The details are²:

Mishrikot Revision Settlement, 1879-80.

| CLASS. | Villages. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | Occupied Land. | | Occupied Land. | | Arable Waste. | | Total. | | Increase of Assessment Per cent. | Highest Acre Rate. | |
| | | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | | Dry Crop. | Rice. |
| I | 3 | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| II | 23 | 3224 | 2559 | 3347 | 3772 | 59 | 20 | 3406 | 3792 | 47·4 | 2 | 8 |
| III | 31 | 22,008 | 18,063 | 22,237 | 26,593 | 191 | 73 | 22,478 | 26,666 | 47·2 | 1½ | 8 |
| IV | 36 | 26,636 | 27,553 | 26,867 | 36,268 | 1779 | 1485 | 28,646 | 37,753 | 32·0 | 1½ | 8 |
| V | 13 | 14,422 | 18,337 | 14,540 | 22,920 | 3316 | 2990 | 17,856 | 25,910 | 25·0 | 1½ | 7½ |
| | | 953 | 1704 | 1004 | 2114 | 602 | 446 | 1606 | 2560 | 24·7 | 1 | 7 |
| Total. | 106 | 67,243 | 68,216 | 68,045 | 91,667 | 5947 | 5014 | 73,992 | 96,681 | 34·3 | ... | ... |

Four villages showed an increase of more than seventy per cent in assessment, Sangatikop of 200 per cent, Kale Devarkop of 110·4 per cent, Galginkati of 84·9 per cent, and Sidápur of 71·8 per cent. All of these villages had a large increase in land liable to water-rates.

During the ten years before the original survey settlement, (1838-1848), the tillage area slowly rose from about 19,000 acres in

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII. 2-3.

² Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII. 18-20.

1838-39 to about 22,000 acres in 1847-48 and collections varied from about £4780 (Rs. 47,800) in 1847-48 to about £3100 (Rs. 31,000) in 1838-39. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1848-58), the tillage area rose from about 25,000 acres in 1848-49 to about 51,000 acres in 1857-58 and collections from about £2520 to about £6320 (Rs. 25,200-Rs. 63,200); during the next ten years (1858-68), the tillage area rose from about 52,000 acres in 1858-59 to about 58,000 acres in 1867-68, and collections from about £6440 to about £7550 (Rs. 64,400-Rs. 75,500); and during the eleven years ending 1878-79, the tillage area slowly rose from about 58,000 acres in 1868-69 to about 62,000 acres in 1878-79 and collections varied from about £7950 (Rs. 79,500) in 1872-73 to about £7400 (Rs. 74,000) in 1869-70. During the three years after the revision settlement (1879-1882), the tillage area steadily rose from about 62,700 acres in 1879-80 to about 63,000 acres in 1881-82, and collections varied from about £10,100 (Rs. 1,01,000) in 1880-81 to about £8700 (Rs. 87,000) in 1881-82. The details are¹:

Mishrikot, 99 Villages: Survey Results, 1833-1882.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Mishrikot,
1879-80.*

| YEAR. | Rain-fall. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit Rent. | Out stand-ings. | Collec-tions. | Jwári Rupee Prices. |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | Area. | Rental. | Remis-sions. | Area. | Rental. | Graz-ing Fees. | | | | |
| <i>Before Survey</i> | Inches | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Lbs. |
| 1838-39 ... | ... | 19,165 | 32,515 | 12,853 | 72,735 | 27,663 | ... | 12,510 | 1081 | 31,141 | ... |
| 1839-40 ... | ... | 18,469 | 29,745 | 2151 | 71,329 | 27,634 | 14 | 14,464 | 344 | 41,728 | ... |
| 1840-41 ... | ... | 19,986 | 31,424 | 1763 | 71,326 | 25,849 | 25 | 14,691 | 108 | 44,269 | ... |
| 1841-42 ... | ... | 21,471 | 34,748 | 1594 | 72,096 | 28,996 | 45 | 14,184 | 187 | 47,196 | ... |
| 1842-43 ... | ... | 21,240 | 34,118 | 2198 | 69,815 | 10,636 | 27 | 14,370 | 92 | 46,225 | ... |
| 1843-44 ... | ... | 21,468 | 35,526 | 2800 | 73,670 | 29,396 | 450 | 14,602 | 623 | 47,155 | ... |
| 1844-45 ... | ... | 19,867 | 31,876 | 899 | 75,323 | 32,239 | 821 | 14,625 | 84 | 46,339 | ... |
| 1845-46 ... | ... | 20,858 | 31,869 | 3617 | 75,288 | 28,716 | 1451 | 14,133 | 228 | 43,598 | ... |
| 1846-47 ... | ... | 21,737 | 32,884 | 3960 | 75,735 | 25,692 | 1726 | 13,690 | 75 | 44,265 | ... |
| 1847-48 ... | ... | 22,133 | 33,804 | 1359 | 75,640 | 25,775 | 1330 | 14,111 | 119 | 47,767 | ... |
| <i>Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1848-49 ... | ... | 25,249 | 39,348 | 1449 | 44,172 | 25,031 | 1300 | 13,823 | 17,773 | 25,249 | 120 |
| 1849-50 ... | ... | 37,437 | 38,303 | 6 | 34,034 | 20,200 | 3435 | 12,640 | 3 | 54,369 | 112 |
| 1850-51 ... | ... | 38,958 | 39,245 | 48 | 33,060 | 20,011 | 4543 | 12,477 | 12,962 | 43,255 | 120 |
| 1851-52 ... | ... | 39,766 | 39,661 | 95 | 32,375 | 19,723 | 3482 | 12,459 | ... | 55,507 | 168 |
| 1852-53 ... | ... | 40,250 | 40,025 | 49 | 31,903 | 19,434 | 3327 | 12,425 | ... | 55,728 | 100 |
| 1853-54 ... | ... | 41,331 | 41,255 | ... | 30,969 | 18,494 | 3718 | 12,103 | ... | 61,076 | 112 |
| 1854-55 ... | ... | 42,678 | 42,446 | 36 | 31,025 | 19,228 | 4000 | 12,283 | ... | 61,693 | 80 |
| 1855-56 ... | ... | 45,873 | 44,335 | 77 | 28,259 | 17,980 | 3225 | 12,170 | ... | 62,673 | 88 |
| 1856-57 ... | ... | 49,928 | 45,719 | 48 | 24,275 | 16,995 | 2867 | 12,079 | ... | 63,617 | 128 |
| 1857-58 ... | ... | 50,832 | 45,601 | ... | 23,629 | 17,664 | 2834 | 14,751 | ... | 63,186 | 120 |
| 1858-59 ... | ... | 51,954 | 47,135 | ... | 23,002 | 17,132 | 2648 | 14,580 | ... | 64,363 | 112 |
| 1859-60 ... | ... | 54,098 | 48,533 | ... | 20,970 | 15,890 | 2445 | 14,616 | ... | 65,644 | 112 |
| 1860-61 ... | ... | 55,560 | 51,345 | ... | 19,579 | 13,238 | 2149 | 17,052 | ... | 70,546 | 64 |
| 1861-62 ... | ... | 55,959 | 51,630 | ... | 19,379 | 13,323 | 2110 | 17,318 | ... | 71,058 | 48 |
| 1862-63 ... | ... | 57,234 | 53,822 | ... | 18,220 | 11,345 | 2220 | 17,192 | ... | 73,234 | 36 |
| 1863-64 ... | ... | 57,159 | 53,724 | ... | 18,415 | 11,614 | 2289 | 17,175 | ... | 73,183 | 20 |
| 1864-65 ... | ... | 57,044 | 53,696 | ... | 18,581 | 11,736 | 2423 | 17,512 | ... | 73,631 | 36 |
| 1865-66 ... | ... | 57,669 | 55,051 | ... | 19,015 | 12,298 | 2835 | 17,069 | ... | 74,955 | 18 |
| 1866-67 ... | ... | 57,591 | 55,003 | ... | 19,045 | 12,265 | 3004 | 16,950 | ... | 74,957 | 44 |
| 1867-68 ... | ... | 57,801 | 55,361 | ... | 18,864 | 11,948 | 3194 | 16,997 | ... | 75,552 | 72 |
| 1868-69 ... | ... | 57,789 | 55,401 | ... | 18,922 | 12,002 | 3291 | 17,120 | ... | 75,812 | 72 |
| 1869-70 ... | 30-64 | 57,313 | 54,958 | ... | 19,388 | 12,427 | 2098 | 17,012 | ... | 74,068 | 60 |
| 1870-71 ... | 40-86 | 57,414 | 54,812 | ... | 19,284 | 12,651 | 3003 | 16,947 | ... | 74,762 | 56 |
| 1871-72 ... | 18-22 | 57,021 | 54,630 | ... | 19,635 | 12,724 | 3770 | 16,781 | ... | 75,231 | 52 |
| 1872-73 ... | 31-70 | 61,310 | 60,445 | ... | 20,145 | 13,193 | 4665 | 14,512 | ... | 79,522 | 60 |
| 1873-74 ... | 23-60 | 61,368 | 60,584 | ... | 6140 | 4808 | 1900 | 14,512 | ... | 76,996 | 48 |
| 1874-75 ... | 42-95 | 61,843 | 60,981 | ... | 5611 | 4352 | 1987 | 14,512 | ... | 77,480 | 48 |
| 1875-76 ... | 30-72 | 62,085 | 61,172 | 22 | 5386 | 4180 | 1893 | 14,497 | 16 | 77,514 | 56 |
| 1876-77 ... | 20-43 | 62,284 | 61,426 | 74 | 5284 | 4058 | 1505 | 14,561 | ... | 77,418 | 18 |
| 1877-78 ... | 26-69 | 62,532 | 61,690 | ... | 5184 | 3960 | 1423 | 14,875 | 86 | 77,902 | 22 |
| 1878-79 ... | 34-05 | 62,469 | 61,510 | ... | 5151 | 4014 | 1378 | 14,805 | 117 | 77,576 | ... |
| <i>Revision Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1879-80 ... | ... | 62,735 | 75,586 | ... | 5340 | 4024 | 1251 | 15,635 | 16 | 92,456 | ... |
| 1880-81 ... | ... | 62,795 | 84,357 | 18 | 4994 | 3783 | 1337 | 15,532 | ... | 1,01,208 | ... |
| 1881-82 ... | ... | 63,088 | 84,639 | 18 | 4732 | 3612 | 280 | 15,905 | 13,695 | 87,111 | ... |

¹ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII. 26, 49, 71.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Mulgund,
1880-81.

In 1880-81 the survey settlement was revised in a group of twenty-nine villages which had formed the old Mulgund petty division of the old Dambal sub-division and had been settled by Captain Wingate in 1850-51.¹ Since the original settlement the group had been broken up. At the time of revision eleven of the villages were in Hubli, sixteen in Gadag, and two in Navalgund. These villages were widely scattered. One group or strip came to within six miles east of Hubli; a second group was about eighteen miles further east and to the south of Gadag, and a third small group lay on the Tungbhadra, eighteen miles south-east of the nearest point of the second group. One village Niralgi was detached from the rest about ten miles north-east of Gadag. The three main groups of villages which this survey block included differed greatly from each other. The western group was one of the very best parts of the Dhárwár district consisting entirely of deep black soil and all within the line of good rainfall.² The central group round Mulgund also consisted chiefly of black soil, through which masses of granite or rather gneiss sometimes large enough to form small hills protruded. The extreme eastern villages of this group as well as the villages on the Tungbhadra in the east touched the Kapat range, which stretched from the river close to Gadag. The rainfall of the three groups differed greatly. The western villages had a good fall, the central a fair fall, and the south-eastern a poor fall. The products of these villages were the common products of the Dhárwár cotton plain. Cotton the staple was grown once in three years in turn with wheat and *javari* with which safflower and linseed were mixed in occasional rows. They chiefly trusted to the late or *rabi* crops.³ In all ordinary times tillage was good and especially in the western and central groups the people were very well-to-do. The 1876-77 famine had pressed heavily on the villages in the east of the central group and on the south-eastern group near the Tungbhadra. By 1880 they had considerably improved, and it was thought that with existing high prices and a year or two of good crops the effects of the famine would pass away. The villages of the south-east group were worst off and were far removed from the main lines of traffic. Communication was opened westward by country tracks which were available for traffic during the whole fair season. The western group was crossed by two main made roads from Gadag to Dhárwár and from Annigeri to Hubli. The Annigeri-Hubli road was a main line of communication from all the country inland to Hubli and the coast. Another road ran from Hubli by Hebsur to Navalgund. It had been begun during the 1876-77 famine, and without a very heavy outlay on bridges could not be of

¹ Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 311 of 8th April 1880 and Gov. Res. 2601 of 18th May 1880, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV.

² Ingalhali one of the western villages was for fifty miles round considered a model village. Others near it were nearly, if not quite, as good. Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 311 of 8th April 1880, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 150.

³ Between 1874 and 1879 the yearly averages were *khariif* or early 29,500 acres or 38·75 per cent, and *rabi* or late 46,623 acres or 61·25. The details are: *Khariif*, red *javari* 19,640 or 25·80, *bajri* 142 or 0·19, rice 116 or 0·15, *tur* 2207 or 2·90, *mug* 1926 or 2·53, miscellaneous 5469 or 7·18; *Rabi*, white *javari* 4873 or 6·40, wheat 9340 or 12·27, American cotton 17,893 or 23·51, country cotton 5957 or 7·83, gram 1324 or 1·74, linseed 560 or 0·74, *kardai* or safflower 1626 or 2·13, miscellaneous 89 or 0·12, garden cultivation 117 or 0·15, waste and fallow 4844 or 6·36. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 166.

much use. The central group of villages had free communication with Hubli, the main local trade centre, by country tracks across the black plain during all the fair season. Except during or for a few days after rain, these tracks were for all practical purposes as good as the best made roads. A main line also ran from Gadag to Kunta through Mulgund by Savanur and Bankápur. It was a useful line but the road had not been brought into good order.

The mass of these villages, including all the western and nearly all the central group, had formed part of the estate of the Tásgaon branch of the Patvardhans. It lapsed to Government on the chief's death without heirs in 1848. The revenue management of the Tásgaon chief according to native ideas had been fairly good. There was a high nominal demand and as much as possible was collected, and cultivation to the full extent of a landholder's power was to a certain extent compulsory. The chief objects of the management were to prevent any diminution of cultivation and to extend it by all available means so as to exact for the landlord the whole surplus produce beyond what was necessary for the support of the landholder, but yet so cautiously and carefully as not to disable him from continuing his cultivation. Shortly after the chief's death, in anticipation of the lapse of the estate to the British Government, severe pressure was put on the landholders, and after the lapse, from the absence of any trustworthy data on which to base the collections, the pressure on individuals was very heavy and yet much less revenue was realized than under the chief. In 1850 when the first survey of these villages was introduced the people showed a keen anxiety for the introduction of the settlement. From the two years of British management before the settlement, 1848-50, no conclusions can be drawn, except that it was fortunate that the state of things then existing did not last long. There was no certainty about any of the figures except those of collections. The areas of occupation were obtained by a conversion of the old *bijvari* or seed area recorded as cultivated, on the proportion obtaining between the *bijvari* or seed area and that ascertained by the survey to be occupied in the year of settlement. It appeared, however, to the Survey Commissioner that about one-fifth of the area occupied in 1848-49 was thrown up in the following year. In 1850-51 when the survey settlement was introduced, 49,508 acres were occupied, with a full survey rental of £4127 (Rs. 41,270) of which £3762 (Rs. 37,620) only were collected. The difference between the new and old rates was as usual remitted in the year of the introduction of the settlement. From that year progress was rapid. In the next year, 1851-52, the occupied area rose to 60,475 acres and the collections to £5057 (Rs. 50,570). In 1860-61 the occupied area had risen to 74,255 acres and the collections to £5922 (Rs. 59,220). Then progress went on without check and in 1878-79, 77,466 acres were occupied and £6189 (Rs. 61,890) were collected. From 1855 till the 1876 famine there were neither remissions nor outstandings. After the famine there were small remissions and outstandings. In 1877-78 and 1878-79 there were no remissions and at the end of 1878-79, only £18 (Rs. 180) were outstanding. In 1878-79 the unoccupied arable waste

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amounted to acres 2351 bearing an assessment of £45 (Rs. 450) and most of this was in the south-eastern group where there was much poor land. The western villages had only ten acres of arable waste. During the original settlement, as in the rest of Dhárwár, produce prices rose more than 100 per cent; flat roofed and tiled houses rose from 5180 to 6290 or 21·4 per cent; carts from 309 to 1142 or 269·5 per cent; and watering wells from 50 to 95 or 90 per cent. The survey census was taken in the monsoon of 1879, after the close of the famine. The return showed a decrease under population from 25,761 to 22,794 or 11·1 per cent; under thatched houses from 67 to 34 or 38·8 per cent; under farm cattle from 6539 to 5265 or 19·5 per cent; under cows and buffaloes from 11,262 to 4619 or 59 per cent; under sheep and goats from 6753 to 3620 or 47 per cent; and under horses from 241 to 147 or 39 per cent. In 1879 there were 1614 ploughs and eighty-three drinking wells. These figures show a large increase in the better class of houses and in carts. The reduction of population and cattle appears to have taken place in the years of famine. In the western villages the pressure of the famine was not great, the people had some crops, and there were large accumulations of fodder from back years. In the central group the distress was more severe, and in the south-eastern group it was extremely severe.

About half of these twenty-nine villages were entirely remeasured. In the rest the system of partial remeasurement was adopted. The total area of the old and new surveys differed only by 577 acres or 0·5 per cent. In individual fields a considerable number of large differences were found. On a total of 5678 survey fields, differences between five and ten per cent were found in 297 fields, and differences above ten per cent in 209 fields. A large proportion of these differences were caused by gains or losses near rivers in black soil. The reclassing was only partial and on the plan hitherto adopted in Dhárwár, enough being reclassified to show the general standard of the former work. As in other cases the old classification was lower than the 1879 standard in the better soils and higher in the poorer soils. Of 6999 survey numbers in twenty-eight villages in 1879, 5768 or 82·41 per cent were Government and 1231 or 17·59 per cent were alienated. Of the Government numbers 3751 or 53·59 per cent were cultivated by the occupant, 123 or 1·76 per cent by the occupant in partnership with others, 1146 or 16·38 per cent by tenants on a money rent, 439 or 6·27 per cent by tenants on a grain rent, 192 or 2·74 per cent were waste, and 117 or 1·67 per cent were unarable or *parampok* numbers. Of the alienated numbers 506 or 7·23 per cent were tilled by proprietors or *inámzárs*, 65 or 0·93 per cent by the proprietor in partnership with others, 553 or 7·90 by tenants on money rents, and 107 or 1·53 by tenants on produce or grain rents.

The western group of thirteen villages for which, under Captain Wingate's settlement in 1850-51, a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1⁵/₆) was adopted, were now (1880) divided into two classes. For three villages near the great road and nearest to the town of Hubli a highest dry crop acre rate of 4s. (Rs. 2) was proposed to assimilate it to the rate sanctioned in 1874 for the

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Mulgund.
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neighbouring villages of Hubli; for the remaining ten villages a highest dry crop acre rate of 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$) was proposed to assimilate it to the rate sanctioned in 1874 and 1875 for the neighbouring villages of Hubli and Navalgund. The central group of eleven villages for which a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$) had been adopted in 1850, was divided into two classes; for the eight western villages a highest dry crop acre rate of 3s. (Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$) was proposed, and for the three eastern villages in and close to the hills a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$) was proposed. These rates were the same as those sanctioned for the neighbouring villages of the Gadag subdivision in which the revised settlement had been introduced in 1875. For the four detached villages in the south-east near the Tungbhadra, which under the 1850 settlement had been put in the same class as the preceding eleven villages of the central group, a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$) was proposed. For the detached village of Niralgı the highest dry crop acre rate was raised from 2s. to 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1-1 $\frac{2}{3}$). The area of rice land had risen from ninety-four acres in 1850 to 220 acres in 1880 of which 212 were Government land. For this land a highest acre rate of 12s. (Rs. 6) similar to the rate sanctioned for the Gadag sub-division was proposed. There was no stream watered garden land. The area of well watered garden land had risen from 135 acres in 1850 to 275 in 1880. As was usual in revision settlements, well watered land was charged no extra rate for water. The well garden land was almost entirely confined to the eastern villages, the deep black soil in the west being unfavourable for well sinking. The effect of the revision was a rise of 55·4 per cent in the assessment. The details are :

Mulgund Revision Settlement, 1880-81.

| CLASS. | Vil- lages. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | | | | | | | In- crease Per Cent. | Highest Drycrop Acre Rate. |
|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Occupied. | | Occupied. | | Waste. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | | | | |
| I | 3 | Acres. 6644 | Rs. 6391 | Acres. 6758 | Rs. 10,796 | Acres. ... | Rs. ... | Acres. 6758 | Rs. 10,796 | 68·9 | Rs. a 2 0 | | |
| II | 10 | 35,338 | 32,908 | 35,313 | 52,951 | 10 | 11 | 35,323 | 52,962 | 60·9 | 1 12 | | |
| III | 8 | 25,098 | 16,994 | 23,815 | 25,046 | 300 | 74 | 26,115 | 25,120 | 47·3 | 1 8 | | |
| IV | 4 | 4615 | 3013 | 4733 | 4248 | 146 | 55 | 4879 | 4303 | 41·0 | 1 6 | | |
| V | 4 | 5171 | 2582 | 5326 | 3151 | 2524 | 525 | 7850 | 3676 | 22·0 | 1 4 | | |
| Total... | 29 | 77,466 | 61,888 | 77,945 | 96,192 | 2380 | 665 | 80,925 | 96,857 | 55·4 | ... | | |

The effect of the settlement on Government occupied land was an increase of 55·4 per cent in the rental. This average rate of increase was not equally distributed; in the three villages of the first class it amounted to 68·9 per cent, which was about the same or perhaps a little less than the increase in the neighbouring villages settled in 1874. In the lower classes the percentage of increase was still less, and in the lowest class, which was in all respects the most inferior, it was least of all. This fifth class had one village Chaginkeri which showed an increase of 52·6 per cent. This increase was due to the making of a reservoir by Government under which ninety-two acres were watered. Except in Chaginkeri the average percentage increase in the villages of the fifth class

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*Mulgund,
1880-81.*

was only 10·2.¹ The new survey showed an extra area of 2980 acres of Government unoccupied arable assessed waste bearing a survey assessment of £66 (Rs. 660). This was almost without exception, poor land in the eastern villages near the hills. The following statement shows the total area and the assessment under every head:

Mulgund Revision Settlement, 1880-81.

| LAND. | FORMER SURVEY. | | REVISION SURVEY. | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Area. | Rental. | Quit Rent. |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Govern- (Occupied ... | 77,466 | 61,888 | 77,945 | 96,192 | ... |
| ment. (Unoccupied ... | 2351 | 454 | 2980 | 665 | ... |
| Alienated ... | 16,088 | 13,401 | 15,762 | 20,576 | 8071 |
| Unarable ... | 10,868 | ... | 9509 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 106,773 | 75,743 | 106,196 | 117,433 | 8071 |

According to the old rates the average acre rate in all kinds of land was 1s. 7d. (12 $\frac{3}{4}$ as.); under the proposed rates it amounted to 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Re. 1 as. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$) or an increase of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (7 $\frac{1}{12}$ as.). The proposed rates were sanctioned by Government in May 1880.²

During the two years before the survey settlement (1848-1850), the tillage area fell from about 54,000 acres in 1848-49 to about 43,000 acres in 1849-50 and collections from about £5800 to about £5000 (Rs. 58,000 - Rs. 50,000). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1850-1860), the tillage area rose from about 49,500 acres in 1850-51 to about 73,000 acres in 1859-60, and collections from about £3760 to about £6560 (Rs. 37,600 - Rs. 65,600); during the next ten years (1860-1870) the tillage area varied from about 75,700 acres in 1864-65 to about 74,300 in 1860-61 and collections from about £6800 (Rs. 68,000) in 1863-64 to about £6600 (Rs. 66,000) in 1860-61; and during the last ten years (1870-1880), the tillage area varied from about 77,500 acres in 1878-79 to about 75,200 in 1870-71 and collections from about £6990 (Rs. 69,900) in 1878-79 to about £6760 (Rs. 67,600) in 1871-72. The details are :³

¹ The increase of assessment in these twenty-nine villages was higher than that which had occurred in the more recent revision settlements in Dhárwār and more on a par with that of the earlier revisions, for the reason that the later revised subdivisions were originally settled on a slightly higher standard than the sub-divisions first settled and first revised. These Mulgund villages, in consequence of their very depressed condition, were originally assessed on the low standard adopted by Captain Wingate in the sub-divisions first settled by him, such as Hubli and Navalgund. The increase of assessment in Mulgund therefore was more on a par with that in Hubli and Navalgund which was 61·15 per cent than with that of Dhárwār where it was only 39·8 per cent. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 156.

² Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 311 of 8th April 1880 and Gov. Res. 2601 of 18th May 1880. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 149-160, 202-207.

³ Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 162-163.

Mulgund, 29 Villages : Survey Results, 1848-1880.

| YEAR. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | Quit-Rent. | Out-standings. | Collections. |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Remissions. | Area. | Rental. | Grazing Fees. | | | |
| <i>Before Survey.</i> | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1848-49... | 54,130 | 60,794 | 13,285 | 9872 | 2113 | 419 | 16,404 | 6267 | 57,965 |
| 1849-50... | 43,282 | 44,144 | 6568 | 19,110 | 3321 | 2007 | 10,171 | 138 | 49,616 |
| <i>Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 1850-51... | 49,508 | 41,266 | 2419 | 20,389 | 12,869 | 1692 | 9620 | 11,537 | 37,622 |
| 1851-52... | 60,475 | 50,568 | ... | 13,592 | 6906 | 843 | 5765 | ... | 57,176 |
| 1852-53... | 61,796 | 51,561 | ... | 12,617 | 6181 | 914 | 5748 | ... | 58,211 |
| 1853-54... | 61,405 | 51,238 | 12 | 13,371 | 6771 | 1246 | 6316 | ... | 58,793 |
| 1854-55... | 64,659 | 53,459 | 7 | 10,255 | 4674 | 1351 | 6365 | 50 | 61,125 |
| 1855-56... | 66,887 | 54,651 | ... | 8218 | 3638 | 1073 | 6521 | ... | 62,245 |
| 1856-57... | 70,529 | 56,723 | ... | 4717 | 1666 | 508 | 6742 | ... | 63,973 |
| 1857-58... | 71,800 | 57,375 | ... | 3633 | 1145 | 424 | 6565 | ... | 64,365 |
| 1858-59... | 72,492 | 57,905 | ... | 3157 | 807 | 263 | 6812 | ... | 64,980 |
| 1859-60... | 72,937 | 58,230 | ... | 2927 | 675 | 243 | 7147 | ... | 65,620 |
| 1860-61... | 74,255 | 59,219 | ... | 2550 | 500 | 214 | 6614 | ... | 66,047 |
| 1861-62... | 75,083 | 59,820 | ... | 2377 | 461 | 204 | 7419 | ... | 67,443 |
| 1862-63... | 75,275 | 60,036 | ... | 2269 | 417 | 180 | 7414 | ... | 67,630 |
| 1863-64... | 75,731 | 60,220 | ... | 2031 | 348 | 173 | 7592 | ... | 67,985 |
| 1864-65... | 75,744 | 60,215 | ... | 2013 | 345 | 210 | 7434 | ... | 67,859 |
| 1865-66... | 75,702 | 60,207 | ... | 2055 | 353 | 212 | 7347 | ... | 67,766 |
| 1866-67... | 75,636 | 60,187 | ... | 2121 | 373 | 222 | 7377 | ... | 67,786 |
| 1867-68... | 75,596 | 60,179 | ... | 2161 | 381 | 181 | 7382 | ... | 67,742 |
| 1868-69... | 75,456 | 60,136 | ... | 2301 | 424 | 190 | 7422 | ... | 67,748 |
| 1869-70... | 75,288 | 60,071 | ... | 2473 | 492 | 184 | 7601 | ... | 67,856 |
| 1870-71... | 75,169 | 60,030 | ... | 2593 | 533 | 182 | 7463 | ... | 67,675 |
| 1871-72... | 75,295 | 60,048 | ... | 2550 | 511 | 110 | 7401 | ... | 67,559 |
| 1872-73... | 75,154 | 60,028 | ... | 2593 | 525 | 174 | 7398 | ... | 67,600 |
| 1873-74... | 75,294 | 60,074 | ... | 2433 | 468 | 109 | 7397 | ... | 67,580 |
| 1874-75... | 75,304 | 60,075 | ... | 2415 | 460 | 298 | 7396 | ... | 67,769 |
| 1875-76... | 75,367 | 60,080 | ... | 2327 | 434 | 292 | 7429 | ... | 67,801 |
| 1876-77... | 75,368 | 60,071 | 134 | 2326 | 442 | 223 | 7503 | 1073 | 66,590 |
| 1877-78... | 77,385 | 61,826 | ... | 2351 | 454 | 65 | 8113 | 268 | 69,736 |
| 1878-79... | 77,466 | 61,888 | ... | 2351 | 455 | 110 | 8071 | 176 | 69,893 |
| 1879-80... | 77,059 | 61,710 | ... | 2758 | 633 | 104 | 8070 | 202 | 69,682 |

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Mulgund,
1880-81.

In 1881 in consequence of the effects of the 1876-77 famine and the existing low prices of field produce Government decided to give the holders of land temporary relief from a portion of the revision settlement enhancements. With this object Government ordered that in all village groups in which an enhanced revision settlement had been introduced, during the three years ending 1882-83 such temporary remission should be granted on each *khāta* or holding as would bring the revision enhancement down to about twenty per cent advance on the former assessment. After 1882-83 the full revision rates were again to be realised.¹

The following statement² shows for the whole district the chief changes in tillage, remissions, collections, and outstandings, since the introduction of the revenue survey. It appears from these details that the tillage area has risen from 568,328 acres in 1843-44 to 1,273,432 acres in 1881-82, the Government demand from £82,456 (Rs. 8,24,560) to £159,661 (Rs. 15,96,610), and collections from £96,750 (Rs. 9,67,500) to £157,976 (Rs. 15,79,760). During the same period remissions have fallen from £7546 (Rs. 75,460) to £27 (Rs. 270) in 1880-81 and outstandings from £8236 (Rs. 82,360) to £256 (Rs. 2560) in 1880-81.

SURVEY RESULTS,
1843-1882.¹ Gov. Letter 2468 of 3rd May 1881.² Supplied by the Survey Commissioner.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SURVEY RESULTS,
1843-1882.

Dhárwár, 1173 Villages: Survey Results, 1843-1882.

| YEAR. | TILLAGE. | | | WASTE. | | | ALIENATED. | | | Out-standings. | Collections. | Settled Villages. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------|----------|---------------|------------|----------|------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Area. | Rental. | Remissions. | Area. | Rental. | Grazing Fees. | Area. | Rental. | Quit Rent. | | | |
| <i>Before Survey.</i> | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1838-39... | 646,554 | 9,53,206 | 2,89,258 | 661,624 | ... | 4025 | 699,485 | ... | 2,64,373 | 1,09,763 | 8,22,583 | ... |
| 1842-43... | 609,786 | 9,02,247 | 91,326 | 721,570 | ... | 10,263 | 681,131 | ... | 2,98,310 | 93,332 | 10,26,162 | ... |
| <i>Survey</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1843-44... | 568,328 | 8,24,556 | 75,458 | 769,376 | ... | 8886 | 680,694 | ... | 2,91,880 | 82,361 | 9,67,503 | 30 |
| 1846-47... | 694,657 | 7,50,584 | 26,560 | 725,408 | ... | 41,292 | 668,825 | ... | 2,58,880 | 18,994 | 10,05,202 | 351 |
| 1849-50... | 843,965 | 7,79,531 | 177 | 485,646 | 2,96,934 | 63,425 | 652,612 | 6,49,105 | 2,28,450 | 37 | 10,71,192 | 1173 |
| 1852-53... | 946,502 | 8,50,592 | 530 | 400,099 | 2,42,722 | 52,210 | 635,584 | 6,32,191 | 2,19,928 | 15 | 11,22,185 | 1173 |
| 1857-58... | 1,176,716 | 10,05,281 | 35 | 206,221 | 1,23,228 | 33,051 | 599,084 | 5,96,651 | 2,54,286 | ... | 12,92,583 | 1173 |
| 1862-63... | 1,281,379 | 10,86,727 | 35 | 134,528 | 71,067 | 31,331 | 572,023 | 5,71,519 | 2,94,025 | ... | 14,12,048 | 1173 |
| 1867-68... | 1,323,737 | 11,12,116 | 20 | 98,535 | 50,052 | 39,562 | 568,573 | 5,66,888 | 3,04,515 | ... | 14,56,173 | 1173 |
| 1872-73... | 1,293,650 | 10,98,776 | 14 | 134,848 | 71,604 | 41,076 | 561,409 | 5,67,966 | 2,99,343 | 6 | 14,39,175 | 1173 |
| 1873-74... | 1,295,199 | 11,00,194 | 14 | 115,328 | 60,255 | 23,945 | 561,238 | 5,67,612 | 2,98,939 | ... | 14,28,068 | 1173 |
| <i>Revision Survey.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1874-75... | 1,301,941 | 12,38,794 | 37 | 107,716 | 56,213 | 29,230 | 561,387 | 6,18,568 | 3,11,851 | ... | 15,79,888 | 123 |
| 1875-76... | 1,306,412 | 13,13,857 | 51 | 107,947 | 55,983 | 27,147 | 562,657 | 6,45,231 | 3,15,487 | ... | 16,16,56,424 | 214 |
| 1876-77... | 1,308,552 | 13,66,271 | 6348 | 102,409 | 56,055 | 20,822 | 562,110 | 6,88,090 | 3,14,601 | 37,324 | 15,58,022 | 351 |
| 1877-78... | 1,324,898 | 13,87,434 | ... | 102,433 | 56,512 | 20,030 | 543,297 | 6,65,709 | 3,30,012 | 34,803 | 17,02,673 | 351 |
| 1878-79... | 1,312,102 | 14,97,236 | ... | 122,648 | 68,606 | 18,006 | 543,723 | 7,27,393 | 3,39,605 | 13,310 | 18,41,537 | 747 |
| 1879-80... | 1,287,825 | 15,98,865 | 726 | 142,724 | 89,857 | 14,627 | 542,052 | 7,80,565 | 3,43,540 | 2789 | 19,53,517 | 1119 |
| 1880-81... | 1,278,106 | 16,01,090 | 272 | 154,147 | 98,613 | 15,853 | 540,433 | 7,81,412 | 3,46,542 | 2557 | 19,60,656 | 1173 |
| 1881-82... | 1,273,432 | 15,96,606 | 86,903 | 156,477 | 1,03,683 | 10,392 | 539,423 | 7,79,923 | 3,46,729 | 2,87,060 | 15,79,764 | 1173 |

WASTE,
1884.

In 1879 the arable lands of Dhárwár were fairly tilled though there was still room for improvement. Everywhere except in the black cotton lands a considerable area of land was held and instead of being tilled was kept under grass. No data are available to show what proportion of the whole occupied area is kept under grass; in the western and southern sub-divisions it must be considerable. In the black soil tracts no land is kept under grass. In many villages in the north and centre of the district which have nothing but black soil, there is no grazing and the cattle are all stall fed.¹ The finest cattle are generally found in villages which have no grazing. A considerable amount of the arable waste is at present used for grazing. But as the people prefer to take it at the yearly grazing sale for one year only, it does not come under the head of occupied. Some of these unoccupied arable lands are valuable grazing lands which are not allowed to be occupied, as, for grazing purposes they fetch a considerably higher yearly auction rent than the survey assessment. Some also consist of odd fields near village sites much intersected by paths and roads and therefore liable to suffer from the trespass of cattle. In 1878 the area of unoccupied land was extremely small and what there was was of poor quality. Since 1878, partly in consequence of loss of cattle during the famine and the damage caused by rats and locusts in 1879 and 1880, and chiefly, especially in the hilly and sandy soils of some of the eastern sub-divisions, from the low price of field produce in 1881 and 1882, the area of arable waste has steadily spread from 102,433 acres in 1877-78 to 160,654 in 1882-83.²

¹ Colonel Anderson, 6th November 1879.² Mr. Stewart, C.S., Survey Commissioner, 811 of 15th April 1884. The details are: Arable waste 102,433 acres in 1877-78, 122,648 acres in 1878-79, 142,724 in 1879-80, 154,147 in 1880-81, 156,477 in 1881-82, and 160,654 in 1882-83.

The area of alienated or *ináms* land fell from 680,964 acres in 1843-44 to 543,297 acres in 1877-78. This reduction is due to the resumption of encroachments during the first settlement, and since then to the gradual falling in of the *ináms* which the Inám Commission confirmed as life grants. The decrease in alienated land has also been largely caused by the resignation of parts of quit-rent or *judi ináms* at the first settlement. When the survey rates were introduced, it often happened that they were lower than the former *judi* or quit-rent rates. The quit-rent was reduced to the survey assessment. But as much of these lands were waste and yielded the owner no return, a considerable share of them was resigned in the early years of the settlement before land had begun to be valuable.¹

Chapter VIII.

Land.

ALIENATED
LANDS,
1884.

SECTION IV.—SEASON REPORTS.

In 1861-62 thirty-two inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. Over most of the district the fall was favourable and the harvest large. Except for slight cholera public health was good.² The collections rose from £166,581 (Rs. 16,65,810) to £169,323 (Rs. 16,93,230); £9 (Rs. 90) were remitted and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet rose from seventy-nine pounds the rupee in 1860-61 to fifty-six pounds.

SEASON REPORTS.

1861-62.

In 1862-63 twenty-four inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. Throughout the district the early rains were scanty and the early or *kharif* crops poor. Heavy showers in September and October enabled the people to sow so large an area of late crops that the fullness of the late harvest made up for the failure of the early harvest. Public health was good; though some parts especially in the west suffered from cholera fever and ague.³ The collections rose from £169,323 to £177,741 (Rs. 16,93,230 - Rs. 17,77,410), £14 (Rs. 140) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet rose from fifty-six pounds the rupee to forty-one pounds.

1862-63.

In 1863-64 twenty inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. Scanty early rains were again followed by an abundant late supply and the harvest did not fall below the average. Cholera was prevalent over the whole district and bad fever and ague prevailed in the west. There was slight loss from cattle disease.⁴ The collections rose from £177,741 to £184,745 (Rs. 17,77,410 - Rs. 18,47,450), £17 (Rs. 170) were remitted, and £247 (Rs. 2470) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet rose from forty-one pounds the rupee to nineteen pounds.

1863-64.

In 1864-65 twenty-nine inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The early rain though abundant was unseasonable and damaged some of the early crops; the late harvest especially the cotton was good. Except in Ránebennur, Kod, and Karajgi, where the public health was good, cholera fever and ague prevailed.⁵ The collections rose from

1864-65.

¹ Col. Anderson, 6th Nov. 1879.² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 235 of 1862-64, 199.³ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 235 of 1862-64, 223.⁴ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 235 of 1862-64, 247.⁵ The Collector, 21st December 1864.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SEASON REPORTS.

£184,745 to £188,134 (Rs. 18,47,450 - Rs. 18,81,340), £14 (Rs. 140) were remitted, and nothing was left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from nineteen pounds the rupee to twenty-six pounds.

1865-66.

In 1865-66 eighteen inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. A large proportion of the grain crops failed. In Navalgund Dambal and Ron about five-eighths (10 *as.*) of the early crops were lost from grubs and want of rain; in Dhárwár Hubli and Karajgi about half (8 *as.*) were lost; and in Bankápur, Ránebennur, Hángal, Kalghatgi, and Kod about a quarter (4 *as.*). Of the late harvest in Navalgund, Dambal, and Ron about one-half (8 *as.*) and in the rest of the district about an eighth (2 *as.*) were lost. Except for a little cholera public health was good.¹ The collections fell from £188,134 to £187,153 (Rs. 18,81,340 - Rs. 18,71,530), £13 (Rs. 130) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet rose from twenty-six pounds the rupee to twenty pounds.

1866-67.

In 1866-67 thirty-two inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The early harvest proved a nearly complete failure, but timely later rains enabled a large area to be sown and the late harvest was excellent. Except in Navalgund and Kalghatgi there was much cholera and Hángal suffered greatly from fever.² The collections rose from £187,153 to £188,991 (Rs. 18,71,530 - Rs. 18,89,910), £13 (Rs. 130) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from twenty pounds the rupee to forty-one pounds.

1867-68.

In 1867-68 twenty-nine inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The June fall was favourable but especially in Dambal the July August and September supply was scanty. Public health was good; fever prevailed but there was no cholera or cattle disease.³ The collections fell from £188,991 to £186,872 (Rs. 18,89,910 - Rs. 18,68,720), there were no remissions, and 4s. (Rs. 2) were left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-one pounds the rupee to seventy-nine pounds.

1868-69.

In 1868-69 thirty-one inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The fall was timely and both the early and the late crops yielded a fair return. Except in Hángal and in parts of Dhárwár and Dambal where fever and ague were prevalent, public health was good. Cattle disease prevailed slightly in some of the sub-divisions.⁴ The collections fell from £186,872 to £186,163 (Rs. 18,68,720 - Rs. 18,61,630), £5 (Rs. 50) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from seventy-nine pounds the rupee to ninety pounds.

1869-70.

In 1869-70 twenty-seven inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The rains began well but the failure of the September and October supply injured the early crops especially the rice. Timely and abundant rain in November secured good cold weather crops except that *juári* was injured by blight. Public health was good.⁵ The collections

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 75 of 1866, 50. ² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 57 of 1867, 6, 8.

³ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 59 of 1868, 318. ⁴ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 65 of 1869, 253.

⁵ Rev. Comr. 74 of 7th Jan. 1870.

rose from £186,163 to £188,547 (Rs. 18,61,630 - Rs. 18,85,470), £5 (Rs. 50) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet rose from ninety pounds the rupee to forty-one pounds.

In 1870-71 thirty-one inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The supply was plentiful and seasonable. The early crops did well and the late harvest did not fall below the average. Except slight fever public health was good. There was a bad outbreak of cattle disease in Kalghatgi.¹ The collections fell from £188,547 to £183,894 (Rs. 18,85,470 - Rs. 18,38,940), £1 (Rs. 10) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-one pounds the rupee to sixty pounds.

In 1871-72 thirty inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. In Navalgund, Dambal, Ránebennur, Karajgi, and Ron the early rains either from scantiness or unseasonableness wholly or in great measure destroyed the early crops. Except in Dambal the late harvest was good. Public health was fair, but cattle disease prevailed in most of the sub-divisions.² Collections fell from £183,894 to £181,817 (Rs. 18,38,940 - Rs. 18,18,170), £2 (Rs. 20) were left outstanding, and there were no remissions. The price of Indian millet rose from sixty pounds the rupee to thirty-nine pounds.

In 1872-73 twenty-seven inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. Except local failures of rice both the early and the late harvest were good. There was slight cholera, fever, and ague, and a deadly outbreak of cattle disease in Kod.³ The collections rose from £181,817 to £183,790 (Rs. 18,18,170 - Rs. 18,37,900), £2 (Rs. 20) were remitted, and 12s (Rs. 6) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from thirty-nine pounds the rupee to forty-one pounds.

In 1873-74 twenty-seven inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The early rain was so scanty and untimely that in Navalgund and Ron no crops were sown and the Navalgund cattle had to be sent to the western forest lands. The late harvest was also poor. In Karajgi and Savanur cotton was injured by insects. Fever and ague prevailed in Navalgund, Dambal, Bankápur and Kalghatgi and there was widespread but mild cattle disease.⁴ The collections fell from £183,790 to £182,051 (Rs. 18,37,900 - Rs. 18,20,510), there were no remissions and no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-one pounds the rupee to forty-seven pounds.

In 1874-75 forty-eight inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The fall was timely and beneficial to all the early crops. In September October and part of November excessive rain injured some crops and flat roofed houses. On the whole the harvest was good. Except in Ránebennur, fever and ague were widespread, and cattle disease prevailed in Kalghatgi and in the west of Dhárwár.⁵ Collections rose from £182,051 to £196,064 (Rs. 18,20,510 - Rs. 19,60,640), £4 (Rs. 40) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-seven pounds the rupee to fifty-two pounds.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SEASON REPORTS.

1870-71.

1871-72.

1872-73.

1873-74.

1874-75.

¹ Rev. Comr. 38 of 4th Jan. 1871.² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 81 of 1872, 342.³ Rev. Comr. 6369 of 31st Dec. 1872.⁴ Rev. Comr. 5026 of 29th Dec. 1873.⁵ Rev. Comr. 4718 of 29th Dec. 1874.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SEASON REPORTS,
1875-76.

In 1875-76 thirty-one inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The early harvest in most of the district was poor and the late harvest fair. In some parts rats caused damage by eating the seed. Navalgund, Dhárwár, Hubli, and Kalghatgi suffered rather severely from cholera; fever and ague prevailed everywhere, and cattle disease caused loss in Kod.¹ The collections rose from £196,064 to £204,997 (Rs. 19,60,640 - Rs. 20,49,970), £13 (Rs. 130) were remitted, and £34 (Rs. 340) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet continued at fifty-two pounds the rupee.

1876-77.

In 1876-77 sixteen inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The first fall was good, but rain afterwards held off so completely that the early crops failed in half of the district and in the other half were very poor. As the late harvest failed as well as the early, the scarcity passed to famine, and the labouring classes had to be supported. Water was scarce, and large numbers died of cholera in Dhárwár, Hángal, Karajgi, Gadag, and Bankápur.² Collections fell from £204,997 to £201,648 (Rs. 20,49,970 - Rs. 20,16,480), £852 (Rs. 8520) were remitted, and £7242 (Rs. 72,420) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet rose from fifty-two pounds the rupee to nineteen pounds.

1877-78.

In 1877-78 thirty-five inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The June fall was general and plentiful. But July and August passed with only one fall and the crops in some places perished. Copious rain in September and October saved the harvest and the outturn of the early crops was abundant. Over large areas early *jvári* yielded a second crop. The late crops were also abundant though damaged by insects. Cholera fever and ague prevailed.³ Collections rose from £201,648 to £208,252 (Rs. 20,16,480 - Rs. 20,82,520), £5 (Rs. 50) were remitted, and £4259 (Rs. 42,590) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from nineteen pounds the rupee to thirty-five pounds.

1878-79.

In 1878-79 forty inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. It fell late and was somewhat unfavourable for the early grain sowings, but yielded an abundant supply of fodder. Most of the cold weather harvest especially of the cotton was eaten by rats. Malarious fever prevailed in the east.⁴ Collections rose from £208,252 to £222,272 (Rs. 20,82,520 - Rs. 22,22,720), £1490 (Rs. 14,900) were left outstanding and there were no remissions. The price of Indian millet fell from thirty-five pounds the rupee to forty-four pounds.

1879-80.

In 1879-80 thirty-eight inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The season was good. The rats which had done much damage in the year before were destroyed during the monsoon and the crops saved. Public health was good.⁵ Collections rose from £222,272 to £233,049 (Rs. 22,22,720 - Rs. 23,30,490), £84 (Rs. 840) were remitted, and £322 (Rs. 3220) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-four pounds the rupee to forty-six pounds.

1880-81.

In 1880-81 thirty-five inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The season

¹ Rev. Comr. 3876 of 31st Dec. 1875. ² Rev. Comr. 330 of 10th Feb. 1877.

³ Rev. Comr. 138 of 19th Jan. 1878.

⁴ Bom. Pres. Gen. Adm. Rept. 1878-79, 85-86.

⁵ Bom. Pres. Gen. Adm. Rept. 1879-80, 87-88.

was favourable. About August the rains held off, but a supply came in time to save the early harvest. There was a marked fall in produce prices. Fever and ague prevailed, but public health was fair.¹ Collections rose from £233,049 to £239,521 (Rs. 23,30,490 - Rs. 23,95,210), £52 (Rs. 520) were remitted, and £292 (Rs. 2920) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-six pounds the rupee to sixty-four pounds.

In 1881-82 thirty-two inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The season was unfavourable. Except in Hángal and Karajgi, the rainfall was considerably below the average and at the same time it was unseasonable. The rice crops failed completely in Kalghatgi and Kod and suffered much in other sub-divisions. The early or *kharif* crops were generally poor, and, except wheat, the late or *rabi* crops were also on the whole below the average. Cotton suffered from blight and insects. There was a general rise in the price of all articles except cotton. The public health was good. There were few cases of cholera and malarious fever was less prevalent than usual.² The tillage area fell from 1,512,972 to 1,507,941 acres, and collections from £239,521 to £193,418 (Rs. 23,95,210 - Rs. 19,34,180), £7800 (Rs. 78,000) were remitted, and £39,008 (Rs. 3,90,080) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet rose from sixty-four pounds the rupee to sixty pounds.

In 1882-83 fifty inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The rainfall was above the average in all the sub-divisions and in Hángal it was more than double the average. In some places considerable damage was caused by floods and the bursting of ponds.³ The heavy rain

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SEASON REPORTS.

1881-82.

1882-83.

¹ Bom. Pres. Genl. Adm. Rept. for 1880-81, 93-94.

² Gov. Res. 8276 of 27th November 1882.

³ In July 1882 the rainfall in Dhárwár was 5·65 inches during the week ending the 8th, 7·51 inches during the week ending the 15th, and 5·03 inches during the week ending the 22nd; the corresponding falls in Hubli were 2·94, 4·13, and 2·48 inches; in Kalghatgi 5·99, 6·84, and 4·56 inches; in Bankápur 4·45, 4·82, and 5·45 inches; and in Hángal 5·52, 9·24, and 8·15 inches. This excessive rainfall caused much damage to Government ponds, embankments, roads, and buildings. In the town of Dhárwár many houses and five buttresses supporting the main wall of the Jail fell, the Moti Taláv which had not filled for several years was filled to overflowing, and the Nigdi pond burst its bank. In Kalghatgi, one of the bastions of the mámlatdár's office fell, the provincial road running alongside of the embankment of the pond at Devikop sunk to the level of the rice fields and the rivers Varda and Tungbhadra flooded many of the villages on their banks. In Bankápur, the three villages of Halsur, Manangi, and Koni-Melehalli, were flooded; in Halsur only five houses escaped damage and forty houses fell; at Koni-Melehalli the Varda rose almost to the crown of the arches of the bridge on the provincial road from Poona to Harihar. In Hángal, the banks of nine ponds and of the canal which feeds the Tilvalli pond burst; the alienated village of Lakmápur was flooded by the Varda, about fifty head of cattle were drowned, and forty out of forty-four houses fell, the damage was estimated at £200 (Rs. 2000); nine other villages on the Varda also suffered. Of the twenty-seven villages flooded by the Varda and the Tungbhadra in the Karajgi sub-division Chik-Mugdur, Rámápur, Miralgi, Haralhalli, and Kanchargatti were completely washed away; ninety-five houses either fell or were damaged in the town of Karajgi, the loss being estimated at about £635 (Rs. 6350); and the large Hegeri pond at Háveri burst its bank. The total damage caused by the floods in the Karajgi sub-division was estimated at £3866 (Rs. 38,660), including £2660 (Rs. 26,600), the value of the houses destroyed. In Ránebennur, sixteen villages on the Tungbhadra and two on the Kumadvati were flooded; in Hiladhalli only five houses were left standing; in Maknur, Hirebidri, Medleri, and Udgatti, 108 houses fell fifty-five partly fell and more were damaged. Besides the destruction of houses, great loss

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SEASON REPORTS.

1882-83.

at the beginning of the season favoured rice but injured *javari*. The wheat crop was also inferior and in the south of the district the cotton crop was not good. The prices of wheat and *javari* rose, while those of *tur* and rice fell. Except slight outbreaks of cholera and small-pox and the prevalence of malarious fever caused by the heavy rainfall, public health was good.¹ The tillage area fell from 1,507,941 to 1,503,011; collections rose from £193,418 to £195,961 (Rs. 19,34,180-Rs. 19,59,610), £44,419 (Rs. 4,44,190) were remitted,² and £120 (Rs. 1200) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet rose from sixty pounds the rupee to fifty-two pounds.

REVENUE,
1860-1883.

The following statement³ shows the chief available yearly statistics of rainfall, prices, tillage, land revenue, collections, remissions, and balances during the twenty-three years ending 1882-83:

Dhárwár Tillage and Land Revenue, 1860-1884.

| YEAR. | Rainfall. | Tillage. | LAND REVENUE. | | | | Indian Millet Rupee Prices. |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Remitted. | For Collection. | Outstand-ings. | Collected. | |
| | Inches. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Pounds. |
| 1860-61 ... | ... | ... | ..... | 16,65,806 | ..... | 16,65,806 | 79 |
| 1861-62 ... | 32 | ..... | 94 | 16,93,227 | ..... | 16,93,227 | 56 |
| 1862-63 ... | 24 | ..... | 138 | 17,77,410 | ..... | 17,77,410 | 41 |
| 1863-64 ... | 20 | ..... | 174 | 18,49,919 | 2485 | 18,47,454 | 19 |
| 1864-65 ... | 29 | ..... | 135 | 18,81,341 | ..... | 18,81,341 | 26 |
| 1865-66 ... | 18 | ..... | 131 | 18,71,526 | ..... | 18,71,526 | 20 |
| 1866-67 ... | 32 | ..... | 130 | 18,89,906 | ..... | 18,89,906 | 41 |
| 1867-68 ... | 29 | ..... | ..... | 18,68,717 | 2 | 18,68,715 | 79 |
| 1868-69 ... | 31 | ..... | 52 | 18,61,629 | ..... | 18,61,629 | 90 |
| 1869-70 ... | 27 | ..... | 51 | 18,85,467 | ..... | 18,85,467 | 41 |
| 1870-71 ... | 31 | ..... | 7 | 18,38,937 | ..... | 18,38,937 | 60 |
| 1871-72 ... | 30 | 1,522,225 | ..... | 18,18,190 | 23 | 18,18,167 | 39 |
| 1872-73 ... | 27 | 1,521,255 | 21 | 18,37,909 | 6 | 18,37,903 | 41 |
| 1873-74 ... | 27 | 1,523,430 | ..... | 18,20,513 | ..... | 18,20,513 | 47 |
| 1874-75 ... | 48 | 1,530,236 | 37 | 19,60,635 | ..... | 19,60,635 | 52 |
| 1875-76 ... | 31 | 1,539,097 | 128 | 20,50,310 | 335 | 20,49,975 | 62 |
| 1876-77 ... | 16 | 1,543,567 | 8515 | 20,88,904 | 72,423 | 20,16,481 | 19 |
| 1877-78 ... | 35 | 1,565,396 | 54 | 21,25,103 | 42,587 | 20,82,516 | 35 |
| 1878-79 ... | 40 | 1,549,850 | ..... | 22,37,623 | 14,905 | 22,22,718 | 44 |
| 1879-80 ... | 38 | 1,524,030 | 838 | 23,33,704 | 3216 | 23,30,488 | 46 |
| 1880-81 ... | 35 | 1,512,972 | 522 | 23,98,126 | 2915 | 23,95,211 | 64 |
| 1881-82 ... | 32 | 1,507,941 | 77,998 | 23,24,260 | 3,90,080 | 19,34,180 | 60 |
| 1882-83 ... | 50 | 1,503,011 | 4,44,194 | 19,60,814 | 1199 | 19,59,615 | 52 |

SECTION V.—STAFF.

STAFF,
1884.
District Officers.

The revenue administration of Dhárwár is entrusted to an officer styled Collector on a yearly pay of £2160 (Rs. 21,600). This officer who is also Political Agent, Chief Magistrate, District Registrar, and executive head of the district, is helped in his work of general supervision, by a staff of four assistants of whom two are covenanted and two uncovenanted servants of Government. The sanctioned

was caused by the flooding of grain pits, both in the flooded villages and in other places where the long continued rain soaked the ground to such an extent that the water found its way into the pits. The grain was either damaged or completely destroyed. Mr. Middleton, Collector, 2945 of 9th August 1882, Bom. Gov. Rev. Comp. 1447. of 1882.

¹ Gov. Res. 7458 of 6th October 1883.

² Most of these remissions were sums granted to lower revision enhancements to within twenty per cent of the former assessment. Gov. Res. 7458 of 6th October 1883. See above p. 587.

³ Compiled from yearly Revenue Administration Reports.

yearly salary of each of the covenanted assistants is £1080 (Rs. 10,800), and that of one of the uncovenanted assistants is £480 (Rs. 4800) and of the other £600 (Rs. 6000). For fiscal and other administrative purposes, the lands under the Collector's charge are distributed over eleven sub-divisions, eight of which are entrusted to the covenanted assistant collectors and three to one of the uncovenanted assistants, who is styled the district deputy collector. As a rule no sub-division is kept by the Collector under his personal supervision. The other uncovenanted assistant, who is styled the head-quarter or *huzur* deputy collector, is entrusted with the charge of the treasury. These officers are also magistrates, and those who have revenue charge of portions of the district, have, under the presidency of the Collector, the chief management of the different administrative bodies, local fund and municipal committees, within the limits of their revenue charges.

Under the supervision of the Collector and his assistant and deputy collectors, the revenue charge of each fiscal sub-division or *táluka* is placed in the hands of an officer styled *mámlatdár*. These functionaries who are also entrusted with magisterial powers, have yearly salaries varying from £180 to £300 (Rs. 1800 - 3000). Three of the fiscal sub-divisions contain petty divisions, *pethás* or *maháls*, under the charge of officers styled *mahálkari*s, who have no treasuries to superintend, but exercise the revenue and magisterial powers generally entrusted to a *mámlatdár*. The *mahálkari*'s yearly pay is £72 (Rs. 720).

In revenue and police matters, the charge of the 1284 Government villages is entrusted to 1353 headmen or *pátils*, of whom 184 are stipendiary and 1169 hereditary. Of the stipendiary headmen three perform police duties only, and 181 perform both police and revenue duties. Of the hereditary headmen 104 perform revenue duties, 109 perform police duties, and 956 perform both revenue and police duties. The headmen's yearly emoluments, which are in proportion to the revenue of the village, consist partly of cash payments and partly of remissions of land assessment. The cash emoluments vary from 7s. to £18 6s. (Rs. 3½-183) and average about £3 18s. 7½d. (Rs. 39½), while the remissions from the land tax range from 1s. to £127 10s. 6d. (Rs. ½-1275¼) and average about £4 13s. 8¾d. (Rs. 46 as. 13½) a year. In some cases in Dhárwár and Navalgund the headman's quit-rent is as high as the full survey assessment. Of £10,797 (Rs. 1,07,970), the total yearly charge on account of village headmen, £5318 (Rs. 53,180) are paid in cash, and £5479 (Rs. 54,790) of which £398 (Rs. 3980) are on account of combined headmen and village accountants' grants, are met by grants of land and remissions of assessment.

To keep the village accounts, prepare statistics, and help the village headmen, there is a body of 970 village accountants or *kulkarnis*. Of these 171 are stipendiary and 799 hereditary. Each has an average charge of about one village, containing about 844 inhabitants, and yielding an average yearly revenue of about £237 (Rs. 2370). Their cash emoluments vary from £1 to £24 6s. (Rs. 10-243) and average about £8 (Rs. 80) a year, and the remissions from the land tax range from 6d. to £47 7s. 6d. (Rs. ½-473¼).

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Land.

STAFF,
1884.Sub-Divisional
Officers.

Village Officers.

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Land.

and average about £4 4s. (Rs. 42) a year. Some accountants in Dhárwár and Navalgund pay a quit-rent equal to the full survey assessment. Of £11,103 (Rs. 1,11,030) the total charge on account of village accountants, £7745 (Rs. 77,450) are paid in cash and £3358 (Rs. 33,580) are met by grants of land and by remissions of assessment.

Village Servants.

Under the headmen and accountants are the village servants with a total strength of 4619. These men are liable both for revenue and police duties. They are generally Hindus of the Bedar and Kurbar or shepherd castes. The total yearly grant for the support of this establishment amounts to £12,969 (Rs. 1,29,690), being £2 16s. 1½d. (Rs. 28 as. 1½) to each man or a cost to each village of £10 2s. (Rs. 101). Of this charge £6762 (Rs. 67,620) are met by grants of land and £6207 (Rs. 62,070) are paid in cash. In alienated villages the village officers and servants are paid by the alienees, and perform police duties for Government. The average yearly cost of the village establishments may be thus summarised:

Dhárwár Village Establishments.

| | | £ | Rs. |
|-------------|-----|--------|----------|
| Headmen | ... | 10,797 | 1,07,970 |
| Accountants | ... | 11,103 | 1,11,030 |
| Servants | ... | 12,969 | 1,29,690 |
| Total | ... | 34,869 | 3,48,690 |

This is equal to a charge of £27 3s. 1½d. (Rs. 271 as. 9) a village, or fifteen per cent of the district land revenue.

SECTION VI.—ALIENATED VILLAGES.

ALIENATED
VILLAGES,
1884.

The holders of alienated villages are mostly Bráhmans, and in addition a few Lingáyats and Musalmáns.¹ Of 157 alienated villages eighty-five are held by hereditary district officers under Gordon's settlement, and are continuable only to the descendants of the original grantees, a quit-rent of three-eighths or six annas in the rupee on the profits being levied instead of service. Twenty-six villages have been brought under the Summary Settlement Act (II of 1863), and turned into transferable private property. Six villages have been changed from a grant for a certain number of lives to private transferable property on payment of a yearly quit-rent equal to two-thirds of the former rental. The remaining forty villages are held under individual orders passed by the Inám Commissioner and by Government. Of these forty villages ten are held by temples, twenty-one by *svámis* or high priests, three are *jágir* or private estates, and six are miscellaneous. With few exceptions the proprietors live in their villages and manage them. The eighty-five villages held by hereditary district officers and the thirty-one held by temples and high priests are not transferable. The families holding the eighty-five hereditary villages are generally subdivided into branches who enjoy separate shares of the land or receive certain

¹ Mr. Middleton, Collector, 1789 of 10th May 1884.

shares of the revenue. Other alienated villages are also generally in the hands of the family to which they were originally granted, though much divided among different branches. The alienated villages or village shares which have been made private property, though often mortgaged, are almost never sold except under decrees of the civil court. The husbandmen in alienated villages are not so well off as in neighbouring Government villages, and tillage is generally more slovenly, as the tenants have no confidence that they will reap the benefit of improvements. Alienees seldom grant *tagáí* or advances to help their tenants, but they show considerable indulgence in recovering their rents. In Begur and Gamangatti the survey settlement has been introduced and the alienees cannot levy more than the settlement rates or oust their tenants so long as they pay these rates. In other villages the rates can be raised at the alienee's pleasure and the husbandmen are mere tenants-at-will holding the land from year to year, or in some cases for a term of years. The tenants generally pay a fixed rent in cash, with in some cases the addition of a certain quantity of grain. Rents are almost never levied entirely in grain. A common arrangement is the *kor* or share system by which the proprietor and his tenant divide the produce equally, the proprietor supplying the seed and paying the Government demand and the tenant contributing the labour. The rates vary greatly. In good soils they are generally higher than in Government villages, and in poor soils they are the same or lower. Wells and other improvements are seldom made in alienated villages, and never by the tenant except under some special agreement. If there are waste numbers, the tenants are allowed to graze their cattle over them free. Tenants are not allowed to cut timber without the proprietor's leave. In alienated villages into which the survey settlement has been introduced, the Collector aids the alienee in recovering his rents up to the survey rates. In other cases if any written or oral agreement is clearly proved, aid is given up to the amount specified. If the agreement is not proved, the rates in force in similar fields are taken as the limit. In intricate and doubtful cases the parties are referred to the civil courts.

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Land.

ALIENATED
VILLAGES,
1884.